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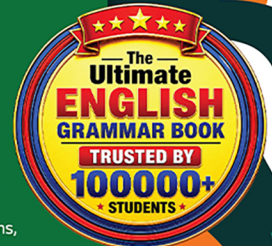
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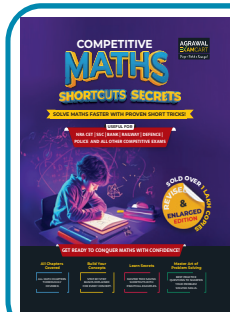
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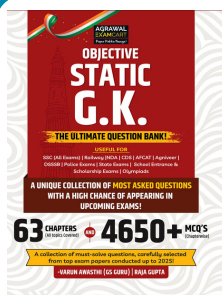
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(Question Bank)



1
CHAPTER

UNIT-I

Noun

1. Definition

- A Noun is a naming word that refers to a person, place or thing, e.g.,
Manoj, Ravi, cow, dog, bull, gold, Kolkata, Jaipur, truth, honesty, air etc.

NOTE

The word 'thing' is used to mean anything that we think of.

2. Classification of Nouns

There are five kinds of Nouns :

- Common Noun
- Proper Noun
- Material Noun
- Collective Noun
- Abstract Noun.
- Common Noun :**

The name of a person, place or thing that belongs to the same class is called a *Common Noun*.

Examples :

Man is a social animal.
Cows give us milk.
 His **books** are lying on the **table**.

Here, 'Common' means that it gives the meaning of every object of a *particular class*, e.g.,
Boy, girl, city, state, country, etc.

- Proper Noun :**

The name of any person, place or thing is called a *Proper Noun*.

'Proper' means *personal, one's own*. Hence, *Proper Name* is a *person's own name*, e.g., *Ashoka, Sita, Agra, India* etc.

Examples :

Shakespeare was a poet.
Lucknow is the capital of **U.P.**
 The **Bhagwad Gita** is a religious scripture.

NOTE

- Proper Nouns always begin with a *Capital letter*, e.g.,
The Mahabharata, Delhi, Manoj etc.
- Proper Nouns are generally not *plural*.
- Proper Nouns are sometimes used as *Common Nouns*, e.g.,
 He was the *Lukman*. (= *the wisest man*) of his age.
 Kalidas is often called the *Shakespeare* (= *the greatest dramatist*) of India.

- A Common Noun distinguishes *one class from another class*.
- Whereas a Proper Noun distinguishes *one person or thing from another person or thing*.

- Material Noun :**

A Material Noun is a noun that refers to a metal substance that is *made up of metals or metallic elements*.

Examples :

Silver is cheaper than **gold**.
Copper is used as an alloy.
 Axe is made of **iron**.

NOTE

- Material Noun is the noun that refers to those substances that are *weighed or counted by volume or weight, not by number or unit*.
- Material nouns are not used in the *plural* (except in some special forms). When they are used in the plural, they indicate diversity, e.g.
Wines. Here, *wines* denote *different varieties of sugar and wine*.

- Collective Noun :**

A Collective Noun is a word or phrase that refers to a group of people or things as *one entity*.

Examples :

There are sixty students in my **class**.
 India has a splendid **army**.
 The **mob** has become unruly.
Parliament is considering the bill.

NOTE

- When a Collective Noun does not indicate a *whole/unit*, it is called *Noun of Multitude* and considered *plural*. When it refers a body or group/unit and not as members, the verb is used in singular form, e.g.,
 The Jury consists of eight persons. [A unit]
 The jury were divided in their opinions. [Noun of Multitude]

- Abstract Noun :**

Abstract Nouns are the words through which we can *realize, think of, or feel mentally or emotionally*. They have no *physical existence*. They may express a *feeling (pleasure, joy), an action (fight, quarrel), a general idea or a system of thought (Philosophy, Astronomy), a state (youth, birth, death), or a quality (beauty, ugliness, patience)*.

- The word 'Abstract' means 'drawn off.'

Examples :

health, theft, honour, beauty, hatred, truth, fragrance, judgement etc.

NOTE

That which cannot be *seen, touched, tasted or smelled* but can be experienced by the *mind* is called an *Abstract Noun*.

3. Another Classification of Nouns

According to modern English grammarians, Nouns have been classified on the basis of whether they are 'Countable' or 'Uncountable'.

Countable Common Nouns, Uncountable Common Nouns

- Countable Common Nouns :** Countable Nouns are the names of those *things or people* that we can count, *e.g., Book, pen, apple, girl, teacher, horse, etc.*
- Uncountable Common Nouns :** Uncountable Nouns are the names of those things that we cannot count, *e.g., Milk, oil, sugar, gold and honesty, etc.* They mainly indicate substances and abstract objects.

	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
Example	Stars, Seconds, Rupees etc.	Money, Time, Knowledge etc.
Verb	Singular Verb with Singular Noun, Plural Verb with Plural Noun	Singular Verb
Adjective	Many, Few, A Number of, The Number of	Much, Little, Quantity of
Articles	A/An/The can be used	Only 'The' can be used.

NOTE

- Countable Nouns have *Plural forms*, whereas Uncountable Nouns do not. For example, we say *books* but cannot say *milks*.
- Abstract and Material Nouns* come under *Uncountable Nouns*. Indefinite Articles *a/an* are not used before them. *A/An* is used in that condition when an *adjective* is used before them. For example, *a great knowledge, a great help, a good sleep etc.*
- Some Abstract Nouns (*Qualities, Actions*) are Countable. For example, *joys, sorrows, miseries, penalties* etc.

Exercise 1.1

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Make corrections to the underlined words wherever is necessary.

- He put on his pant and went to see deers. He met many sheeps on the way.

- India won in the first inning. He cut the news with scissor and kept the clipping in his trouser.
- The imageries are very beautiful in the poetries of Keats.
- In communist countries, wages earners are given great importance. They are given a good premise to live in.
- He gave me advices to see the sceneries of Kashmir.
- The information that this firm supplies good furnitures and stationeries proved wrong.
- There was a quarrel among the sons on the effect left by their late father. It told upon their moral. The uncle took great pain to settle the matters.
- Mohan is playing billiards.
- She gave her advices.
- Dinesh gave me informations about Kishore.

Answers

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. pants, deer, sheep | 2. innings, scissors, trousers |
| 3. imagery, poetry | 4. wage-earners, premises |
| 5. advice, scenery | 6. furniture, stationery |
| 7. effects, morals, pains, matter | 8. billiards |
| 9. advice | 10. information |

4. The Noun: Number

- When a noun refers to *one person or thing*, is said to be in the *singular*, but when a noun refers to *more than one person or thing*, is said to be in the *plural*.

Examples :

Man, child, table etc. [*Singular Nouns*]
Men, children, tables etc. [*Plural Nouns*]

NOTE

- Proper, Abstract and Material Nouns cannot be *Plural*. For example, *Ram, darkness, curd, etc.*
- All these can be *Plural* only when they indicate the *type or class of a thing*. For example, *Virtues, wines* etc.

5. Formation of Plurals

- The Plural of nouns is generally formed by adding - 's' to the *singular*; *e.g.,*

Singular	Plural
Cow	Cows
Boy	Boys
Apple	Apples
Time	Times

- Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -z, -sh, x, -ch etc. form the plural by adding - 'es' to the *singular*; *e.g.,*

Singular	Plural
Kindness	Kindnesses
Lens	Lenses
Gas	Gases
<i>Ends-in 'z':</i>	

Singular	Plural
Fuzz	Fuzzes
Quiz	Quizzes
Topaz	Topazes
<i>Ends in 'sh':</i>	
hash	hashes
flash	flashes
brush	brushes
<i>Ends in 'ch':</i>	
lunch	lunches
bunch	bunches
church	churches
<i>Ends in 'x':</i>	
mix	mixes
box	boxes
fax	faxes

Exception :

Some Nouns that end in 'ch' but are pronounced as 'k' are made *Plural* by adding only -s at the end, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Stomach	Stomachs
Conch	Conchs
Monarch	Monarchs

- Nouns ending in -y and preceded by a consonant form their plural by changing -y into -i before adding -es, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Harmony	Harmonies
Baby	Babies
Thievery	Thieveries
Petty	Petties
Army	Armies
City	Cities

But if the -y at the end of the word is preceded by a *vowel*, simply -s is added to it, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Holiday	Holidays
Journey	Journeys
Guy	Guys
Key	Keys

- Nouns ending in -f or -fe form their plural by changing -f or -fe into -v and adding -es, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
<i>Ending with 'f'</i>	
Thief	Thieves
Loaf	Loaves

Singular	Plural
Calf	Calves
Wolf	Wolves
Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves
<i>Ending with 'fe':</i>	
Life	Lives
Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives

Other words ending in -f or -fe add -s, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Chief	Chiefs
Proof	Proofs
Roof	Roofs
Gulf	Gulfs
Serf	Serfs
Brief	Briefs
Handkerchief	Handkerchiefs
Cliff	Cliffs
Safe	Safes

Exception :

Either -s or -ves can be used to form the plural of *dwarf*, *hoof*, *scarf* and *wharf*, e.g., *Dwarfs-dwarves*, *hoofs-hooves*, *scarfs-scarves*, *wharfs-wharves*.

- If the Singular Nouns ending in -o and preceded by a *Consonant*, then -es is added to make them plural, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Tomato	Tomatoes
Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Negro	Negroes
Buffalo	Buffaloes

- Some nouns ending in -o merely add -s, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Dynamo	Dynamos
Piano	Pianos
Soprano	Sopranos
Kilo	Kilos
Quarto	Quartos
Solo	Solos

- Some nouns have a *vowel* at the end and another *vowel* before it; the plural is formed by adding -s, e.g.,

Singular	Plural
Ratio	Ratios
Folio	Folios
Stereo	Stereos
Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Studio	Studios

- The plural of some nouns is formed by changing the vowel sound, *i.e.*, by changing the inside vowel of the singular, *e.g.*,

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

- Some nouns form their plural by adding *-en* or *-ren* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen
Child	Children
Brother	Brethren Brothers

- The plural of Compound Nouns is formed by adding *-s* to the *principal word*. Where the formation is of *noun + preposition + noun* :

❖ **By pluralizing the first word :**

Singular	Plural
Commander-in-Chief	Commanders-in-Chief
Court-martial	Courts-martial
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Coat-of-mail	Coats of-mail
Editor-in-general	Editors-in-general
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
Post-master-general	Post-masters-general

❖ **When a Compound Noun is made up of a verb + er, i.e. noun + adverb :**

Singular	Plural
Hanger-on	Hangers-on
Runner-up	Runners-up
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by

❖ **By Pluralizing another word :**

Singular	Plural
Arm-Chair	Arm-Chairs
Boy-friend	Boy-friends
Break-in	Break-ins
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Grown-up	Grown-ups
Stand-by	Stand-bys

❖ **By pluralizing both words :**

Singular	Plural
Man-doctor	Men-doctors
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-driver	Women-drivers
Woman-doctor	Women-doctors
Man-Driver	Men-drivers
Woman-soldier	Women-soldiers

❖ **The plural of letters, mathematical units and other symbols is formed with or without an apostrophe (') and -s.**

Singular	Plural
M. A.	M. A's/M.A.s
B. A.	B. A's/B.A.s
M. P.	M. P's/M. P. s
Five	Five's
T	T's
Q	Q's
a	a's

Examples :

There are more a's than e's on this page.

Dot your y's and cross your p's.

Add two 5's and four 2's.

- The plural of some *foreign words* is as follows :

Singular	Plural
<i>From Latin :</i>	
Erratum	Errata
Index	Indices
Radius	Radii
Formula	Formulae
Nebula	Nebulae
Memorandum	Memoranda
Synopses	Synopsis
Thesis	Theses
Candelabrum	Candelabra
Phenomenon	Phenomena

Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Dictum	Dicta
Stratum	Strata
Medium	Media/Mediums
Vertebra	Vertebrae
<i>From Italian :</i>	
Bandit	Banditti (or bandits)
Tempo	Tempi, tempos
Libretto	Libretti, librettos
<i>From French :</i>	
Madame (madam)	Mesdames
Monsieur	Messieurs
<i>From Hebrew :</i>	
Cheru	Cherubim (or Cherubs)
Seraph	Seraphim (or Seraphs)
<i>From English Pattern :</i>	
Apex	Apices
Focus	Foci/Focuses
Fungus	Fungi/Funguses
Terminus	Termini/Terminuses
Syllabus	Syllabi/Syllabuses
Automation	Automata
Aquarium	Aquaria/Aquariums
Curriculum	Curricula/Curriculum
Gymnasium	Gymnasia/Gymnasiums
Criterion	Criteria
Sanatorium	Sanatoria/Sanatoriums
Symposium	Symposia/Symposiums
Dogma	Dogmas/Dogmata
<i>From Greek :</i>	
Axis	Axes
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Analysis	Analyses
Parenthesis	Parentheses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Alumnus	Alumni
Bacillus	Bacilli
Locus	Loci
Stimulus	Stimuli
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Ellipsis	Ellipses
Oasis	Oases

- Some Nouns have two different meanings in the *singular* but only one in the *plural* :

Singular	Its two meaning	Plural	Its meaning only one
Abuse	1. Wrong use 2. Reproach	Abuses	Wrong practices (Evils)
Force	1. Strength 2. Body of armed men	Forces	Troops
Gain	1. Profit 2. Requisition of wealth	Gains	Profits
Issue	1. Result 2. Offspring	Issued	Results
Light	1. Lamp 2. Brilliance	Lights	Lamps
Practice	1. Habit 2. Exercise of a profession	Practices	Habits
People	1. Persons 2. Nation	Peoples	Nations
Powder	1. Dust 2. a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust	Powders	Doses of medicine
Wood	1. Timber 2. Forest	Woods	Forests
Number	a quantity	Numbers	Quantities verses
Premise	Preposition	Premises	Prepositions buildings
Quarter	fourth part	Quarters	fourth parts lodging

Examples :

- (i) (a) This chair is made of **wood**. [Timber]
- (b) The saint lived in a **wood**. [Forest]
- (c) We encamped in the **woods** for a night. [Forests]
- (ii) (a) He threw the ball with **force**.
- (b) Force should be met with **force**. [strength]
- (c) A force of twenty persons made their intrusion and attacked him. [Body of armed men]
- (d) Indian **forces** showed their courage at Kargil.
- (iii) (a) We didn't get any advantage of this biased **issue**.
- (b) She has only one **male issue**.

- Some nouns have different meanings in the *singular* and the *plural*.

Nouns in Singular	Their Meaning	Nouns in Plural	Their Meaning
Advice	Counsel	Advices	Information
Air	Atmosphere	Airs	Proud behaviour
Authority	Command	Authorities	Persons in power
Good	Nice	Goods	Property (things)
Earning	Income	Earnings	Savings
Force	Strength	Forces	Army
Content	Satisfaction	Contents	Things contained
Physic	Medicine	Physics	Physical Science
Work	Job	Works	Composition Factories
Iron	Metal	Irons	Fetters, chains
Respect	Regard	Respects	Compliments
Quarter	One fourth	Quarters	Houses

Examples :

- (i) (a) In early morning, we get fresh **air**. [Atmosphere].
 (b) After getting his lottery prize now he is living in high **airs**. [Proud behavior]
- (ii) (a) Ram is a **good** boy. [nice]
 (b) Kindly receive/collect my **goods** from the transporter. [Things]
- (iii) (a) **Iron** is a hard metal. (Metal)
 (b) As soon as the **irons** of the prisoner opened, he ran away. [chains]
- (iv) (a) As his **earning** is too small to bring up his family properly. [Income]
 (b) I keep my **earnings** in the bank. [Savings]

Exercise 1.2

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Make correction to the underlined word wherever is necessary :

- My daughter-in-laws who are in Agra have come to visit us.
- Running a five stars hotel needs much more money than what we have in our account.
- Some South Indian mangos are sold in the North too. Some South Indian heros are also popular.
- The loafs she gave me were stale. I gave them to calfs.
- The thiefs took away all things that were kept on the shelvs. They cut many things into halvs with knives.
- She had no real brother. When her two mother-in-laws teased her, she went to the house of her brothers. There she had two stepmother.

- The doctors have tried many formula to kill the harmful bacillusses. For stimulusses they prescribe vitamins.
- The teacher drew two radius in the circle.
- The university has changed the curriculums of many subjects.
- The students drew their own hypothesises and included them in their synopsises. There are no critierions for such phenomenons.

Answers

- daughters-in-law
 - five-star hotel
 - mangoes, heroes
 - loaves, calves
 - thieves; shelves; halves, knives
 - mothers-in-law; brothers, step-mothers
 - formulae; bacilli, stimuli
 - radii
 - curricula
 - hypotheses; synopses; criteria; phenomena.
- Some nouns have *one meaning* in the *singular form* and *two meanings* in the *plural form*.

The noun in Singular	Meaning	The noun in Plural	Its two meanings
Arm	Upper Limb (part of the body)	Arms	1. Weapons 2. Upper Limbs
Pain	Ache	Pains	1. Troubles 2. Care
Manner	Method	Manners	1. Methods 2. Behaviour
Custom	Habit	Customs	1. Habits 2. Duties on goods
Colour	Hue	Colours	1. Hues 2. Flags
Letter	Alphabet	Letters	1. Alphabets 2. Learning's
Minute	A unit of time	Minutes	1. Units of time 2. The proceedings of a meeting
Moral	Lesson	Morals	1. Moral lesson 2. Candict
Spectacle	Sight	Spectacles	1. Sights 2. Eye-glasses results

The noun in Singular	Meaning	The noun in Plural	Its two meanings
Effect	Result	Effects	Property
Ground	Earth	Grounds	1. Enclosed land attached to house 2. Reasons 2. Dress or sediments

Examples :

- (i) (a) The teacher ordered the students to stand up with their **arms** raised. [Upper limbs]
(b) Pakistan is buying **arms** from foreign. [Weapons]
- (ii) (a) I am suffering from chest **pain**. [Suffering]
(b) Parents took a lot of **pains** in looking after them. [Efforts]
- (iii)(a) Wait for a **minute**. I am just coming. [A unit of time]
(b) The manager circulated **minutes** of the last meeting [Proceedings of a meeting]
- (iv)(a) Fill this form in capital **letters**. [Alphabets]
(b) He is a man of **letters**. [Learning]
- (v) (a) The **spectacle** of Diwali Mela was eye-catching. [Sight]
(b) I have lost my **spectacles**. [Eyeglasses]

- Some nouns have *two forms* for the *plural*, each with a somewhat different meaning, e.g.,

Singular Noun	Plural Noun (1)	Meaning	Plural Noun (2)	Meaning
Brother	Brothers	Sons of same parents	Brethren	Members of a community or society
Cloth	Cloths	Kinds or pieces of cloth	Clothes	Garments
Die	Dies	Stamps for coining	Dice	Small cubes for playing
Genius	Geniuses	Talented persons	Genies	Spirits
Index	Indexes	Tables of contents	Indices	Signs in Algebra
Shot	Shots	Balls of iron throw stroke or hits in certain games	Shots (from shoot)	Firing from the gun

Singular Noun	Plural Noun (1)	Meaning	Plural Noun (2)	Meaning
Fish	Fish	Considered Collectively	Fishes	Considered separately
Penny	Pennies	Separate coins	Pence	A collective noun
Formula	Formulae	Rules of Mathematics	Formulas	Methods of application

Examples :

- (i) (a) We are four **brothers**. [Sons of the same parents]
(b) Be helpful to your **brothers** at the time of this flood crisis. [Members of the same society/nation]
- (ii) (a) He purchased **dies** for his factory. [Stamps for coining]
(b) He played a smart trick while throwing the **dice** on the board. [Small cubes for playing]
- (iii)(a) It is very difficult for me to learn mathematics **formulae**. [The Rules of mathematics]
(b) A number of **formulas** were offered. [Modes of application]

6. Rules of Singular & Plural Nouns

- Some nouns have *the singular and the plural alike*, e.g., *Sheep, grouse, trout, dice, spices, cod, deer, swine, corps, apparatus, series, fish, salmon.*

Examples :

A **series** of lecture was delivered.
There are eighty **fish** in this pond.
This **species** of sparrow is very rare.
There are many **species** of birds in this zoo.

- Some nouns are used only in *the plural*.

Examples :

Annals, drawers, premises, amends, remains, spectacles, scissors, binoculars, thanks, trousers, pants, means, jeans, lodgings, savings, victuals, fetters, tongs, socks, tidings, nuptials, assets, etc.

- Some *Plural nouns* denote some specific *quantity, amount, time* or *distance* considered as *a unit* or *whole*, and the *singular verb* is used with them.

Examples :

Twenty thousand rupees is a large sum.
Six years is a long time to live alone.
Eleven miles is a long distance to walk.

- If '*Noun + Preposition + same Noun*', then Singular Nouns are used on both sides of the preposition.

Examples :	
days by days	(×)
day by day	(✓)
day after days	(×)
day after day	(✓)
rows upon rows	(×)
row upon row	(✓)

- Generally, *ten rupees, ten miles, etc.* are used, but if a *noun* is used after these *nouns*, then *ten rupee* in place of *ten rupees*, and *ten miles* in place of *ten miles* are used.

Examples :	
I have a ten-rupee note .	(✓)
I have a ten rupees note.	(×)
He had a five-mile walk yesterday.	(✓)
He had a five miles walk yesterday.	(×)

- If definite numeral words (*a, one, two, three, etc.*) are used before *dozen, hundred, thousand, million, etc.*, then their *singular form* is used, not *plural form* (dozens, hundreds, etc.).

Examples :	
Five dozens eggs have been bought.	(×)
Five dozen eggs have been bought.	(✓)
Again :	
Five dozen of eggs have been bought.	(×)
When these indicate an indefinite number, then their plural form is used, <i>e.g.</i> ,	
Dozen of eggs.	(×)
Dozens of eggs.	(✓)
Hundred of students.	(×)
Hundreds of students.	(✓)
Similarly,	
in hundreds, in thousands, in dozens.	(✓)

- Advice, machinery, soap, apparatus, furniture, bread, information, luggage, baggage, breakage, drapery, imagery, poetry, pottery, machinery, work, paper, dust, cardboard, bread, education, knowledge, equipment, food, scene, scenery, etc., are uncountable nouns. So they are neither *plural* nor *a/an* is used before them and the *singular verb* is always used with them.

Examples :	
He gave me lots of (many pieces of) advice .	(✓)
Rajesh sold some furniture .	(✓)
Rajesh sold some furnitures .	(×)
Rajesh's friend bought some pieces of furniture .	(✓)
The imagery in the poem is mostly to do with death.	(✓)

- 'Room' is also used to indicate an *unoccupied seat* in a *compartment* or on a *bench, etc.* not a *place*.

Examples :	
There is room for further improvement in English.	(✓)
There is no room on the bench.	(✓)

- The + adjective* is used as a *plural noun*, and it is followed by a *plural verb*.

Examples :	
The rich = rich people .	
The poor = poor people .	
The blind = blind people .	
The sick = sick people .	

- The noun that comes after *each* is always *singular*. Similarly, everything, everybody and everyone are always *singular*.

Examples :	
Each house is white.	
Everything is ready.	
Everybody was there.	
Everyone has a pen.	

But, when 'of' is used after *One, Each, Everyone, etc.*, then the *noun* or *pronoun* coming after *of* is always *plural*.

Examples :	
Each of the student has gone.	(×)
Each of the students has gone.	(✓)
Everyone of ten guest came.	(×)
Everyone of ten guests came.	(✓)
One of the most intelligent boy.	(×)
One of the most intelligent boys .	(✓)

- When *pictures* mean *cinema*, it is always plural; *surroundings* is also always considered plural. Similarly, *high/low/good + spirits* are always in plural form. Here, *spirits* means *mood*.

Examples :	
Payal and Shanky went to the pictures to see 'English Vinglish'.	[not picture]
Our surroundings were pleasant.	[not surrounding]
They are in high spirits today.	[not high spirit]

- Two-thirds, thanks, orders (command given with authority), alms, glasses, assets, scales, vegetables, eatables, bowels, fetters, credentials, pants, pajamas, shirts, moveables, ashes (from the fire, cigarette ash) are always in Plural form.

Examples :	
Two-thirds of candidates fail at this first hurdle are packed off home.	[not two-third]
The company is assests have been frozen.	[not assest]

But, they should not be used in the singular by removing '-s' or '-es' in the same sense. For example, when *asset* means 'quality', it is only used in the *singular, e.g.*

Good health is a great asset. [not assets]

Beauty is Sita's only asset.

- Collective nouns such as a *group (of things)*, a *crowd (of people)*, a *herd (of cattle)*, a *flock (of sheep)*, a *regiment (of soldiers)*, a *congregation (of worshippers)* are usually *singular*. Hence, after these- *of + plural noun + singular verb* is used.

Examples :

A **group of people** was in the meeting.

A **crowd of girls** is in the playground.

A **herd of cattle** was stolen yesterday.

A **flock of sheep** is grazing in the field.

A **team of cricket players** is there.

- Some Collective nouns are *Singular* according to their *form* but *Plural* according to their *meaning*. Hence, according to their usage, a *singular* or *plural* verb is used with such nouns.

Examples :

The **audience** was/ were enjoying the magic show.

The **committee** has/ have considered your request.

The vast **majority of students** need/ needs financial support at present.

The **government** has/ have broken its/ their promises.

NOTE

- But when the group is understood as a *single unit*, then a *singular verb* is used with it, *e.g.*,
The *public* consists of you and me.
The *audience* was enormous.
My *company* is opening a new factory.
The *team* was strong.
- If collective nouns denote members or individuals then these are considered as a Noun of multitude, the verb is used in plural form. *e.g.*,
The *team* was fighting among themselves. (×)
The *team* were fighting among themselves. (✓)
- *Goods, premises, people, police, riches, scissors, shears, trousers, etc.* are always considered *plural* and take a *plural verb*.

Examples :

The **goods** were sent to your house. [not was]

These **premises** look very big. [not looks]

The **police** were sent to the hospital. [not was]

But, if these are preceded by '*a pair of*' (*a pair of shoes/ shears/scissors/gloves/trousers*), then they are considered *singular*, *e.g.*,

That **pair of shoes** is of Ram.

This **pair of gloves** belongs to him.

But,

His **shoes** were clean.

His **trousers** were torn.

- After a *lot of/ plenty of/ a great deal of/ most of/ some of*, Uncountable Noun is always used in the *Singular Form*, and Countable Noun in the *Plural Form*.

Examples :

He has **plenty of rice**.

Rakesh has **plenty of opportunities**.

Most of the boys are ill.

Most of the sugar is sold.

- Some Nouns, such as *Cattle, People, Gentry, Public, Police, Sheep, Deer, Peasantry, Poultry, Cavalry, etc.*, look like *Singular in form*, but they are always used in *Plural form*. Hence, a *plural verb* is used after them.

Examples :

The cattle are grazing in the field [not is]

The police are chasing the thieves. [not in]

The people of Uttar Pradesh are hard working. [not is]

The gentry were invited. [not was]

The poultry are sold here. [Here, poultry refers to domesticated hens and ducks]

NOTE

- When '*People*' is used in the sense of *nation/ caste*, it is considered *countable* and is also made *plural* by adding '*s*'; *e.g.*,
Many different *peoples* live in Delhi.
- '*Poultry*' is specially used in the sense of '*food*'. It is considered an *Uncountable Noun* and takes a *Singular Verb*, *e.g.*,
Poultry is costly in Delhi.
- *Some of, one third of, or any other fraction* are *singular* when they refer to *quantity* or *amount*, but are *plural* when they refer to *numbers*.

Examples :

Half of the land was fertile. [Quantity or Amount]

Two third of the questions are still unsolved. [Number]

- When *mathematics, politics, physics, economics, ethics, dynamics, classics, phonetics, linguistics, etc.* are used as *subjects*, they are considered *singular*.

But, when they are used in a *plural sense*, they convey their *qualities* and are usually preceded by *his/the/such*.

Examples :

Physics/Mathematics is a difficult subject.

Politics has no attraction for his family.

The economics of the country have yet to be improved.

- Abstract Nouns do not have a *Plural*. When such words are used in the *plural*, they are actually used like *common nouns*. For example : Provocations, instances or cases; Kindnesses - acts of kindness.
- Some nouns ending in '*-s*' or '*-es*', *i.e.*, look *plural* but in fact *singular* and take a *singular verb*, *e.g.*,
 - ❖ **Games & Sports** : Billiards, Draughts, Gymnastics, Athletics, Darts, etc.

- ❖ **Titles of Books:** Arabian Nights, Three Musketeers, Gulliver's Travels, Tales From Shakespeare, etc.
- ❖ **Descriptive Names of Countries:** United States, United Arab Emirates, New South Wales, Persian Gulf States, etc.
- ❖ **Diseases:** Mumps, measles, diabetes, rabies, rickets, etc.
- Some nouns related to this group are : News, Innings, Summons and Gallows.

NOTE

- When 'Statistics' is used as a *Subject*, it takes a *singular verb* and if it is about a *collection of data* is used with a *plural verb*, e.g.,
Statistics is his favourite study.
But,
Official **statistics** show real wage declining by 25%.
- If the word *wages* is used in the sense of *punishment*, it is considered a *singular noun* and takes a *singular verb*, e.g.,
The *wages* of sin *is* death.
But, when *wages* is used in the *form of payment*, it is considered a *plural noun* and takes a *plural verb*, e.g.,
Her *wages* *are* 30000/- a month.
The *wages* paid to the employees *are* low.
- Some people use *news* in both numbers, which is incorrect, e.g.,
The news are bad. (×)
The news is bad. (✓)
- If the *name of a country* is used with *its team*, then it is considered singular.

Example :

Indian team has won the World Cup this time.

Exercise - 1.3

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Give the correct number, 'is' or 'are' in the following.

- The news he has received good.
- Where the money ?
- His trousers worn out.
- Mathematics my poorest subject.
- Riches sought after by all.
- Our furniture getting old.
- This pair of scissors not sharp.
- Fish not cheap today.
- Measles..... an infection.
- The sheep grazing in the field.

Answers

1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are
6. is 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. is/are

7. The Noun : Gender

The word that denotes the *caste of the words* is called 'Gender'.

Kinds of Gender :

Gender is of the following *four types* :

- ❖ Masculine Gender
- ❖ Feminine Gender
- ❖ Common Gender
- ❖ Neuter Gender.

Masculine Gender :

A noun that denotes a *male animal* is called the *masculine gender*.

Examples :

Man, boy, dog, lion, horse, etc.

Feminine Gender:

A noun that denotes a *female animal* is called the *feminine gender*.

Examples :

Woman, girl, bitch, lioness, mare, etc.

Common Gender :

A noun that denotes a *male* or a *female animal* is called the *common gender*.

Examples :

Doctor, parents, child, teacher, friend, servant, etc.

Neuter Gender :

A noun that denotes a thing that is *neither male nor female* (i.e., *non-living things*) is called *neuter gender*.

Examples :

Tree, boat, pencil, mountain, etc.

Formation of Genders :

- ❖ By the use of a *different word* :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Brother	Sister	Boy	Girl
Czar	Czarina	Bachelor	Spinster
Boar	Sow	Lad	Lass
Bullock	Heifer	Bull	Cow
Colt	Filly	Cock	Hen
Drake	Duck	Dog	Bitch
Earl	Countess	Drone	Bee
Father	Mother	Executor	Executrix
Gander	Goose	Fox	Vixen
Hart	Roe	Gentleman	Lady
Horse	Mare	He	She
King	Queen	Husband	Wife
Man	Woman	Lord	Lady
Monk	Nun	Marquis	Marchioness
Nephew	Niece	Male	Female
Ram	Ewe	Ox	Cow
Sir	Madam	Stag	Hind
Son	Daughter	Uncle	Aunt
Tailor	Seamstress	Wizard	Witch
Widower	Widow		

- ❖ By adding a *syllable* (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a, etc.):

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress	Ambassador	Ambadress
Heir	Heiress	Duke	Duchess
God	Goddess	Master	Mistress
Negro	Negress	Emperor	Empress
Prince	Princess	Votary	Votaress
Waitor	Waitress	Lion	Lioness
Administrator	Administratrix	Hero	Heroine
Sultan	Sultana	Viceroy	Vicereine
Testator	Testatrix	Signor	Signora

- ❖ By adding a *Noun/Pronoun* indicating Gender:

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Cock-Sparrow	Hen-Sparrow
He-Goat	She-Goat	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Grandfather	Grandmother	Landlord	Landlady

- **Important Points About Genders:**

- ❖ Generally, the *masculine gender* is used for those things that indicate ‘*strength*’ and ‘*violence*’.
- ❖ The *feminine gender* is used for those things which indicate ‘*beauty*’, ‘*gentleness*’ and ‘*gracefulness*’.

Examples :

Sun, Ocean, Death, War, Time. etc. [Masculine]
 Earth, Moon, Nature, Love, Hope, Peace, etc. [Feminine]

- ❖ There are some Nouns which are in *Common Gender*, that is, they are used for both *Male and Female*. Hence, they are also called ‘*Dual*’ or ‘*Common Gender*’.

Examples :

Artist, dentist, animal, author, candidate, monarch, cyclist, etc.

NOTE

- *Distributive and Indefinite pronouns* also remain in *Common Gender*; e.g.,
 Each, either, neither, everyone, no one, nobody, somebody, etc.
- ‘*Her*’ is always used for ‘*ship*’, e.g.,
 The ship lost all *her* boats in the storm.

- ❖ All *Abstract, Collective and Material Nouns* are used in the *Neuter Gender* form.

Examples :

Honesty is a great virtue.
 The Indian **army** came forward to fight the battle.
 I have got a **gold** necklace.

- ❖ The gender of *small children* and *small animals* is considered *Neuter Gender*.

Examples :

Baby, child, parrot, rat, crow, etc.

- ❖ Some nouns are used only in the *feminine form*; they do not have a *masculine gender*.

Examples :

Amazon, nurse, virgin, maid, midwife, siren, couette, blonde, etc.

8. The Noun: Case

- A case is that form of a Noun that shows the relation to other words in the sentence.

Example :

Rekha mended Sona’s shirt.

- In the above example, *Rekha* is doing the work on the *shirt* and *Sona’s* indicates that the *shirt belongs to her*. So, the sentence shows the *internal relationship* between *Rekha, shirt, and Sona*.

- **Kinds of Noun Cases :**

There are five cases in English grammar.

- ❖ **The Nominative Case or Subjective Case :**

If a Noun is the *subject* of a *verb*, then it is said to be in the *nominative or subjective case*, e.g.,

- **Deepak** is a wise man.
- **The painter** paints the portraits.

In the above sentences, ‘*Deepak*’ (*Proper noun*) and ‘*painter*’ (*Common noun*) are in the *nominative case*.

- ❖ **The Objective Case or Accusative Case :**

If a noun is the *direct object* of a *verb* or the *object* of a *preposition*, it is called the *objective or accusative case*, e.g.,

- Neelam met **Sahitya Prakash** on the way to his office.
- The book is **on the table**.

In the above sentences, *Sahitya Prakash* is the *direct object* of the *verb* and *table* is the *object* of the *preposition*. So, both are in the *objective case*.

- ❖ **The Dative case :**

Dative case is the case which shows the *indirect object of the verb*, and it is the recipient of the direct object, e.g.,

- The teacher gave **the students** a few exercises.
- Give **her** a present.

In the above sentences, ‘*a few exercises*’ and ‘*a present*’ are the *direct objects* of the *verb* and ‘*students*’ and ‘*her*’ are the *recipients* of the *direct object*, which is the *indirect object*. Hence, they are in the *dative case*.

- ❖ **The Vocative Case :**

The noun that is used to *address a person directly* is called the *Vocative Case*, e.g.,

- *Ram*, are you coming to the concert?
- Would you please hand me that flower vase, *my dear*?

In the above sentences, 'Ram' and 'my dear' are in the *vocative case*.

Here, we are mainly discussing the *Possessive Case*, because there is no problem with the noun in the *nominative* or *objective case*; any noun remains in the same form in the *nominative* or *objective Case*.

Examples :			
●	Ram	loves	Sita.
	↓		↓
	Nominative		Objective
●	Sita	loves	Ram.
	↓		↓
	Nominative		Objective

However, there are changes in Pronouns into the *Nominative* and *Objective cases*, which will be discussed in detail in the *chapter of Pronoun*.

● **Possessive Case :**

The Possessive Case gives a sense of *possession* or *ownership*. This *possession* or *ownership* is expressed by using apostrophe (') -s or 'of'; e.g.,

Shakespeare's plays or *The plays of Shakespeare*.

But, you cannot use 's' in all places, and where it should not be used, it is used there and problems are given in exams; e.g.:

A table's legs (A)/ were broken (B)/ by my (C)/ angry brother. (D)/ No error (E).

In the above sentence, *A table's legs* is wrong. We will have to say, *The legs of a table* because table/bench, etc. are *inanimate objects* with which apostrophe (') -s is not used.

● **Rules about the use of Apostrophes ('s):**

- ❖ The Possessive Case ('s) is now used chiefly with the names of *living things*; It is called *S-genitive*.

Examples :
Ram's Pen, A dog's is tail, A bird's eyes, etc

- ❖ If the noun is *plural* and ends in 's', the *possessive case* is formed by adding only an apostrophe (').

Examples :
Boys' hostel, Girls' hostel, etc.

- ❖ If the noun is *plural* but does not end in 's', the *possessive sign* is formed by adding 's.

Examples :
women's college, men's hostel, etc.

- ❖ The Possessive case ('s) is used with the names of personified (*the act of giving a human quality or characteristics to something which is not human*) objects.

Examples :
Nature's beauty, Heaven's Mercy, Death's icy hand, fortune's favourite, etc.

- ❖ The possessive case of *non-living things* is formed by 'of' and not by 's'. Hence, it is called '*of*' -*genitive*.

Examples :
The doors **of** this house.
The water **of** this well.
The leaves **of** this tree

- ❖ The Possessive case ('s) is also used with the nouns denoting *time, place, distance, weight, or price*.

Examples :
One day's leave, A moment's day, Astone's throw, one kilogram's weight', Arazar's edge, etc.

- ❖ The possessive case ('s) is used at the end of *compound nouns*.

Examples :
Father-in-law's office.
Commander-in-chief's order.
Engineer-in-chief's house.
Step-son's problem.

- ❖ To convey the sense of *joint possession*, the possessive case ('s) is used at the end of the *last noun*, but if the sense of *separate possession* is there, then the possessive case ('s) is used with *each noun*. This is called the *Group genitive*.

Examples :
Ram and Shyam's house. [Joint Possession]
Sohan and Mohan's shop.
Keat's and Yeat's poems. [Separate Possession]

- ❖ The Possessive case ('s) is used in the following *Idioms and Phrases*.

Examples :
The boat's crew, the ship's passengers, a stone's throw, the train's arrival/departure, at one's wits end, out of harm's way, the soul's delight, the ocean's roar, the sun's rays, heart's content, the earth's creatures, heaven's will, etc.

- ❖ The Possessive case ('s) is also used with *Indefinite pronouns*, such as each other, one another, everyone, everybody, anybody, someone/nobody, etc.

Example :
Sarika has found **someone's book**.

But, the Possessive case of *non-living (Indefinite pronouns)* is formed by 'of'. e.g.,

The life *of* everything is short. [*not everything's life*]

- ❖ The Possessive case of *all, both, many, each, either, and neither* is also formed by 'of'. e.g.,

The names *of* both are unknown. [*not both's names*]

- ❖ If two nouns are in *apposition*, the possessive case is used with the *noun in apposition* only.

Examples :

He is Sanjeev, **my friend's** father.

Similarly,

He is my friend **Sanjeev's** father.

- ❖ The Noun coming before the *Gerund* is placed in the Possessive Case.

Example :

Juhi stopped Monu behaving like this. (×)

Juhi stopped **Monu's behaving** like this. (✓)

- ❖ When singular nouns have two *hissing sounds*, only an *apostrophe* is used.

Examples :

Mosses' laws, conscience, for sake, righteousness, for sake, etc.

- ❖ The possessive of a *proper name* or of a *noun denoting a trade, profession or relationship* may be used to denote a *building or place of business* (church, house, school, college, shop, hospital, theatre, etc.).

Examples :

I went to **Blackwell's** (Shop).

Can you tell me the way to **St. Francis's** (school).

Blackwell's is prompt in service

- ❖ Sometimes *double genitive* is also used; that is, we put 's to the noun coming after 'of' or a possessive pronoun (mine, ours, yours, theirs) comes after 'of' *e.g.*,

(i) Singular noun + of + noun's

(ii) Singular noun + of + possessive pronoun

Examples :

Vijayshree is **a friend of Manju's**.

She is **a friend of mine**.

- ❖ In the above sentences, 's + noun' indicates a *definite noun*, but the noun before 'of' indicates *one of the many*. *e.g.*,

(i) a friend of Ram's/mine [*one of many*]

(ii) Ram's friend [*a definite friend*]

NOTE

- When you are in doubt whether to use a *noun in the possessive case ('s)* or with the preposition *of*, remember that, according to the general rule, the possessive case is used to denote *possession or ownership*. Thus, it is better to say '*the defeat of the enemy*' than '*the enemy's defeat*'.

- Sometimes, however, a noun in the possessive case has a different meaning from a noun used with the preposition 'of'. *e.g.*,

'The Chief Minister's reception in Agra' means a reception held by the Chief Minister in Agra.

But,

'The reception of the Chief Minister in Agra' means the manner in which the people welcomed him when he entered Agra.

The phrase 'the love of a mother' may mean either 'a mother's love of her child' or 'a child's love of her mother.'

9. Confusion About the Use of Certain Nouns

- Students are often confused, or they commit mistakes in the use of certain nouns. Such nouns are as follows :

- ❖ *Lectureship* is correct, *Lecturership* is incorrect.

Example :

The **lectureship** is tenable for a period of two years. (✓)

The **lecturership** is tenable for a period of two years. (×)

- ❖ *Free-studentship* is correct, *Freeship* is incorrect.

Example :

Krishna has applied for **free-studentship**. (✓)

Krishna has applied for **freeship**. (×)

- ❖ *Boarding house* is correct, *Boarding* is incorrect.

Example :

She rooms in an old **boarding house**. (✓)

She rooms in an old **boarding**. (×)

- ❖ *Cousin-brother* or *sister* is incorrect; only *cousin* is correct.

Examples :

She is a distant **cousin**. (✓)

She is a distant **cousin sister**. (×)

He feeds on his **cousin**. (✓)

He feeds on his **cousin brother**. (×)

- ❖ *Consort wife/husband* is incorrect; *Consort* is correct. Consort = husband or wife, especially a *ruler*.

Example :

Her former **consort** was a seafaring man. (✓)

Her former **consort husband** was a seafaring man. (×)

- ❖ *Agreement* is correct, *Mutual Agreement* is incorrect because agreement happens only when both parties accept it.

Example :

We are in **agreement** with their decision. (✓)

We are in **mutual agreement** with their decision. (×)

- ❖ *Family members* is incorrect; *members of the family* is correct.

Example :

All **members of the family**, old and young, are very pleased. (✓)

All **family members**, old and young, are very pleased. (×)

- ❖ *English teacher* is incorrect; *the teacher of English* is correct. English teacher = A teacher who is an Englishman; but a/the teacher of English = a teacher who teaches English.

Example :

My brother is **an English teacher.** (×)
My brother is **a teacher of English.** (✓)

- ❖ *Habit* is used in the context of *individuals*, while *Custom* is used in the context of *Society or Country*.

Examples :

Every man has his own **habit**.
Students often become a victim of bad **habits**.
It is the **custom** in that country for women to marry young.

- ❖ *Cause* indicates the *result*, but *reason* explains the *cause*.

Examples :

Poverty is not a **sufficient cause** of disgrace.
You have a good **reason** to be pleased with your students.'

- ❖ *Cost* indicates the *amount of money* that a shopkeeper pays for a *product*, and *Price* is given by the *customer*.

Examples :

Please figure out the total **Cost**.
Sometimes the buyers have to pay higher **price** for necessary items.

- ❖ *House* means - *a building to live in*, and *Home* means - *one's native place*.

Examples :

He was left alone in the **house**.
Quarters are **houses** allotted to us for a definite period.
My **hometown** is Agra.

- ❖ *Customer* means – a buyer of goods, but *Client* means – One who avails of a service.

Examples :

The **customer** cast his money on the counter and left.
The Shopkeepers welcome **customers** with smiles.
A lawyer acts for his **clients**.

- ❖ '*Man*' is used in ordinary sense while '*gentleman*' is a man of character.

Examples :

Man is mortal.
He is a gentleman at large.

- ❖ '*Men*' Plural of man; '*people*' is used for persons.

Examples :

There are five *men* in the room.
The *people* of Bihar are simple.

- ❖ '*Shade*' a place sheltered from the *Sun*; '*Shadow*' the shade of a distinct form or object.

Examples :

The villagers sat under the shade of trees.
She is even afraid of her own shadow.

Important Questions

Type A : Fill in the Blanks

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- is the scientific study of material remains like relics and monuments of past human life.
(A) Geology (B) Theology
(C) Biology (D) Archaeology
- The local bank was robbed by a group of men, were armed.
(A) Four of these (B) Four of whom
(C) Four of those (D) Four whom
- The judge had to free the young man because there was no against him.
(A) Cause (B) Evidence
(C) Belief (D) Excuse
- For a member to borrow money from the association, three need to be met.
(A) accounts (B) conditions
(C) points (D) restrictions
- People of the same are not allowed to get married in her country.
(A) clum (B) clot
(C) clam (D) clan
- The of an atom of oxygen is different from that of an atom of hydrogen.
(A) value (B) procedure
(C) structure (D) position
- It is mildly repulsive in its crude _____, but strangely and inexplicably alluring.
(A) vulgarity (B) vexation
(C) veracity (D) zeal
- No worker has ever tried to live in a..... house.
(A) soldier's (B) soldier
(C) soldier' (D) soldiers'
- The girl or her friends.....daily in the evening.
(A) dances (B) dance
(C) danced (D) dancing
- He sought retreat in a feudal world of..... aristocracy and hierarchy.
(A) deference (B) adherence
(C) coherence (D) inherence

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 11 to 20)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- Napping can do as much to improve someone's as a balanced diet and exercise can.
(A) knowledge (B) familiarity
(C) efficiency (D) deficiency
- In this engineering design project you will learn how to build an infinity mirror, with built-in lights that make the mirror look like a deep with no end.
(A) signal (B) lodge
(C) tunnel (D) funeral
- The Young Global Leaders Community is an for a dynamic community

- of exceptional people with the vision, courage and influence to drive positive change in the world.
(A) impediment (B) effort
(C) accelerator (D) input
14. Delhi University's new institution called School of Public Health will offer a of programs.
(A) few (B) scale
(C) branch (D) plethora
15. The government is making air bags for front seat passengers in all cars.
(A) registered (B) suggested
(C) temporary (D) compulsory
16. Adolescence is the wherein a child enters adulthood.
(A) threshold (B) position
(C) condition (D) period
17. Endangered species have a fifty per cent or greater probability of within five years or two generations whichever is longer.
(A) distinction (B) extinction
(C) complication (D) completion
18. Man has won his dominant position on this planet by his of technology.
(A) command (B) emphasis
(C) belief (D) stress
19. 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the of life oiled and running smoothly.
(A) path (B) machine
(C) garden (D) river
20. Many of the advances of civilization have been conceived by young people just on the of adulthood.
(A) boundary (B) threshold
(C) peak (D) horizon
- (C) ground; chocolate
(D) power; gymnast
22. The committee's primary job was to act as between the management and the
(A) a broker; administration
(B) an intermediary; public sector
(C) a mediator; union workers
(D) a referee; private sector
23. The invention of fertilisers and insecticides has increased agricultural which is required to feed the swelling population of the world.
(A) output (B) product
(C) cargo (D) goods
24. The worst possible for human society is that we will destroy ourselves with nuclear weapons.
(A) perceptive (B) presentation
(C) prediction (D) privilege
25. A colourful cyclothon was organised on the of World Sparrow Day to mark the progress of making Ganjam the first sparrow-friendly district of Odisha.
(A) occasion (B) festivity
(C) event (D) project
26. Catholics and Protestants have a long history of in Northern Ireland but volunteers from both communities came together to build the monument of peace.
(A) conflict (B) truce
(C) agreement (D) contest
27. An unwritten constitution develops and expands with the development of the nation and ultimately becomes the of the public opinion.
(A) symbol (B) motion
(C) role (D) badge
28. Into the limited space given to him, a headline writer must compress the of the news and he must do it without
(A) synopsis, reservations
(B) gist, ambiguity
(C) magnitude, distortion
(D) totality, hedging
29. In spite of all, in spite of penalties for examinees when cheaters were caught, there is evidence of the of the rigid rules of external help on civil service tests.
(A) threats, encompassment
(B) surveillance, vulnerability
(C) temptation, flouting
(D) precautions, circumvention
30. Despite the Rajput Regiment's efforts, the 25th Infantry Division still suffered a defeat in the Bomdila sector.
(A) generous, serious
(B) daring, valiant
(C) heroic, devastating
(D) serious, inglorious
31. A peace negotiation has been in for the last 25 years, and the hope is that this would culminate in a lasting settlement.
(A) Progress (B) Congress
(C) Distress (D) Regress
(E) Suppress
32. The gloomy interior with from its long, rich past has its own
(A) relics, charm
(B) stories, influence
(C) walls, story
(D) customers, impact
(E) borrowing, air
33. A major concern in Indian development is the widening socio-economic across groups and regions.
(A) Decadence, Hesitance
(B) Contemporary, Disparity
(C) Willingness, Inclination
(D) Convert, Reticence
(E) Advocate, Patronize
34. While the debate on of the death penalty goes on, the delay in the execution of death row convicts coupled with long years of confinement leads to psychological trauma for them.
(A) Automation, Enervate
(B) Wheedle, Apostate
(C) Emolument, Ungainly
(D) Abolition, Solitary
(E) Impiety, Decadence
35. The yardsticks to look at for investing include the current valuations and' future earnings of underlying companies.
(A) Clarion, Acrimony
(B) Turbid, Cupidity
(C) Disaffected, Expatriating
(D) Didactic, Sinuous
(E) Relevant, Trajectory

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 21 to 35)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

21. In general Earth's magnetic is getting weaker, leading scientists to say that it will eventually flip, like a bar flipping over.
(A) area; tender
(B) field; magnet

Type B : Common Errors

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 36 to 50)

The following sentences have been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

36. We bought / good quality / furnitures / for our new house.
(A) for our new house
(B) furnitures
(C) good quality
(D) We bought
37. Children are fond of eating food from Mala aunties small shop at the corner of the street.
(A) food from
(B) Mala aunties small shop
(C) are fond of
(D) at the corner
38. Please stay back for Sunnys first birthday celebration at Taj West End.
(A) first birthday celebration

- (B) at Taj West End
(C) Sunnys
(D) stay back
39. Last month, we purchased electronic equipments from a European country.
(A) we purchased
(B) a European country
(C) electronic equipments from
(D) Last month
40. Jyoti is one of the best police officer in this town.
(A) the best police officer
(B) Jyoti is one of
(C) in this town
(D) No error
41. The examinations will be pushed back so that candidates get additional time for prepare.
(A) The examinations
(B) will be pushed back
(C) for prepare
(D) so that candidates get additional time
42. Tjaswin, the Indian sportsman, is leading the anti-race cause in the US.
(A) Tejaswin, the Indian sportsman
(B) the anti-race cause
(C) in the US
(D) is leading
43. I have no inform about today's meeting with the Managing Director.
(A) about today's meeting
(B) I have
(C) no inform
(D) with the
44. How many does the cricket bat cost?
(A) the cricket bat (B) does
(C) how many (D) cost
45. This coffee is not available in any of the shop in the neighbourhood market.
(A) not available in
(B) in the neighbourhood market
(C) any of the shop
(D) This coffee is
46. We need to understand access control systems and (1)/methodology, telecommunication and network (2)/security, and security managing practice. (3)/No Error (4).
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
47. Saleem has a tendency to switch off his mobile when things are not favourable for him.
(A) off his mobile when things
(B) are not favourable for him
(C) No error
(D) Saleem has a tendency to switch
48. The weather (A) of the new place (B) did not suit Ravi. (C) No error (D)

49. The stationary was evenly distributed among all the poor children.
(A) The stationary was
(B) Evenly distributed among
(C) No error
(D) All the poor children
50. Opening the door of the cage means free for the bird.
(A) of the cage
(B) Opening the door
(C) for the bird
(D) means free

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 51 to 65)

The following sentences have been divided into parts and named as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Or (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of the part contains an error. Find the error and mark your answer.

51. It brings to you a basket of opportunities (A) that takes you to the positions of high (B) responsibilities at top corporates. (C) No Error (D)
52. For candidates with work-experience, interview (A) questions about their company test, depth of their knowledge (B) and understandings of immediate environment. (C) No Error (D)
53. The government (A) must provide facilities for the (B) upbringing of women. (C) No error (D).
54. The Commonwealth Games had a grand opening ceremony with spectacular cultural performings.
(A) with spectacular
(B) a grand opening
(C) cultural performings
(D) The Commonwealth Games had
55. For peace and happiness in the world, (1) we need to remind ourselves (2) of our philosophy and cultural. (3) No error (4)
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
56. The British Council has brought Museum of the Moon to India (1) to mark the last phase of the UK-India Year of Culture (2) and 70 year of the British Council in India (3) No error (4).
(A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4
57. A five-men (A) enquiry committee was appointed (B) to look into the matter. (C) No error (D)
58. Three lakhs of people (A) attended the workshop (B) held in Ramleela ground. (C) No Error (D).
59. Three summonses have been (A) issued by the district court (B) but he has not turned up yet. (C) No Error (D).
60. The Principal requested / the teacher's / to monitor / and take care of the small children.

- (A) The Principal requested
(B) the teacher's
(C) to monitor
(D) and take care of the small children
61. In spite of the doctor's stern warning (A) Latika continued taking (B) sugars in her milk. (C) No Error. (D)
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
62. The book, being written (A) in simple language, is suitable for children (B) as it contains many good advices. (C) No Error (D)
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
63. Every conceivable race and nationality (A) had its share of suffering (B) in the world wars (C) No Error (D).
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
64. In India (A) working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (B) if they are married and have a family (C) No error (D).
65. The process of removing (A) wool from the body of (B) an animal is called sharing. (C) No error (D)

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 66 to 80)

In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

66. Our school's faculty and administration should not (A) sacrifice high standards and regulations in order (B) to make students temporarily happy. (C) No error (D)
67. Stringent penalties have a lower chance (A) of being imposed, as compared to fines that (B) are proportionate to the offend. (C) No error. (D)
68. The art of printing was introduced into England (A) during the reign of Edward IV (B) by William Caxton, a native of Kent. (C) No error (D)
69. The differential attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect (A) in the rising and falling (B) of the tides (C) No error (D).
70. The speaker stressed repeatedly on (A) the importance of improving (B) the condition of the slums (C) No Error. (D)
71. Credit cards have (A) brought about a revolutions (B) in people's spending habits. (C) No error. (D)
72. It's stupid to go (A) to the expense of taking (B) music lessons if you never practice (C) No error. (D)

73. The economic depression is looming large not only over the first-world countries but also over the third-world countries.
 (A) the economic depression is
 (B) looming large not only over
 (C) but also over the third-world countries
 (D) No Error
74. To begin with, only 5% of the respondents in the survey, which / was aided by the NGO Pratham, reported doing any / kind of vocational course, and even among this / small minority a third were enrolled for three month or less.
 (A) To begin with, only 5% of the respondents in the survey, which
 (B) was aided by the NGO Pratham, reported doing any
 (C) kind of vocational course, and even among this
 (D) small minority a third were enrolled for three month or less.
 (E) No error
75. It is notable and welcome that the ministry of (A)/environmental and forests is to issue approvals online (B)/in a time bound manner, with clear timelines (C)/in place for the various sub-steps along the way. (D)/No error (E).
76. The blunder mistake (A)/was the apparent failure of detectives (B)/to inform the Parole Board that the murderer (C)/had threatened to return to kill her. (D)/No Error (E)
 (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E
77. In the US, there are statues of Gandhi in New York, (A) / Washington DC, San Francisco and several (B) / other cities. Gandhi statues dot prominent locations

in almost (C)/ all the major country of the world, an incredible honour (D).

- (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) No error

78. With a burning desire to (A)/ achieve the dream as a backing, so that (B)/ the desire to become enthusiastic, (C)/ let it become your brain in one of (D)/ the most important thing. (E)/.

- (A) A (B) B
 (C) C (D) D
 (E) E

79. In the following question, a sentence is given with a highlighted error. Select the option that has the same error as in the given sentence.

The company has ordered **some new equipments**.

- a. My mother was advised to take (1)/ two spoonsful (2)/of medicine three times a day (3)/no error (4).
 b. The police have received (1)/ important informations (2)/that can help them solve the murder case (3)/ no error (4).

- (A) a-(2), b-(2) (B) a-(1), b-(1)
 (C) a-(4), b-(4) (D) a-(3), b-(3)
 (E) None of the above

80. In each of the question, there's error in any two parts of the sentences. You have to identify the same and if there's no error according to you, then mark option five as your answer.

The salient of space (A)/ in defence are evident from (B)/ the fact that all three countries—U.S., China and Russia (C)/ have set up 'Space Commands' (D).

- (A) CD (B) AB
 (C) BD (D) AC
 (E) No error

Direction (Q. No. 81 to 85)

Read the sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E) (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

81. The beautician listed out/a few quick tips that/one needs to keep in mind/in order to get that perfect holiday radiant.
 (A) The beautician listed out
 (B) a few quick tips that
 (C) one needs to keep in mind
 (D) in order to get that perfect holiday radiant
 (E) No error
82. The RBI has proposed to introduce (A)/ polymer notes after taking into considering (B)/the cost and longevity (C)/associated with their manufacturing (D) No error (E)
83. The youngster has proven his ability as (A)/ an aggressive sportsman and age being (B)/ on his sides, he has a huge (C)/ chance of succeeding in the near future. (D)/ No error (E)
84. The city's young women (A)/ are going out and buying (B)/ diamonds themselves, as gifted (C)/ diamonds by men is such passed. (D)/ No error (E)
85. The two-part documentary / is a critique of the education system / and its impacting / on upliftment of women.
 (A) The two-part documentary
 (B) is a critique of the education system
 (C) and its impacting
 (D) on upliftment of women,
 (E) No error

Type C : Sentence Improvement

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 86 to 95)

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment /bracketed part in the given sentences to make it a meaningful sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.

86. Indian's secularism and frequency serve as a role model to other developing countries.
 (A) constantly (B) illiteracy
 (C) supremacy (D) democracy
87. No other informations was conveyed to him.
 (A) None another information

- (B) No other information
 (C) No other's information
 (D) No improvement required

88. These days I like to eat nuts and seeds along with fruits as I'm conscious of my healthfulness.

- (A) healthful
 (B) health
 (C) healthy
 (D) No substitution required

89. Srilekha is Mr. Singhs daughter.

- (A) Mr. Singh (B) Mr. Singhs'
 (C) Mr. Singh's (D) Mr. Singhs's

90. You can find several kind of birds in the Mysore Zoo, pelicans, flamingos, hornbills and egrets.

- (A) several kinds of birds
 (B) several kind of bird
 (C) kind of several birds
 (D) No substitution required

91. For her, money is only the means to an end.

- (A) the means for an end
 (B) means to end
 (C) No Improvement
 (D) a means to the end

92. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.

- (A) appendix
 (B) pointer
 (C) mark
 (D) No improvement

93. The major reason for his fiscal success is that his parents are influential people.
- (A) The major reason for his capitalistic success
 (B) The major reason for his financial success
 (C) The major reason for his fiscal successes
 (D) The major reasons for his budgetary success
94. In the jungle, they encountered a school of lions.
- (A) pride of lions
 (B) No substitution
 (C) pack of lions
 (D) sloth of lions
95. The Philippines is the second largest archipelago with over 7,000 islands.
- (A) Secondly largest archipelago
 (B) Second largely archipelago
 (C) No substitution
 (D) second large archipelago

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 96 to 105)

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part/underlined segment or bold word of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "No improvement".

96. The businessman also insisted (that the police had issued him several summons)
- (A) No improvement
 (B) that the police had issued him several summonses
 (C) that the police issued him with several summonses
 (D) that the police issued him several summons
97. Reema and Aasha were frolicking in the park.
- (A) were performing in the garden
 (B) were participating in the garden
 (C) were enjoying in the garden
 (D) were playing in the garden
98. Regard of whether the students were ready or not the teacher announced the dates of the test.
- (A) Regarding whether
 (B) Regardless of whether
 (C) No substitution required
 (D) Regardless of whatsoever
99. Tons of sheep was grazing in the field.
- (A) A flock of sheep
 (B) Many sheeps
 (C) Numerous sheeps
 (D) No improvement
100. The base of the cooking vessels would have a thick coating of carbon deposit and (**clean**) it was a pain.
- (A) cleaned
 (B) cleans
 (C) cleaning
 (D) No improvement
101. About 2.17 million people were displaced in the first six months of the year – again, due to extreme weather events.
- (A) first six months
 (B) the six first months
 (C) the first six month
 (D) No substitution required
102. We should not underestimate the signification of female education.
- (A) underestimate signification
 (B) underestimate on signification
 (C) underestimate at signification
 (D) underestimate the significance
103. There is fragrance in the room, please open all the windows.
- (A) Aroma
 (B) No improvement
 (C) Odoin
 (D) Scent
104. She filed a divorce case on the basis of home violence.
- (A) No improvement
 (B) private
 (C) domestic
 (D) cruel
105. (A power failure) are common nowadays.
- (A) No Improvement
 (B) Power failures
 (C) The power failure
 (D) Power failure

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 106 to 120)

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part/underlined segment or bold word of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "No improvement".

106. In the park I happened to meet two of my father's friend who had known him for several years.
- (A) two friends of my fathers
 (B) No improvement
 (C) two of my fathers friend
 (D) two of my father's friends
107. Tomatoes sown around July in the southern states are harvested in October.
- (A) Tomatoes sown under July
 (B) Tomatoes sowing around July
 (C) No substitution required
 (D) Tomatoes sow around July
108. Shrey has got many friends because he has got (**much money**).
- (A) a lot of money
 (B) bags of money
 (C) enough money
 (D) No improvement
109. A pair of slippers is cheap now a days.
- (A) slipper is
 (B) slippers are
 (C) No improvement
 (D) are cheap
110. My shoes were worn out so I had to buy a new one.
- (A) the new one's
 (B) new ones
 (C) No improvement
 (D) a new ones
111. Our new office will become operational from a weeks time.
- (A) No improvement
 (B) for a weeks time
 (C) by the week's time
 (D) in a week's time
112. All the family members of his are in Ernakulam.
- (A) All the members of his family
 (B) All his family members
 (C) All of his family members
 (D) No Improvement
113. A well-known animal living in the polar regions are a penguins.
- (A) are penguin
 (B) No improvement
 (C) is the penguin
 (D) penguin
114. (Individual summon must be sent to the prelates and greater barons,) while the lesser barons hill be called together through the sheriffs and bailiffs.
- (A) Individual summonses must be sent to the prelates and greater barons
 (B) Individually summon must be sent to the prelates and greater barons
 (C) No correction required
 (D) Individual summons must be sent to the prelates and greater barons.
115. In the coming **decade, company which** adopt remote working will win the war for talent over rivals who don't.
- (A) decades, company that
 (B) decade, companies which
 (C) decade, the company which
 (D) decades, companies that
 (E) No correction required
116. The social media major had removed approximately 130 account originating in Iran based on **informations provided** to the company by the FBI.
- (A) Information so provided
 (B) Information provided

- (C) Information has provided
(D) Information so provided
(E) No correction required
117. The white man had to swallow his bombast and have completed the Journex in mortified.
(A) Completes the Journey mortifying
(B) Completing the mortifying Journey
(C) Complete the Journey in mortification
(D) No substitution required
118. Though he had never won any awards or even been published, he was conservative with his life as a poet.
(A) Complacency (B) Concede
(C) Deject (D) Complacemat
(E) Articulate
119. The child's parents or guardians must give their appraisal before she has the operation.
(A) Epitome (B) Hurdle
(C) Honor (D) Virtue
(E) Consent
120. The government refused to declare an amnesty for people who had not paid the disputed tax.
(A) Pardon (B) Enormity
(C) Affluence (D) Unabashed
(E) Cede
121. The attitude of the whalers was marked by antipathy towards the marine life they had to encounter.
(A) sympathy (B) empathy
(C) indifference (D) animus
122. The document was discerned to be a postscript, where clearly an earlier manuscript had been replaced by a new one.
(A) parchment (B) palimpsest
(C) pastiche (D) montage
123. He was accused of simulism for having copied from someone else without due acknowledgement.
(A) sensationalism
(B) institutionalism
(C) plagiarism
(D) spoonerism
124. Amongst them all, she was the only one with the perquisite to understand the complexity of the situation.
(A) perspicacity
(B) perniciousness
(C) peremptoriness
(D) presumptuousness
125. The lake atop the mountain has always been the lyre for intrepid hikers.
(A) link (B) line
(C) life (D) lure
126. Identify the word that doesn't fit the part of speech needed.
She made a quickly decision without thinking.
(A) decision (B) quickly
(C) made (D) thinking

Answer Key

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (A)
11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (D)
16. (A) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (B)
21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (A)
26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (D) 30. (D)
31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (D) 35. (E)
36. (B) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (C) 40. (A)
41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (C) 44. (C) 45. (C)
46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (A) 49. (C) 50. (D)
51. (D) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (C)
56. (C) 57. (A) 58. (A) 59. (A) 60. (B)
61. (C) 62. (C) 63. (B) 64. (B) 65. (C)
66. (D) 67. (C) 68. (D) 69. (B) 70. (D)
71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (D) 74. (D) 75. (B)
76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (E) 79. (A) 80. (B)
81. (D) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (D) 85. (C)
86. (D) 87. (B) 88. (B) 89. (C) 90. (A)
91. (C) 92. (D) 93. (B) 94. (A) 95. (C)
96. (B) 97. (D) 98. (B) 99. (A) 100. (C)
101. (D) 102. (D) 103. (C) 104. (C) 105. (B)
106. (D) 107. (C) 108. (A) 109. (C) 110. (B)
111. (D) 112. (A) 113. (C) 114. (A) 115. (D)
116. (B) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (E) 120. (A)
121. (D) 122. (B) 123. (C) 124. (A) 125. (D)
126. (B)

