

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which **modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb** in a given sentence.

Example: She is reading very **fast**.

She is a **very** intelligent girl.

The horse runs **very** quickly.

Note: Usually the adverbs end with **-ly**.

Adjective and Adverb as Modifiers

As **adjective** and **adverb** modify sentences, they are called **modifiers**.

Sometimes sentences are erroneous because the **modifiers** are misplaced. They should be placed properly to make them error free.

Adjectival Modifiers: The modifiers of adjective are called **Adjectival Modifiers**.

Example: A number of applications are received for the jobs.

Puny and silent, Shashank generally goes unnoticed in any group.

The stem is the part of the brain that connects the cerebral cortex to the spinal cord

Adverbial Modifiers: The modifiers of adverbs are called the **Adverbial Modifiers**.

Example: Do not walk that **fast**. I cannot keep pace with you.

A Member of Parliament cannot vote in the House **before** he takes oath.

These modifiers, in a few sentences, might have been misplaced.

Example: Having apologised for the misbehaviour, the teacher permitted the student to re-enter the classroom.

In this sentence, the teacher seems to who misbehaved. It is not clear who apologised to whom? Did the 'student' apologise to the 'teacher' or the 'teacher' apologised to the 'student'?

However, it might be intended in this sentence to convey that after the student, who had misbehaved, apologised, the teacher permitted him or her to re-enter the classroom.

If so, the given sentence should be corrected as:

Having apologised for misbehaviour, the student was permitted by the teacher to re-enter the classroom.

Note: The participle should be used for the subject for which it is intended.

Dangling Modifier: Here the noun which the phrase really modifies is missing. To rectify such sentences an appropriate noun with reference to the context needs to be supplied.

Example: Before shifting the hospital from the present location, the public must be consulted. (incorrect)

Before shifting the hospital from the present location, the officials should consult the public. (correct)

Using the Doppler ultrasound device, fatal heartbeats can be detected by the twelfth week of pregnancy. (incorrect)

Using the Doppler ultrasound device, the doctors can detect fatal heartbeats by the twelfth week of pregnancy. (correct)

Using Adverbs Correctly

Rule 1: To make our meaning perfectly clear, an adverb must be placed **as near the word it modifies as possible**.

Example: She has only 300 rupees with her.

He only saw her in the library; he did not speak to her.

Note: Other adverbs like *only* are: *just, nearly, hardly, almost* and *scarcely*.

Read the following sentences:

We only have four hours to finish this paper. (incorrect)

We have only four hours to finish this paper. (correct)

She just wants to take one class. (incorrect)

She wants to take just one class. (correct)

That television nearly costs sixty thousand rupees.
(incorrect)

That television costs nearly sixty thousand rupees.
(correct)

Rule 2: Position of adverbs: The position of adverbs of frequency such as *always, often, rarely, never, ever, generally, usually, sometimes, occasionally*, etc, is often determined by shades of meaning. Rules cannot be given for that, but some generalisations can be made.

- If the verb is in the **simple tense** form, the **adverb** is usually **placed between the subject and the verb**, preferably **before** the verb it modifies.

Example: He **always** goes to college on foot.

He **often** visits the US.

His brother **never** drinks liquor.

But when the verb is some form of **'to be'** (is, am, was, are) the adverb comes **after** the verb.

Example: They are **always** late.

He is **never** punctual.

If you are **ever** in a difficulty; please meet me.

- If the **verb** is a **compound** one, the **adverb** is usually **placed after the auxiliary**.

Example: I shall **never** forget his help.

He will **always** teach properly.

- In **negative sentences**, the adverb of frequency comes **after 'not'**.

Example: They are not **often** late.

- In **interrogative sentences**, the adverb of frequency comes immediately **after** the subject:

Example: Does he **often** go fishing?

Has he **ever** travelled by air?

- At times, **'often'** may be placed at the end to **emphasise** it. This is mainly for **negative statements** and **questions**.

Example: He does not see his friends **often** as he lives in a remote village.

- **'Never'** is sometimes placed at the **beginning** to **emphasise**. Then the verb and subject are inverted as in a question.

Example: I **never** saw such an accident.

Never did I see such an accident.

Note: Here, subject-verb becomes verb-subject.

Rule 3: Use of **hard hardly scarce scarcely**

- **'Hard'** as an adverb means **'diligently'**. It usually comes **after** the verb.

Example: He works **hard** to make both ends meet.

- **'Hardly'** when used as an adverb means **'scarcely', 'barely'**. It conveys a **negative** meaning.

Example: Hardly (scarcely) had he reached the station when the train started.

Note: It is very important to know that **'hardly'** and **'scarcely'** are followed by **'when', and NOT 'than'**, while **'no sooner'** is followed by **'than', and NOT 'when' or 'then'**.

- **Scarce** as an **adjective** means 'not plentiful', 'hard to find', 'not often found'.

Example: Coal has become **scarce** in England.

- **Scarcely** as an **adverb** is almost synonymous with **'hardly'**.

Example: I can **scarcely** hear you

They have **scarcely** enough money to look after their children.

Rule 4: In **Split Infinitive** the **infinitive** is used as **'to + the simple form of the verb'**. Here, an **adverb** is not used **between 'to'** and the verb.

Example: He refused **to do** the work quickly.

They have decided **to repeat** the experiments carefully.

Rule 5: In **Dangling Modifier** the subject of the main clause must be the same as the understood subject of the introductory phrase. In other words, the introductory phrase **modifies** the **subject** of the **main clause**.

Example: When only a child, my mother took me to circus.
(incorrect)

When only a child, I was taken to the circus by my mother. (correct)

PREPOSITION

A preposition is a word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun or a noun-equivalent and shows some relationship between that and some other word in the sentence.

Normally, a preposition is used **after** the verb and **before** object in a sentence.

Example: Prof Mohan gave a lecture **on** the World History.

The prize is given **to** her.

His objection is **to** what all you say.

Now, look at the following sentences:

This is the boy I gave the book **to**.

This is the house that I was born **in**.

You can see that in these sentences, the preposition is used at the **end** of a sentence.

Object of the Preposition

The noun or noun-equivalent (pronoun, adverb, gerund, infinitive, adverbial clause, or any clause that can be used as the object of the preposition) before which the preposition is placed is called its **object**.

Example: The glass is **on** the table. (noun)

I depend **on** him. (pronoun)

Go away **from** here. (adverb)

He is fond **of** playing. (gerund)

She was well **until** a few days ago. (adverbial phrase)

I shall see it **for** what it is worth. (adverbial clause)

Types of Prepositions

Single-word prepositions: These are words like: *in, on, after, at, with, under, above*, etc. These are also called **Simple Prepositions**.

Phrase prepositions: These are phrases like: *due to, along with, because of, apart from*, etc. These are also called **Complex prepositions**.

Given below are some types of **Complex preposition** structures with examples:

•• Adverb + Preposition:

Examples: along with, apart from, as for, as to, away from, onto, out of, together with, up to, such as

•• Verb/adjective/conjunction, etc. + Preposition:

Examples: except for, owing to, due to, but for, because of

•• Preposition + noun + preposition:

Examples: by means of, on account of, in comparison with, in accordance with, in view of, in spite of, instead of

WORD FOLLOWED BY PARTICULAR PREPOSITIONS

Certain verbs, nouns, adjective and participles are followed by particular prepositions only. Study the following sentences and note the correct use of prepositions after certain words:

ABC

1. Wild animals **abound** in the forests.
2. India **abounds in** mineral wealth.
3. He is **absorbed** in watching TV.
4. He very kindly **acceded to** my request.
5. Try to be **accurate in** your calculation.

6. His brother was **accused of** theft.
7. He soon became **accustomed to** the local food.
8. I have no **acquaintance with** them.
9. Are you **acquainted with** our new Headmaster?
10. They **absolved** him **of** all charges.
11. He has great **affection for** his family.
12. The rat is **afraid of** the cat.
13. I could not **agree with** him. (with a person)
14. The old woman is **afflicted with** dysentery.
15. He did not **agree to** my proposal. (to a person)
16. Can you guess what he is **aiming at**?
17. I am **alive to** the seriousness of the situation.
18. He is **angry with** his son for not going to school.
19. The manager is very **angry at** his misconduct.
20. He is very **anxious about** his success in the competition.
21. The doctor **apologised to** his patient for the rude words he had spoken.
22. She **applied for** the vacant post.
23. I do not **approve of** your action.
24. You ought to feel **ashamed of** your conduct.
25. I can **assure** you **of** my loyalty in this matter.
26. I have no one to **attend to** my ailing mother.
27. He is seldom **attentive** to his lessons.
28. **Avail** yourself **of** this opportunity.
29. I was not **aware of** the matter.
30. The accused **begged** the judge **for** mercy.
31. The accused **begged** mercy **of** the judge.
32. The new chapter **begins at** page 50.
33. Let us **begin with** the first case study.
34. I do not **believe in** your story.
35. These books **belong to** her.
36. He is **bent on** mischief.
37. **Beware of** imitations.
38. He is **blind in** (or of) one eye.
39. He is not **blind to** the shortcomings of his son.
40. Robert Burns was **born of** poor but wise parents.
41. A son was **born to** her.
42. Moradabad is **celebrated for** its arty brass work.
43. **Change** places with each other.
44. Give me **change for** 100 rupees.

45. The accused was **charged with** the murder of his wife.
46. Love is generally **compared to** madness.
47. He intends to **compete with** his friend for the prize in the cycle race.
48. The passenger **complained to** the station-master against a coolie.
49. He **complains of** pain in the head.
50. Has he any **complaint against** you?
51. I am sorry I cannot **comply with** your wishes.
52. I am **confident of** success.
53. I have no **confidence in** this man.
54. I **congratulate** you **on** brilliant success.
55. The magistrate **convicted** the accused **of** theft.

DEF

56. He **deals in** commodity trading.
57. He knows how to **deal with** his customers.
58. I am **desirous of** joining the Army.
59. He is **destined for** job in a foreign country.
60. You cannot **deprive me of** my due share.
61. He is **devoid of** all sense of decency.
62. I **differ with** you on the question of opening a new section.
63. Slate **differs from** other rocks in many ways.
64. I intend to **dispense with** the services of my cook.
65. I intend to **dispose of** all my books (not, off)
66. You are not **eligible for** this post.
67. He is **endowed with** a strong will.
68. I am **engaged in** the study of struggle for independence.
69. His sister is **engaged to** my brother.
70. Every taxpayer is **entitled to** vote.
71. Don't be **envious of** your brother's position.
72. The prisoner **escaped from** the jail.
73. My brother **excels me in** sports.
74. I **exchanged** a pencil **with** my cousin for a pen.
75. You had no **excuse for** remaining absent from home.
76. He was **exposed to** criticism from all quarters.
77. The servant is very **faithful to** his master.
78. Never be **false to** your friends.
79. His face is **familiar to** me.
80. I am quite **familiar with** this place.

81. Suraj Barjatya of Rajshree production is **famous for** his films on Indian ethos.
82. This incident might prove **fatal to** his cause.
83. Children are **fond of** chocolates.
84. A goat **feeds on** grass.
85. Drinking water should be **free from** germs.
86. He **furnished his** house with some trendy furniture.

GHI

87. The CEO is **gifted with** excellent convincing power.
88. I am **grateful to** you for many favours.
89. He is **greedy of** (for) money.
90. Always **guard** your wallet **against** pickpockets.
91. He was found **guilty of** fraud.
92. He is the only **heir to** his huge paternal property.
93. I am quite **hopeful of** success.
94. Let us **hope for** the best.
95. The team has no **hope of** success at all.
96. You are **mistaken in** thinking that he is an unassuming person.
97. The chairman is **ignorant of** what is happening here.
98. The child is lying very **ill of** (with) fever.
99. I am **indebted to** my friend for my safety. (to a person for a thing)
100. My essay is not **inferior to** yours.
101. I have never seen a place so **infested with** superstitious beliefs.
102. Please keep me **informed of** everything.
103. Everyone believes him to be **innocent of** the crime.
104. I am not **intimate with** that gentleman.
105. I was **introduced to** his sister last month.

JKLM

106. Everyone in the office was **jealous of** his quick progress.
107. Your brother is **junior to** me by one year.
108. Be **kind to** the poor.
109. Everything is **known to** me.
110. He is **lame of** (or in) one leg.
111. Do not **laugh at** others.
112. I have no **leisure for** reading newspapers.
113. He is **liable to** the fine for rash driving.
114. He is not **liable for** the debts incurred by his brother.

115. Be *loyal to* your country.
 116. He was *married to* a small town girl
 117. She is no *match for* him.
 118. It makes sense to be *mindful of* one's health.
 119. All the people *mourned for* their dead hero.

NOP

120. It is *natural to* man to err.
 121. Good health is *necessary to* happiness.
 122. Is it not *necessary for* you to apply for leave?
 123. A conscientious worker is never *neglectful of* his duty.
 124. He has never been found to be *negligent in* his work.
 125. He is *notorious for* manipulating situations.
 126. The servant must be *obedient to* his master.
 127. He *objects to* our going to the pictures.
 128. I am *obliged to* you for your kindness.
 129. He was *offended with* the derogatory comments on his nationality.
 130. I am *open to* new ideas.
 131. This news is very *painful to* the shareholders of the company.
 132. This side is *parallel to* that.
 133. He *parted from* his previous company heavy heartedly.
 134. It is difficult for a student to *part with* his books.
 135. Let's *partake of* some refreshments before we start.
 136. This custom is *peculiar to* African countries.
 137. He is focussed but *polite in* his approach.
 138. Thomas Hardy is *popular with* Indian readers.
 139. Let us *pray to* God for his long life.
 140. A brave man *prefers death to* dishonour.
 141. Poverty with honesty is *preferable to* a rich dishonest life.
 142. He *pretends to* holiness.
 143. He *prevented me from* going out in rain.
 144. The company *profited by* his thoughtfully planned strategy.
 145. He is *proud of* his upbringing.
 146. He *prided himself on* his brilliant achievements.
 147. Everyone in the neighbourhood took *pride in* the physically challenged child's success in chess.

QRS

148. He is *qualified for* the post.
 149. The antiquary *quarrelled with* the bookseller over (about) the price of a book.
 150. He is *quick of* understanding while his brother is quick at figures.
 151. He has *reconcile himself to* his lot.
 152. The two brothers were *reconciled with* each other.
 153. He has completely *recovered from* illness.
 154. He is *reduced to* a skeleton.
 155. *Refer to* your dictionary for the meaning of this word.
 156. I have great *regard for* my sister.
 157. He paid very little *regard to* the advice of his father.
 158. We all *rejoiced at* his success. He rejoiced in his own success.
 159. How are you *related to* Mr. Mehta?
 160. The patient was soon *relieved of* (or from) pain.
 161. I can always *rely on* him in any difficulty.
 162. So far no efficacious *remedy* has been found *for* cancer.
 163. He *reminds me of* one of my childhood friends.
 164. She *repented of* her mistake.
 165. The previous manager had a great *reputation for* strategic planning.
 166. We all are *responsible to* God for our actions.
 167. I have a lot *respect for* a man like him.
 168. The driver was *rewarded for* his honesty.
 169. This temple is *sacred to* the Sun God.
 170. I am quite *satisfied with* my career growth.
 171. I *searched for* my book everywhere.
 172. He is in *search of* some job.
 173. Mahatma Gandhi always *sought after* for truth.
 174. He is *sensible of* this precarious situation.
 175. This plant is very *sensitive to* touch.
 176. He was *sentenced to* two year's rigorous imprisonment.
 177. I fear this umbrella is no longer *serviceable to* you.
 178. She was *shocked at* the news of her father's death.
 179. My friend was *short of* money.
 180. The knife he *showed* me was similar *to* this one.
 181. He is *slow of* speech.
 182. His brother is *slow at* arithmetic.
 183. We *started for* Lonavala at six o'clock.

184. I have to **submit to** the orders of my officers.
 185. He **subscribed** hundred rupees **to** the poor Boys' Fund.
 186. Do you **subscribe to** the views of the new professor?
 187. He **succeeded in** passing the CAT.
 188. Akbar **succeeded to** the throne of his father.
 189. His pay package is not **sufficient for** his needs.
 190. The principal made a speech **suited to** the convoca-tion ceremony.
 191. He felt **sure of** success.
 192. Terrorists would not **surrender to** Armed forces.
 193. Aurangzeb was **suspicious of** his own sons.
 194. He **sympathized with** me in my sufferings.
 195. He has no **sympathy for** the poor.

TUVW

196. I feel very **thankful to** you for this advice.
 197. What are you **thinking of**?
 198. I am **tired of** doing nothing. (sick of)
 199. He is **tired with** his extensive tours.
 200. An employee should be **true to** his company's interests-
 201. **Trust in** God and do the right.
 202. I cannot **trust anyone with** money.
 203. He says he cannot **trust to** his memory.
 204. Wood is **useful for** many purposes.
 205. This book is quite **useful to** me.
 206. She was **vain of** her beauty.
 207. Do not be **vexed with** me.
 208. I am **vexed at** his arrogance.
 209. He was **warned of** the danger beforehand.
 210. The patient soon grew **weary of** life.
 211. He is **worthy of** the medal.

XYZ

212. Saddam Hussain did not **yield to** America.
 213. The secretary is full of **zeal for** his mission.
 214. The team was **zealous for** the accomplishment of the project.
 215. Be **zealous in** a good cause.

Using Prepositions Correctly

Rule 1: A preposition is placed at the **end** of a sentence in the following situations:

a) when the relative pronoun is 'that'

Example: Here is the pen that you were looking **for**.

b) if a preposition governs a relative pronoun

Example: This is the student whom I spoke **about**.

c) when the relative pronoun is understood

Example: This is the person you spoke **to**.

d) if a preposition governs an interrogative pronoun or an interrogative adverb

Example: What are you looking **at**?

e) when the preposition is used with the infinitive placed at the end of the sentence

Example: Do you have a chair to sit **in**?

f) when the object governed by the preposition is placed first

Example: He is known the world **over**.

Rule 2: A preposition can also be used at the **beginning** of an interrogative sentence.

Example: **In** which city do you live?

To whom are you referring?

Rule 3: There are many words which can be used as **preposition** or as **adverbs**. The most important of these are: *about, above, across, along, before, below, behind, besides, by, down, in, near, off, over, past, round, through, under, up, etc.*

PREPOSITION	ADVERB
He was here <u>before</u> 10.	He has done this <u>before</u> .
He was <u>behind</u> us.	She is long way <u>behind</u> .
The shop is just <u>around</u> the corner.	Come <u>around</u> and see me this afternoon.

Rule 4: Certain words with prepositions require **gerunds** to be used after them.

Example:

refrain from hurting	prevent from working
abstain from drinking	avail of facilities
persist in disobeying	expert in inventing
addicted to gambling	prohibit from entering
succeed in doing	desist from talking
bent upon doing	tired of writing
disqualified from	doing capable of teaching
pretext for delaying	desirous of going
averse to playing	fond of playing
knack of getting	insist on going

Rule 5: The verbs that are placed immediately **after** prepositions are usually in the **gerund** form.

Example: Manohar insisted **on buying** a television.

Rule 6: Some words with prepositions can take the **gerund** as well as the **infinitive**.

Example: He is afraid **of going** out alone at night.
He is afraid **to go** out alone at night.

Rule 7: Some **intransitive verbs** become **transitive** by placing prepositions **after** them.

Example: Sushmita laughed **at** us.
They listened **to** news on radio.
He still depends **on/upon** his father for financial support.

Rule 8: In and within

a) **In** refers to the end of a period of time usually in the future.

Example: He will return in a month. (at the end of one month)

b) **Within** means before **the end of a period of time** (at any time before the specified period)

Example: He will return within a month. (he might come even after two weeks)

Rule 9: In and Into

a) **In** indicates rest or motion inside anything.

Example: She is **in** the garden. (rest, inside) She is walking **in** the garden. (motion, inside)

b) **Into** means motion towards the inside of anything.

Example: I walked **into** the garden.
Thieves broke **into** the house of my friend yesterday.

Rule 10: On and Upon

On is used:

a) In speaking of things at rest

Example: He sat **on** a big stone.

b) Before the names of days and dates

Example: We visited them **on** last Friday.
He was absent **on** 2nd August.

c) To denote support and concern **Example:**
He lives **on** his maternal uncle.

Mr Sinha wrote books **on** politics.

Upon is used for speaking of the things in motion:

Example: The tiger sprang **upon** the goat.

Rule 11: Beside and Besides

Beside means 'by the side of'

Example: The groom sat **beside** the bride at the reception ceremony.

Besides means in **addition to** or **moreover**

Example: **Besides** having a beautiful wife, he has a car. There are four professors in the department **besides** the head of the department.

Rule 12: Between and Among

Between is used for two persons or things:

Example: Distribute these sweets **between** the two children.

There is a good understanding **between** him and her.

Among is used for more than two persons or things:

Example: I distributed the clothes **among** those eight beggars.

Rule 13: By is used to mean:

a) according to; from the evidence of

Example: It is 10.30 **by** my watch.

b) to denote the doer of an action in the passive voice

Example: The thief was beaten **by** the -policeman.

Rule 14: From, since and for with reference to time.

From and **since** indicate a point of time.

Example: I have not seen her **since** Monday.
I have not seen her **from** August.

For indicates a length or period of time.

Example: I have not seen her **for** six months.

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word which connects words, phrases, clauses or sentences. It also brings about relationship between the elements which are thus joined. There are two types of conjunctions.

Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinate conjunction joins two clauses or sentences of equal rank. Also, it joins two words of equal grammatical rank. Words like: *and, but, for, or, but, otherwise, else, also, either – or, neither – nor* etc., are the chief **co-ordinate conjunctions**.

Example: He went to hospital and met the doctor.

Dr Rao and Dr Reddy are the best friends.

Coordinate Conjunctions are of **four** kinds.

a) **Cumulative conjunctions:** A conjunction that adds one statement or fact to another is a cumulative con-junction. '*Not only.....but also*', '*both.....and*', '*as well as*', '*too*', '*also*', '*moreover*' are some examples of **cumulative conjunctions**.

Example: The professor **as well as** the lecturer has agreed to conduct the examination next week.

b) **Alternative conjunction:** A conjunction of this kind expresses a choice between two alternatives. 'Either.....or', 'neither.....nor', 'otherwise', 'else' are some examples of **alternative conjunctions**.

Example: She is good **neither** at games **nor** at studies.

Work hard, **otherwise** you will fail.

c) **Adversative conjunctions:** An adversative conjunction expresses a contrast between two facts or statements. 'Only', 'however', 'but', 'still', 'yet', 'whereas', 'nevertheless' are some examples of **adversative conjunctions**.

Example: She was angry, **but** she kept quiet. She hates me, **yet** I love her.

d) **Illative conjunctions:** Such conjunctions show that one statement or fact is proved or inferred from another. 'Therefore', 'hence', 'so', 'consequently', 'for' are some examples of **illative conjunctions**.

Example: He is honest and amiable, **hence** is revered.

2. Subordinate conjunctions are the conjunctions that connect subordinate clauses to main clauses in sentences. The adverbial clauses are usually connected to the main clauses by means of subordinate conjunctions.

Example: The patient had died **before** the doctor arrived.

We eat **so that** we may live.

He behaved in **such a** manner that all disliked him.

Note: There are some words that are used both as **conjunctions** and as **prepositions**.

CONJUNCTIONS	PREPOSITIONS
We went home after he came to office.	We went home after the sunset.
I went to bed early, for I was tired.	I shall do it for him.

3. Correlative conjunctions are the conjunctions that are in the form of pairs of words. Some conjunctions combine with other words to form what are called **correlative conjunctions**. They always occur in pairs, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal.

Here are some common **Correlative Conjunctions**:

a) **Whether...or**

Example: I do not know **whether** my father is arriving by the 8 o'clock flight **or** the 9 o'clock flight.

b) **Such...as**

Example: I see only **such** movies **as** have good music.

c) **Such... that**

Example: **Such** was the weather the whole of today **that** I decided to stay indoors.

d) **As...as**

Example: If you are **as** intelligent **as** your father, it will not be difficult for you to run your family business.

e) **As...so**

Example: As you sow, so you reap.

f) **Hardly... when**

Example: I had **hardly** sat down for dinner, **when** the phone rang.

g) **So... that**

Example: I left home early **so that** I do not miss the 7 o'clock train to the city.

h) **Scarcely... when**

Example: Rahul had **scarcely** reached the platform **when** the train started moving.

i) **Between... and**

Example: The meeting will take place between 5 pm and 6 pm.

j) **As many as**

Example: There are **as many** chairs **as** there are students.

k) **From...to**

Example: Applications will be issued by the college **from** 9 am **to** 4 pm.

Correlative conjunctions sometimes create problems in the parallel form. **Correlative expressions** should be followed by the same grammatical construction. Many violations of this rule can be corrected by rearranging sentences.

FAULTY PARALLELISM	ERROR-FREE SENTENCE
It was both a long ceremony and very tedious.	The ceremony was both long and tedious.
A time not for words, but action.	A time not for words, but for actions.
Either you must grant his request or incur his ill will.	You must either grant his request or incur his ill.
My objections are, first, the injustice of the measure, second, that it is unconstitutional.	My objections are, first, that the measure unjust; second, that it is unconstitutional.

INTERJECTION

Interjections are small words that bear no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they are used. They express the emotion or sentiment of the speaker or convey hesitation or protest. They are usually followed by an exclamation mark.

Example: **Ah!** Now that's what I call a good shot! **Bravo!** You might notice that in the sentence above, both interjections **Ah** and **Bravo** are used to show the speaker's admiration. There are many different uses for various interjections.

Rule 1: Most mild interjections are treated as **parenthetical elements** and set off from the rest of the sentence with a comma or set of commas. If the interjection is more forceful, however, it is followed with an **exclamation mark**. Interjections are rarely used in formal or academic writing.

Rule 2: Interjections are rarely used in academic or formal writing. They are, however, common in fiction or artistic writing.

List of Interjections

Interjection	Meaning	Example
Aah	Exclamation of fear	Aah! The football coach caught me!
Ahh	Realisation or acceptance	Ahh, now I see what you mean.
Aww	Something sweet or cute	Aww! Just look at that baby.
Bingo	Acknowledge something as right	Bingo! That's exactly what we were looking for!
Eh	Question something	So that was all she said, eh?
Eww	Something disgusting	Eww! That place is so filthy.
Hmph	To indicate displeasure	Hmph. I could do that for half the amount he charged.
Oh	I see/I think	Oh, it's been around a week since I saw her.
Oops	Making a mistake	Oops! Sorry I didn't see those cups there.
Ouch	Exclamation of pain	Ouch, that hurt! Stop pinching me!
Shh	An indication for silence	Shh! The movie is about to start.
Uh oh	Showing dismay	Uh oh! The teacher has caught him copying from his friend's notebook.
Whew	Amazement and/or relief	Whew! I can't believe we actually finished it all.
Wow	Expressing surprise or admiration	Wow! That's really great news!
Yay/Yaay	Congratulatory exclamation	I can't believe we are going for picnic this weekend! Yaay!
Yeah	Variant of 'yes'	Yeah, I'd love some loud music.
Yikes	For fear or concern (not serious)	Yikes, the teacher is in the class!
Yippee	Exclamation of celebration	Yippee! We won, let's celebrate.

Remember:

- **Hi** is an interjection that is used as a greeting.
- **Wow** is an interjection that shows surprise.
- **Bravo** is an interjection that is also used as a way to congratulate participants.
- **Bah** is the interjection that shows disappointment.
- **Hmm** is the interjection for verbalisation of a mental process.
- **Eureka** is the interjection that shows excitement.
- **Shoo** is the interjection that is used to verbally startle the cat.
- **Darn** is the interjection that shows disappointment.
- **Stop** is the interjection that ceases the forthcoming action.
- **Yippee** is the interjection that shows excitement.

EXERCISES

Directions for questions 1 to 25: In each of the following sentences, there are four underlined words/phrases — one each in the four parts of the sentences tagged (a), (b), (c) and (d) and separated by /. One of these four underlined words may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. The number of that word is your answer.

1. She was speaking so (a) / fastly that (b) / no one (c) / could gather anything (d).
2. Their resolve (a) / at finishing the work (b) / in time was (c) / commendable (d).
3. He is a diligent professional, so he (a) / likes to (b) / work very (c) / hardly (d).
4. He refused to walking the (a) / stretch quickly (b) / as his feet were (c) / aching (d).
5. The two-hour class (a) / of modern philosophy left (b) / those young people (c) / surprised (d).
6. The trophy given (a) / to her (b) / of the ceremony (c) / was very beautiful (d).
7. She entered (a) / the room (b) / so quiet (c) / that no one could notice her (d).
8. This is the courier company (a) / the parcel (b) / was (c) / booked on (d).
9. Samir had almost completed (a) / the last lap (b) / of the race (c) / when he fell (d).
10. What is (a) / the time (b) / in your (c) / watch (d)?
11. He has been (a) / suffering with (b) / malaria (c) / for over a month (d).
12. Their (a) / decision (b) / was (c) / either just or fair (d).
13. The old (a) / neighbour said (b) / while (c) / she was not feeling well (d).
14. Both of (a) / he as well as (b) / his friends (c) / are at fault (d).
15. Let's avail the facility (a) / till it is (b) / not with-drawn (c) / by the (d) operators.

16. “You can lie down (a) / so that you are (b) / not feel-ing well.” (c) / said the doctor (d).
17. He was (a) / so engrossed (b) / for watching the TV show (c) / that he forgot to eat (d).
18. You cannot even begin (a) / to think (b) / what he has been (c) / aiming with (d) for a while?
19. Eww! (a) / That is (b) / such a (c) / beautiful painting (d).
20. The company's (a) / performance (b) / between July to September (c) / is usually weak (d).
21. We have not (a) / come across (b) / such a difficult person (c) / since many years (d).
22. We all (a) / should (b) / refrain for (c) / taking hasty decisions (d).
23. His undivided focus (a) / and perseverance (b) / made him (c) / worthy for the title (d).
24. I have subscribed for (a) / their views (b) / on this issue (c) / for decades now (d).
25. When I went to their place, (a) / they gave me (b) / a comfortable (c) / chair to sit at (d).

Directions for questions 25 to 50: In each of the following sentences there is a word/phrase given in bold, which may be inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Replace those words/phrases with one of the four options — (a), (b), (c) and (d) — given below.

26. The bag is lying **up** the table.
(a) above
(b) on
(c) with
(d) within
27. He has great affection **with** his colleagues
(a) for
(b) forward
(c) forever
(d) forgo
28. He was charged **for** burglary and murder.
(a) because
(b) and
(c) against
(d) with

29. I don't think he is going to succeed **at** doing what he plans to
(a) in
(b) for
(c) within
(d) which
30. Nishith is neither good **or** fast at his work.
(a) but
(b) and
(c) nor
(d) when
31. **Alas!** Our team has won the match.
(a) Aww!
(b) Hurrah!
(c) Eww!
(d) Ouch!
32. I started early **because** I could finish my task on time.
(a) so that
(b) so as to
(c) as well as
(d) otherwise
33. The car was completely damaged in the crash.
(a) completing
(b) completed
(c) completeness
(d) completely
34. In the event of the borrower's death, his next **to** kin will repay the loan.
(a) with
(b) on
(c) of
(d) from
35. **Unless** you have no objection, I shall get you your book tomorrow.
(a) if
(b) whether
(c) else
(d) otherwise
36. None could step out of camps for trekking **in case of** the landslide warning.
(a) for
(b) when
(c) because of
(d) which is
37. Tectonic plate movements cause quakes on **either** moon and earth.
(a) or
(b) both
(c) neither
(d) whereas
38. An unpredictable, **because** scorching and dry climate kept grass-eating dinosaurs out of the tropics for 30 million years
(a) coolly
(b) quiet
(c) yeast
(d) yet
39. They **precise** attached small strips of graphene to metal electrodes
(a) precisely
(b) precision
(c) precious
(d) precipitous
40. I don't know when my love for 'selfies' turned into **accurately** clicks.
(a) curate
(b) accurate
(c) pirate
(d) aspirant
41. This is when people who **habit** crawl internet for anything start talking.
(a) habitual
(b) habitation
(c) habitually
(d) inhabiting
42. I need someone to attend **on** my ailing partner.
(a) for
(b) in
(c) to
(d) at
43. Namit is a writer who is endowed for a lot of creativity.
(a) with
(b) which
(c) whom
(d) what

44. He is notorious **at** manipulating situations.
 (a) in
 (b) for
 (c) about
 (d) regarding
45. The place we have to reach is just **about** the corner
 (a) abound
 (b) bound
 (c) around
 (d) round
46. Burglars broke **at** the house and slipped away with valuables.
 (a) over
 (b) under
 (c) inside
 (d) into
47. I left early, **which** I was feeling a little unwell
 (a) as long as
 (b) for
 (c) whereas
 (d) so that
48. I had **hard** been around for a while when I felt I should leave.
 (a) scarcely
 (b) rarely
 (c) hardly
 (d) really
49. I do not know **if** my project will be appreciated or rejected.
 (a) weather
 (b) whether
 (c) while
 (d) whereas
50. He is honest and hard-working, **but** is revered.
 (a) while
 (b) which
 (c) whether
 (d) hence

Moderate Difficulty Level Exercise

Directions for questions 1 to 25: Read each sentence carefully to see if there is a grammatical error in it. The sentences have been broken into four parts (a), (b), (c) and

- (d), separated by a slash mark (/). Mark the part that has an error, or mark (e) if there is no error.
1. At least 100 people (a) / were injured in (b) / two attacks (c) / between 9 am to 11 am (d). No error (e)
 2. The regulator is phasing out (a) / artificial trans fats from (b) / the food supply, as well as people should (c) / limit their intake of saturated fats (d). No error (e).
 3. My son is eager on eat pizza, (a) / not because he loves (b) / the taste but because of (c) / the adver-tisements (d). No error (e)
 4. A team of researchers (a) / led by Jonathan Flombaum (b) / disputes standard assumptions (c) for memory (d). No error (e).
 5. In the evening of June 13, (a) / a weak but solid radio link between (b) / both of Rosetta and the Lander (c) / was finally established (d). No error (e)
 6. Researchers have found (a) / fresh evidence that eat-ing (b) / up to 100 g of chocolate (c) / every day could help lower heart disease risk (d). No error (e)
 7. The company says (a) / that the passcode (b) / is mathematical more secure (c) / than traditional methods (d). No error (e)
 8. In a gesture on goodwill, (a) / India told Pakistan (b) / it would release Pakistani fishermen (c) / detained for straying into its territorial waters (d). No error (e)
 9. Google might have lost (a) / the cloud race upon Amazon Web Services, (b) / but it most certainly (c) hasn't lost the war (d). No error (e)
 10. We were excited to see (a) / Facebook and Google (b) / battle for dominance of low-earth orbit, (c) / but ouch! it wasn't meant to be (d). No error (e)
 11. American men are (a) / becoming fathers at an older age, (b) / particularly if they have (c) / a bachelor's degree or more (d). No error (e)
 12. This is not (a) / the first time when this company (b) / has either faced trouble and disgrace (c) / in this state (d). No error (e)
 13. Gout has been called (a) / the disease of kings (b) / because of many associate it (c) / with overindulg-ing in rich food (d). No error.

14. She had landed (a) / in Bengaluru airport (b) / at 4pm and was supposed to (c) / leave the city at mid-night (d). No error
15. As our population ages, (a) / there is an increased awareness (b) / in ensure that seniors are (c) / safe from harm in their golden years (d). No error.
16. Detectives are swift looking (a) / for any informa-tion (b) / regarding their disappearance (c) / and whereabouts. No error (e)
17. Over the past decade, (a) / business leaders have (b) aimed in create meaningful alliances across (c) firms once even considered off-limits (d). No error (e)
18. Nowadays, all employees (a) / convenience sit (b) / in an open space office, (c) / making it easier to get involved (d). No error (e)
19. That piece (a) / of furniture (b) / nearly costs (c) / sixty thousand rupees (d). No error (e)
20. Let us (a) / pray of God (b) / to help us through (c) / this difficult phase (d). No error (e)
21. An honest man (a) / prefers a hard (b) / but pure life (c) / on an easy life full of lies (d). No error (e)
22. The portrait I saw (a) / at their house (b) / was similar than (c) / the one they have at the museum (d). No error
23. When they got (a) / set for the new assignment, (b) / they were full of (c) / zeal about it (d). No error (e)
24. I am desirous on (a) / going to Mussoorie (b) / but I am not sure (c) if I will be able to make it (d). No error (e)
25. According to orthopaedic surgeons, (a) / poor life-style, lack of exercise and a desk job do harm knees, (b) / but being a fitness freak can hurt the knees more, (c) / especially if you are young (d). No error (e)

Direction for Questions 26-36: In the following passage, there are blanks that are numbered (17) to (30). For each numbered blank, four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given at the end of the passage. Choose the option that might fill the particular blank most appropriately.

Long-term exposure to air pollution might lead to loss _____ (26) in the brain, a research has found. White matter in the brain is made of axon cells, _____ (27) the nerves to communicate.

In a new study, older women _____ (28) places with higher air pollution had significantly reduced white matter in the brain. "Investigating the impact of air pollution on the human brain is a new area of environmental neurosciences," said lead author _____ (29) Jiu-Chiuan Chen from Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California. "Our study provides the convincing evidence _____ (30) the ageing brain, especially the white matter, are an important target of neurotoxic effects induced _____ (31) to fine particles in the ambient air."

For the study, the researchers took brain scans of 1,403 women who were between _____ (32), and used residential histories _____ (33) to estimate their exposure to air pollution _____ (34) six to seven years.

The results suggest _____ (35) particulate air pollutants might have a deleterious effect _____ (36). The study was published in the journal *Annals of Neurology*.

26. (a) about white matter
(b) for white matter
(c) of white matter
(d) over white matter
27. (a) whereas enable
(b) which enable
(c) while enable
(d) as well as enable
28. (a) what lived in
(b) where lived in
(c) who lived in
(d) whom lived in
29. (a) of the study
(b) for the study
(c) on the study
(d) at the study
30. (a) along with several parts of
(b) whereas several parts of
(c) because several parts of
(d) that several parts of
31. (a) for long-term exposure
(b) by long-term exposure
(c) as much as long-term exposure
(d) yet long-term exposure

32. (a) 71 upon 89 years of age
 (b) 71 up to 89 years of age
 (c) 71 and 89 years of age
 (d) 71 to 89 years of age
33. (a) and air monitoring data
 (b) aside air monitoring data
 (c) beside air monitoring data
 (d) yet air monitoring data
34. (a) of the previous
 (b) in the previous
 (c) from the previous
 (d) above the previous
35. (a) so that ambient
 (b) while ambient
 (c) since ambient
 (d) that ambient
36. (a) for brain ageing
 (b) on brain ageing
 (c) about brain ageing
 (d) around brain ageing

Direction for questions 37-50: Each of the following statements has a part missing. Choose the best alternative from among the four options (a), (b), (c) or (d) given below the statement to complete the sentence.

37. Of the 143 million social media users in the country, 118 million are from urban areas _____ from hinterlands.
 (a) so that 25 million are
 (b) while 25 million are
 (c) as well as 25 million are
 (d) along with 25 million are
38. Gratuity is one of the least understood components of salary, _____ everything about gratuity and its tax implications for you.
 (a) otherwise they will convincing explain you
 (b) but they will convincing explain you
 (c) otherwise they will convincingly explain you
 (d) but they will convincingly explain you
39. Policymakers in India are worried about the prospect of a second straight year of drought, _____ after the country's weather office fore-cast below-average rains.
 (a) for the first time in nearly three decades
 (b) for nearly the first time in nearly three decades
 (c) for the first time nearly in three decades
 (d) for the nearly first time in three decades

40. The manner in which thousands of mobile applications store data online _____ by cybercriminals.
 (a) mostly leaves information vulnerable for attacks
 (b) leaves mostly information vulnerable to attacks
 (c) mostly leaves information vulnerable to attacks
 (d) leaves mostly information vulnerable for attacks
41. Superman, meanwhile, has split _____ returned to Smallville to see if Lana Lang wants to reconnect.
 (a) with Lois Lane and has
 (b) with Lois Lane and have
 (c) from Lois Lane while has
 (d) from Lois Lane and has
42. Rosberg went on to win last year's grand prix and Hamilton recovered from ninth _____ is hoping for a more straightforward race this time.
 (a) to finish second, so that the latter
 (b) for finish second, so that the latter
 (c) to finish second, but the latter
 (d) for finish second, but the latter
43. The bank widened the criteria to _____ by increasing the income limit
 (a) progress bring more beneficiaries under this scheme
 (b) progressively bring more beneficiaries under this scheme
 (c) progressive bring more beneficiaries upon this scheme
 (d) progressively bring more beneficiaries with this scheme
44. Once you have found your name in the new records, _____ this country.
 (a) you can continue to stay upon in
 (b) you can continue to stay abound in
 (c) you can continue to stay about in
 (d) you can continue to stay on in
45. Now you better start coming to office on time, _____ be fired.
 (a) because you will
 (b) for you will
 (c) else you will
 (d) so that you will
46. This library has _____ students in the college.
 (a) as many books for they have
 (b) as many books as they have
 (c) as many books while they have
 (d) as many books might they have

CHAPTER-2

47. They had pulled _____ a fierce battle with their rivals.
- up their socks to put up
 - on their socks to put up
 - up their socks to put on
 - upped their socks to put up
48. The bank is going to be open _____ your duty may be extended.
- from 10 am to 4 pm, as well as
 - from 10 am and 4 pm, so that
 - from 10 am to 4 pm, but
 - from 10 am and 4 pm, but
49. People have different opinions on whether Christ _____ that there are 18 years that have no account in the New Testament
- came in India or not, but one fact is known
 - came to India or not, but one fact is known
 - came to India or not, so one fact is known
 - came to India as not, but one fact is known
50. Indians tend to click selfies every now and then — in metros, at the movie hall, _____, when celebrating birthday party or, sadly, at funerals.
- at hanging out with friends
 - while hanging in with friends
 - whereas hanging out with friends
 - while hanging out with friends

High Difficulty Level Exercise

Directions for questions 1 to 15: In each of the following questions, the word given in **bold** is used in four different ways. Choose from among the options (a), (b), (c) or (d) where the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

1. **Hardly**

- There were hardly a few boys in the room.
- I had hardly arrived at the venue when the show began.
- I have been preparing hardly as I want to crack this examination.
- Hardly were they equipped to handle a crisis of that nature.

2. **To**

- This packet was given to me by a stranger.
- He is a customer who must be responded to.
- I am going to be busy from Monday to Wednesday.
- All I want to tell to you is that I am very bored.

3. **Alive**

- You are alive till you are breathing.
- I am alive about all that you have been talking lately.
- After a month of intense treatment, he is alive and kicking.
- You must be alive to what is happening around you.

4. **Dispense**

- Rahman decided to dispense his old bike for a new one.
- I am not ready to dispense with my precious belonging.
- They are not going to dispense with the services of their loyal driver.
- This machine dispenses many varieties of cool beverages.

5. **Hope**

- Let us hope for the best results.
- I hope he is coming here tonight.
- They hope to make it big their chosen field.
- I have a lot of hope in him.

6. **Indebted**

- I am highly indebted to you for your repeated favours.
- They had to liquidate some of their assets as they were heavily indebted.
- He was severely indebted from the bank.
- Ours is not one of the most indebted nations.

7. **Around**

- The movie was so bad that it turned around to be a big disaster.
- The showroom is just around the corner.
- What goes around comes around.
- Why don't you come around to my place this weekend?

8. **Refrain**

- We must exercise some refrain when speaking in public.
- You should refrain sweets.
- I usually refrain from indulging in loose talk.
- Complaints about unhealthy food have become a familiar refrain.

9. **Insist**

- (a) I insist that take the last cookie.
- (b) They insisted on visiting the place.
- (c) Mahesh has been insisting about watching this movie.
- (d) She insisted that I bring the pet home.

10. **Into**

- (a) I do not want to get into this tangle.
- (b) There were no serious contenders into the competition.
- (c) My company is entering a long-term association with their dealership.
- (d) Samit waited for long before diving into the pool.

11. **For**

- (a) I have a lot of faith for his abilities.
- (b) They could not come for the meeting today.
- (c) They could not come today, for they had a meeting to attend.
- (d) I am all for this initiative.

12. **Oh**

- (a) Oh, what a beautiful deer.
- (b) Oh, I have finally finished the task.
- (c) Oh, we did it again!
- (d) Oh, congratulations for the superb performance.

13. **Between**

- (a) I will have to leave now between I am getting late.
- (b) They will have to choose between Roshan and Nishant.
- (a) I will see you between noon and evening.
- (d) She was standing between him and me.

14. **Vexed**

- (a) The teacher was vexed at his impudence.
- (b) They were vexed on him because of his indifference.
- (c) The clerk was vexed with the overload of files.
- (d) The tricky situation vexed me.

15. **Yield**

- (a) The crop yield is likely to be weak this year.
- (b) The cops tried hard but he refused to yield.
- (c) She yielded very little against the pressure
- (d) Hard work usually yields success.

Direction for questions 16-30: In each of the following questions there are four sentences — tagged (A), (B), (C)

and (D) — that together form a coherent paragraph. Identify from among the options (a), (b), (c) or (d) the sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar or usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency)

16. A. China, Japan and Korea are the top three export-ers of steel to India,
 B. cumulative contributing 74% to the country's total imports
 C. of the alloy. Japan and Korea mostly export flat products
 D. while China sends both flat and long products to India
- (a) A only
 - (b) B only
 - (c) A & D
 - (d) C only
17. A. An official statement said a central grant of an average Rs 1 lakh
 B. would be available for a house on the slum rehabilitation programme.
 C. But the state governments since exercise flexibility in spending
 D. the grant for any slum rehabilitation project using land as a resource
- (a) A only
 - (b) B only
 - (c) B & D
 - (d) B & C
18. A. Baichung Bhutia, former captain from India's national football team,
 B. urged everyone to have patience and back
 C. the young Indian side, despite it losing
 D. the FIFA World Cup qualifying match
- (a) A only
 - (b) C only
 - (c) A & C
 - (d) B & D
19. A. The rebuke came with Washington urged China
 B. against militarisation of the area, saying that risked
 C. escalating tensions, even as satellite pictures have shown
 D. a runway long enough to let down even the big-gest aircraft land.
- (a) A & B
 - (b) B & C
 - (c) A & D
 - (d) B & D

CHAPTER-2

20. A. I don't understand why architects want
B. to build museums yet art galleries alone.
C. They should be building schools and hospitals;
D. build places that people use and engage with every day
(a) A only
(b) B & C
(c) C only
(d) B only
21. A. The belly of the dolphin had turned red
B. and local fishermen suspected that it might be
C. since the dolphin hitting some boat or
D. due to change in the nature of water due to the monsoon
(a) A only
(b) B & C
(c) C only
(d) B only
22. A. Researchers at Columbia University have built
B. miniature car that draws on the process
C. to effectively propel itself along, as well as an evaporation-driven generator
D. that powers a flashing LED lamp
(a) A only
(b) B & C
(c) C only
(d) B only
23. A. Colin Trevorrow's Jurassic World is inspiring
B. a number of unexpected reactions so that
C. some are obsessing over the types of shoes
D. Bryce Dallas Howard wore.
(a) A only
(b) B & C
(c) C & D
(d) B only
24. A. At a time while the fans of cricket globally have been taken over
B. by the blitz of the shorter format of the game, it is commendable
C. how cricket administrators in Australia and England
D. have made sure Test cricket as well as command some respect.
(a) A only
(b) B only
(c) A & D
(d) B & C
25. A. This probably makes the entire book
B. about John Snow.
C. A tad too convenient, otherwise so far from the books,
D. the theory seems heavy plausible.
(a) A & C
(b) C & D
(c) A & C
(d) D only
26. A. The next morning, the genuinely sweet hotel staff
B. gave us a wake-up phone call at around 4 am.
C. Being convenience lazy, we couldn't have
D. hoped to get up on our own so early.
(a) C only
(b) D only
(c) C & D
(d) B & C
27. A. When a crisis of trust hits the organisation,
B. else the public relations machinery swings
C. into top gear while tries to tame the media
D. before they go on a rampage.
(a) D only
(b) B only
(c) A & C
(d) B & C
28. A. It is a strange paradoxical
B. that as the indicators of health improve,
C. the experience about being healthy
D. seems to decline consistently.
(a) D only
(b) B only
(c) A & C
(d) B & C
29. A. Einstein lamented for we have to purchase
B. all the great edifices of science at the cost of emptiness.
C. That is because the substance of the world D. is the Big Bang.
(a) C & D
(b) A & D
(c) B & C
(d) A only
30. A. Here is the kind of restaurant while makes B. my entire work as a food writer exciting. C. It's no-frills, inexpensive and serves
D. the authentic flavour of Kerala.
(a) A only
(b) A & D
(c) B & C
(d) C only

Direction for Questions 31-45: In the following passage, there are blanks that are numbered (31) to (45). For each numbered blank, four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given at the end of the passage. Choose the option that is not suitable to fill the particular blank with.

Women today play multiple economic roles in our society. They are consumers, farmers, labourers, teachers, bankers, innovators, scientists, pilots and astronauts. Many are self-employed _____ (31) some are turning entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurship provides the most powerful _____ (32) empowering avenue for women, for the community, and the nation. Yet, it is estimated that globally there are _____ (33) 9.34 million women-owned formal small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in over 140 assessed countries. That is _____ (34) one third of all formal SMEs. In India, women-owned enterprises contribute 3.09 per cent of industrial output and employ over 8 million people. About 98 per cent of women-owned enterprises, _____, (35) are micro enterprises.

The bulk of the businesses, roughly 78 per cent, are in the services sector.

A mere six per cent of start-ups in India's tech capital, Bengaluru, are women-owned. So why are there so few women entrepreneurs? Basically there are four main barriers to women _____ (36) entrepreneurs.

The first set of limiting factors is intrinsic, that is, _____ (37) the self and family. I call it the three S's — Self, Support Systems and Society & Stereotyping.

The second set of problems is the most critical, _____ (38) for the micro and SME sector. These include lack of access to resources like credit, technology and markets. Lack of access to formal, easy, collateral-free and transparent financing for women's start-ups is a major problem area. The gap _____ (39) women and men in access to formal financial services is vast. It is estimated that _____ (40) 90 per cent of finance requirements for women-owned enterprises is met through informal channels.

_____ (41) this, women also lack access to latest technologies that could enable them to overcome drudgery, improve efficiency/productivity, or enable them to climb up the value chain. In agriculture, for example, women do not own much of the land. They have little information _____ (42) better quality of seeds, diverse cropping mechanisms, farming produce trends and technology, tools, and market demand and prices. _____ (43) these factors women have lost out on

many opportunities. This is despite the fact that they toil the most in the farms.

Another key obstacle _____ (44) entrepreneurship is poor linkage to consumers and markets. Poor infrastructure, especially in rural India, _____ hampers connectivity to markets.

31. (a) and
(b) which
(c) while
(d) whereas
32. (a) leisurely
(b) socially
(c) financially
(d) economically
33. (a) about
(b) only
(c) little
(d) close to
34. (a) nearly
(b) approximately
(c) around
(d) shortly
35. (a) however
(b) else
(c) but
(d) though
36. (a) turning
(b) becoming
(c) getting
(d) turning into
37. (a) inside
(b) within
(c) in
(d) into
38. (a) wholly
(b) especially
(c) particularly
(d) in particular
39. (a) in
(b) among
(c) between
(d) separating

CHAPTER-2

40. (a) more than
(b) over
(c) exceeding
(d) superceding
41. (a) Besides
(b) additionally
(c) In addition to
(d) Coupled with
42. (a) regarding
(b) regards
(c) on
(d) about
43. (a) Because of
(b) Due to
(c) Because
(d) owing to
44. (a) which
(b) to
(c) for
(d) in the way of
45. (a) badly
(b) funnily
(c) severely
(d) seriously

Direction for questions 46 to 50: In each of the questions below, a sentence is presented in four slightly different ways. Choose the best way of writing the sentence from among options tagged (a), (b), (c) and (d).

46. (a) Far from being barren wastelands, deserts are rich biology habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to the harsh conditions there. Some deserts are among the planet's last remaining areas of total wilderness. Yet more than one billion people, one-sixth of the earth's population, actually live in desert regions.
- (b) Far from being barren wastelands, deserts are biologically rich habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to the harsh conditions there. Some deserts are among the planet's last remaining areas of total wilderness. Yet more than one billion people, one-sixth of the earth's population, actually live in desert regions.
- (c) Far from being barren wastelands, deserts are biologically rich habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to the harsh conditions there. Some deserts are because the

planet's last remaining areas of total wilderness. Yet more than one billion people, one-sixth of the earth's population, actually live in desert regions.

- (d) Far from being barren wastelands, deserts are biologically rich habitats with a vast array of animals and plants that have adapted to the harsh conditions there. Some deserts are among the planet's last remaining areas of total wilderness. As well as more than one billion people, one-sixth of the earth's population, actually live in desert regions.
47. (a) In the Salinas Valley of California — known as America's salad bowl — we visited the municipal dump. The fertile strip of land surrounding the town of Salinas produces an estimated 70 per cent of US salad greens. At the dump, we caught up with Operations Manager Cesar Zuniga as a dump truck pulled in. It was filled to the brim with salads and other waste from nearby farms.
- (b) In the Salinas Valley of California — known as America's salad bowl — we visited the municipal dump. The fertile strip of land surrounding the town of Salinas produces an estimated 70 per cent of US salad greens. At the dump, we caught up with Operations Manager Cesar Zuniga as a dump truck pulled in. It was filled to the brim with salads and other waste from nearby farms.
- (c) In the Salinas Valley of California — known as America's salad bowl — we visited the municipal dump. The fertile strip of land surrounding the town of Salinas produces an estimated 70 per cent of US salad greens. Over the dump, we caught up with Operations Manager Cesar Zuniga as a dump truck pulled in. It was filled to the brim with salads and other waste from nearby farms.
- (d) In the Salinas Valley of California — known as America's salad bowl — we visited the municipal dump. The fertile strip of land surrounding the town of Salinas produces an estimated 70 per cent of US salad greens. At the dump, we caught with Operations Manager Cesar Zuniga as a dump truck pulled in. It was filled to the brim with salads and other waste from nearby farms.
48. (a) Those young set-ups say they go beyond cookie-cutter solutions and argue because they do the job more quickly and for less. They also attract the creme de la creme of India's engineering graduates
- (b) Those young set-ups say they go beyond cookie-cutter solutions and argue that they do the job more quickly and for less. However, they also attract the creme de la creme of India's engineering graduates

- (c) Those young set-ups say they go beyond cookie-cutter solutions and argue that they do the job more quickly and for less. They also attract the creme de la creme of India's engineering graduates
 - (d) Those young set-ups say they go beyond cookie-cutter solutions and argue that they do the job more quicker and for lesser. They also attract the creme de la creme of India's engineering graduates
49. (a) It doesn't take a doctor's visit to know that all the stress in your life possible isn't good for you. But did you know that it might actually be killing you?
- (b) It doesn't take a doctor's visit to know that all the stress in your life probably isn't good for you. Otherwise, did you know that it might actually be killing you?
- (c) It doesn't take a doctor's visit to know that all the stress in your life probably isn't good for you. But did you know that it might actually be killing you?
- (d) It doesn't need a doctor's visit to know that all the stress in your life probably isn't good for you. But did you know that it moreover actually be killing you?

50. (a) Inaugural Indian Super League champions Atletico de Kolkata announced the signing of Spanish footballers Jaime Gavilan Martinez also Jose Luis Espinosa Arroyo to add more strength to their line-up this season
- (b) Inauguration Indian Super League (ISL) champions Atletico de Kolkata announced the sign of Spanish footballers Jaime Gavilan Martinez and Jose Luis Espinosa Arroyo to add more strength to their line-up this season
- (c) Inaugural Indian Super League (ISL) champions Atletico de Kolkata announced the signing of Spanish footballers Jaime Gavilan Martinez and Jose Luis Espinosa Arroyo to added more strength to their line-up this season
- (d) Inaugural Indian Super League (ISL) champions Atletico de Kolkata announced the signing of Spanish footballers Jaime Gavilan Martinez and Jose Luis Espinosa Arroyo to add more strength to their line-up this season

ANSWER KEY

Low Difficulty Level Exercise

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)
6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (a)	15. (a)
16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (a)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (d)
26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (a)
36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (c)	42. (c)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (c)
46. (d)	47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (d)

Explanatory notes

1. The adverb to define swift action is 'fast', and not 'fastly'.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

2. We can have a resolve 'to do' something, and not 'at doing' something.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

3. The adverb 'hardly' implies 'rarely', while the suit-able adverb for working a lot could be 'hard'.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

4. The correct usage is refusing 'to do' something, and not refusing 'to doing' something.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

5. The suitable preposition to denote the subject here is 'on' and not 'of'.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

6. The correct preposition for 'ceremony' here can be 'at' or 'during', and not 'of'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

7. The adverb to imply something is done silently is 'quietly', and not 'quiet'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

8. The correct preposition for 'booking' in the given context will be 'with', and not 'on'.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

9. There is no such adverb as 'almostly'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

10. Here, the right usage would be 'by your watch', and not 'in your watch'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

11. You suffer 'from' a disease, and not 'with' a disease.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

12. In this case, the alternative conjunction pair of 'nei-ther... nor' will be more suitable.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

13. Here, the old neighbour wants to inform 'that' she is not feeling well. As there is no 'contradiction' or 'duration of time' indicated in this sentence, using 'while' will be incorrect here.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

14. The cumulative conjunction 'as well as' takes 'both' as subject, and not 'both of'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

15. The verb 'avail' must always be followed by the preposition 'of'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

16. Since there is no 'cause-and-effect' involved in this sentence, 'so that' cannot be used as a conjunction.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

17. The verb 'engross' always goes with the preposition 'in'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

18. The right usage is 'aiming at', and not 'aiming with'.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

19. 'Eww!' is an interjection used to denote disgust.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
20. The right usage is 'between... and', and not 'between... to'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
21. 'Since' is used to denote specific time in the past, while 'many years' is certain amount of 'duration' or 'time period' which should be preceded by 'for'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
22. The right usage is 'refrain from', and not 'refrain for'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
23. The right usage is 'worthy of', and not 'worthy for'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
24. The right usage is 'subscribe to', and not 'sub-scribe for'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
25. You sit 'on' a chair, and not 'at'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
26. The correct preposition to imply that something is placed on a table is 'on'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
27. You can have affection 'for' someone, and not 'with'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
28. When the word 'charge' is used for referring to allegations being levelled, the right usage is 'charging somebody with something'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
29. The right usage in the given context should be 'succeed in'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
30. The coordinate conjunction 'neither... nor' is used in pair as a rule.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
31. 'Alas!' is an interjection that is always used to denote sorrow, while 'hurrah!' always implies jubilation or happiness.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
32. Here, the subject started early to make sure he would finish his task on time.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
33. Here, the adverb is meant to denote the extent to which the car was damaged.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
34. The right usage in the given context should be 'next of kin'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
35. The conjunction 'if' is used to denote conditions because of which something is done.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
36. Here, there is a sense of cause and effect – 'people cannot get out of their camps as there has been a landslide warning' so 'because of' should be the correct usage.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
37. Here, the action that has been referred to is meant for each of the two, and not one of the two.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
38. The sense here is of two conditions that exist in spite of each other.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
39. Here, the word preceding the verb 'attached' needs to be an adverb explaining how the action takes place.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
40. Here, the word 'clicks' has been used as a noun, and not as a verb, so it should take an adjective, and not an adverb, to add to its meaning.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
41. The word preceding the verb 'crawl' needs to be an adverb explain how the crawling is done.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
42. The right usage in the given context should be 'attending to' somebody.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
43. The right usage in the given context should be 'endowed with something'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
44. The adjective 'notorious' always takes the preposition 'for'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
45. The right expression in the given context should be 'around the corner'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.

46. The act of someone entering some place forcibly is referred to as 'breaking into'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
47. There is a cause-and-effect situation in this state-ment, so the right word must be 'for', which would here give the sense of 'as' or 'because'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
48. The adverb here is meant to imply 'less' of something.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.

49. There is doubt between something happening or not happening, which can be indicated by 'whether'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
50. There is a sense of cause and effect – 'he is revered for being honest and hard-working', so 'while', 'while' and 'whether' of options (a), (b) and (c) respectively are incorrect.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.

Moderate Difficulty Level Exercise

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)
6. (e)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (e)	12. (c)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (a)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (c)	20. (b)
21. (d)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (a)	25. (e)
26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (a)	30. (d)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (d)
36. (b)	37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (c)
41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (b)	44. (d)	45. (c)
46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (d)

Explanatory notes

1. The correlative conjunctions 'between... and' are always used together. 'Between.... to' is an incorrect usage.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
2. 'As well as' as a conjunction is incorrect in the given context.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
3. The right usage in the given context should be 'eager to eat pizza' and not 'eager on eat pizza'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
4. Here, the preposition 'on' or 'over' would go better with 'assumptions' rather than 'for'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
5. In the given context, the preposition 'of' is not required after 'both'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
6. There is no error in this sentence.
Hence, option (e) is the answer.

7. Here, the adverb 'mathematically' rather than 'mathematical' can better describe 'more secure'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
8. Here, the preposition 'of' rather than 'on' is more suitable for describing the 'gesture'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
9. A player, participant or competitor can lose 'to' another, and not 'upon'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
10. The interjection to imply disappointment is 'alas', and not 'ouch'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
11. There is no error in this sentence.
Hence, option (e) is the answer.
12. The conjunctions 'either' and 'or' are always used together so 'either... and' is a wrong usage.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
13. The conjunction in the given context should be 'because' and not 'because of'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.

14. You land 'at' an airport, and not 'in' an airport.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
15. Here, the word 'ensure' should be preceded by 'to', and not 'in'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
16. The verb 'looking' can be described here by the adverb 'swiftly', and not the adjective 'swift'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
17. You aim 'to' create something, and not aim 'in'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
18. The verb 'sit' can be best described here by the adverb 'conveniently'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
19. The adverb like 'nearly' must be put as near the object in a sentence as possible.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
20. We pray 'to' God, and not pray 'on' God.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
21. You prefer one thing 'to' another, and not one thing 'on' another.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
22. A 'portrait' (or for that matter any object) can be similar 'to' another, and not 'than'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
23. You can have zeal (meaning 'intense enthusiasm') 'for' something, and not zeal 'about' something.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
24. The word 'desirous' is always followed by the preposition 'of'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
25. There is no error in this sentence.
Hence, option (e) is the answer.
26. The best option in the given context is 'of white matter' - 'of' preceded by 'loss' and followed by 'in the brain'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
27. In the given context '...axon cells...' should be followed by 'which enable'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
28. In the given context 'older women' should be followed by 'who lived in', which fits well before 'places with higher air pollution' in the sentence.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
29. In the given context, 'lead author' should be followed by 'of the study' used after the blank.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
30. In the given context, 'convincing evidence' is best followed by 'that several part of', which fits well before the the phrase - 'the ageing brain'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
31. In the given context, verb 'induced' if best followed by - 'by long-term exposure'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
32. In the given context, preposition 'between' should be used before '71 and 89 years of age' is the best option.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
33. In the given context, 'and air monitoring data' should be used after 'used residential histories' and before the verb 'to estimate'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
34. In the given context, 'exposure to air pollution' is best followed by 'in the previous', which is rightly placed before the time phrase 'six to seven years'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
35. In the given context, 'results suggest' is best followed by 'that ambient', which is rightly placed before 'particulate'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
36. In the given context, 'deleterious effect' is best followed by 'on brain ageing'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
37. In the given context, the comparison between 'urban' and 'hinterlands' areas is the expressed by - 'while 25 million are...'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
38. The two clauses of the sentence present two very different aspects of 'gratuity', which best connects with 'but they will convincingly explain you'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
39. In the given context, '...second straight year of drought...' is best followed by 'for the first time in nearly three decades'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.

40. In the given context, 'the manner in which...' gets best completed with 'mostly leaves information vul-nerable to attacks'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
41. 'Has split' used in the given context, is best followed by 'with Lois Lane and has' is the most suitable option.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
42. In the given context, 'recovered from ninth' is best completed by 'to finish second, but the latter'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
43. In the given context, '...widened the criteria to...' best gets completed by 'progressively bring more beneficiaries under this scheme'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
44. In the given context, 'you can continue to stay on in' is the most suitable option.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
45. The 'cause and effect' expressed in the given context is best completed by 'else you will'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
46. In the given context, 'as many books as they have' is the best option.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
47. In the given context, the most suitable options are 'up their socks to put up' and 'with'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
48. In the given context, the best alternative is 'from 10 am to 4 pm, but'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
49. In the given context, the best alternative is 'came to India or not, but one fact is known'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
50. In the given context, the most appropriate option is 'while hanging out with friends'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.

High Difficulty Level Exercise

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (d)
6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (c)
16. (b)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (d)
21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (b)
26. (a)	27. (d)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (a)
31. (c)	32. (a)	33. (c)	34. (d)	35. (b)
36. (c)	37. (d)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (b)	42. (b)	43. (c)	44. (a)	45. (b)
46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (c)	49. (c)	50. (d)

Explanatory notes

1. Adjective 'hardly' implies almost 'nothing', 'scarcely' or 'barely', which is well reflected in options (a), (b) and (d). But in option (c) '... prepar-ing hardly' with 'as I want to crack this examina-tion', it is incorrectly used.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
2. Preposition 'to' is rightly placed before the object of options (a), (b), and (c). But in option (d) it is incorrectly used as the right usage is either 'say to' or just 'tell'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
3. Adjective 'alive' means 'having life or living', which is correctly used in options (a), (c) and (d). But in option (b) 'I am alive about...' with 'all that you have been talking lately', doesn't make any sense. Rather it should have been 'I am **aware** about all that you have been talking lately'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
4. Verb 'dispense' means 'to give or deal out or distrib-ute', which is corrected reflected in options (b), (c), and (d). In options (b) and (c) 'dispense' followed by preposition 'with' gives the sense of 'getting rid of' or 'do away with' while in option (d) 'machine dis-penses many...' gives the sense of 'giving out'. But in

option (a) 'Rahman decided to dispense his old bike' with 'for a new one', 'dispense' is incorrectly used.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

5. 'Hope' can be used both as a *verb* (meaning 'to want and expect') and a *noun* (meaning 'a feeling that what is wanted will happen'). In options (a), (b) and (c), it is rightly used as a verb. But in option (d) where it is used as a noun, it is incorrectly followed by preposition 'in' rather than 'on' or 'from' as you can have hope 'from' somebody, and not 'in' somebody.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

6. Adjective 'indebted' means 'in debt or under legal obligation to repay something received', which is rightly reflected in options (a), (b) and (d). But in option (c) it is incorrectly used as one can be indebted 'to' somebody or something, and not 'from'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

7. 'Around' can be used in varied ways – (i) as an *adjective* (meaning 'on the move' or 'existing'); (ii) as an *adverb* (meaning 'on all sides; in every direction', 'in every part of', 'throughout', 'nearly' or 'approximately') and (iii) as a *preposition* (meaning 'on the circumference, border, or outer part of something' or 'somewhat close to'). In option (b) it is rightly used as a preposition 'showroom is just around the corner' while in options (c) and (d), it is rightly used as an adverb – 'What goes around comes around' and '...come around to my place...'. However, in option (a), it is incorrectly used 'movie was so bad that it turned around to be a big disaster' as 'turning around' refers to 'a sudden change in fortunes of situations'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

8. 'Refrain' can be used both as a *verb* (meaning 'to hold back', 'keep oneself from doing something' or 'forbear') and a *noun* (meaning 'a complaint or comment that is often repeated'). In options (a) and (d) it is rightly used as a noun while in option (c), it is used rightly as a verb. But in option (b), it is incorrectly used as when used in the verb form, the word 'refrain' should always be followed by the preposition 'from'.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

9. Verb 'insist' means 'to declare firmly or persistently'. In options (a), (b) and (d), it is rightly used. But in option (c), it is incorrect due to usage of incorrect preposition with 'insist'. You always insist 'on' doing something, and not 'about' doing something.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

10. The preposition 'into' is used only when the implied meaning is reference to the movement towards inside of something. In options (a), (c), and (d) it is rightly used but in option (b) 'There were no serious contenders into the competition', it is incorrectly used.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

11. Preposition 'for' is rightly used in options (b), (c), and (d) but in option (a) it is incorrect because you always have faith 'in' somebody or something, and not 'for'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

12. Interjection 'Oh' is used for an exclamation expressing 'surprise', 'fear', 'wonder' or 'pain', which is reflected in options (a), (b) and (c). But option (d) is incorrect because the interjection 'oh' is used only when the implied meaning is 'I see' or 'I think', and not when it is for any kind of jubilation or happiness.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

13. 'Between' can be used both as a *preposition* (meaning 'in or through the space that separates two things', 'in or of the time, amount, or degree that separates two things') and a *adverb* (meaning 'in an intermediate space, position, or function', 'in an intermediate time or in the interval'). In options (b), (c) and (d), it is rightly used. But option (a) is incorrect because here the implied meaning is 'cause and effect', so the conjunction used should be 'because' or 'as' rather than 'between'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

14. Verb 'verb' means 'to give trouble to, esp. in a petty or nagging way; disturb, annoy or irritate', which is reflected in options (a), (c) and (d). But in option (b) '...vexed on...' is incorrect usage.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

15. 'Yield' can be used both as a *noun* (meaning 'the amount produced, return on labor, investment, taxes, etc. or a product') and a *verb* (meaning 'to produce, to give or furnish as a natural process or as the result of cultivation, to give in return, produce as a result, profit, etc.' or 'to give up under pressure, surrender' or 'to give, concede, grant'). In options (a), (b) and (d), it is rightly used but option (c) is incorrect because you 'yield to' something, and not 'against' something.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

16. The verb 'contributing' should be explained by adverb 'cumulatively' and not adjective 'cumulative'.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

17. In sentence (A), the preposition to suggest some-thing is part of a programme/scheme should be 'under' and not 'on'. And in sentence (C), the con-junction 'since' is not required.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
18. You have captain 'of' a team, and not 'from' a team.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
19. In sentence (A) the conjunction 'when' is more suit-able. And in sentence (D), the phrase 'let down' (which refers to disappoint') is incorrect.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
20. The conjunction 'yet' in sentence (B) has been wrongly placed in place of 'and'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
21. In sentence (C), 'due to' should be used instead of 'since'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
22. In sentence (C), the verb 'propel' should be explained by the adverb 'effectively'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
23. In sentence (B), 'so that' has been wrongly used instead of 'and'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
24. In sentence (A), 'while' has been wrongly used in place of 'when'. And in sentence (D), 'as well as' has been wrongly written in place of 'continues to'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
25. In sentence (C), the conjunction 'otherwise' has been wrongly used instead of 'but'. And in sentence (D), the adjective plausible should be explained by 'heavily', and not 'heavy'.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
26. In sentence (C), the adjective 'lazy' should be explained by 'conveniently', and not 'convenience'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
27. In sentence (B), 'else' has been wrongly inserted instead of 'then'. And in sentence (C), 'while' has been wrongly used instead of 'and'.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
28. In sentence (A), 'paradoxically' has been wrongly used instead of 'paradox'. And in sentence (C), expe-rience should be followed by preposition 'of', and not 'about'.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
29. In sentence (A), 'for' has been wrongly used as a conjunction where 'that' should have been used.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
30. In sentence (A), 'while' has been erroneously used instead of 'that'.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
31. 'Which' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
32. 'Leisurely is the wrong word in this context.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
33. 'Little' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
34. 'The best option is 'shortly'
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
35. 'Else' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
36. 'Getting' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
37. 'Into' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
38. 'Wholly' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
39. 'Among' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
40. 'Superceding' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (d) is the answer.
41. 'Additionally' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
42. 'Regards' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
43. 'Because' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.
Hence, option (c) is the answer.

44. 'Which' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

45. 'Funnily' is the least suitable word to fill the given blank.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

46. In option (a) 'biology' has been wrongly used instead of 'biologically'. In option (c), 'because' has been wrongly used in place of among. In option (d), 'as well as' has been erroneously used in place of 'yet'.

Hence, option (b) is the answer.

47. In option (b) 'as' is missing after 'known. In option (c), 'over' has been wrongly put instead of 'at'. In option (d), 'caught up with' should have been used in place of 'caught with'.

Hence, option (a) is the answer.

48. In option (a) 'because' has been wrongly put in place of that. In option (b), 'however' has been unnecessarily inserted. In option (d), 'more quicker' is incorrect usage.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

49. In option (b) 'possible' has been wrongly used in place of 'probably'. In option (c), the conjunction 'otherwise' is conveying the wrong message. In option (d), 'moreover has been wrongly used instead of 'might'.

Hence, option (c) is the answer.

50. In option (a) 'also' has been wrongly used to connect the two names, instead of 'and'. In option (b), the noun 'sign' has been wrongly used instead of the verb 'signing'. In option (c), 'to added' is wrong usage.

Hence, option (d) is the answer.

