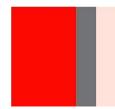
English Proficiency



Grammar - II



Application Based Questions

Q.1.	Q.1. Fill in the blanks:				
Direc	tions: Fill	in the blanks with determiners.			
1.	Morning is	most pleasant part of day.			
2.	Morning walk is the best exercise for young and the old.				
3 .	It enlivens	ivens heart/ refreshes mind and strengthens body.			
4.	atmosphere is crystal clear.				
5 .		walk at time is good for health.			
6.	dew drops shine like pearls.				
7 .	trees look fresh and beautiful.				
8.	There is dust nor smoke them.				
Direc	tions: Cor	mplete these sentences with a preposition.			
		representation of the proposition of the propositio			
9.	'Who are y	ou having lunch tomorrow?			
10.	'Look at his picture. Which famous person does he remind you?'				
11.	'I'm going to wait here for another 10 minutes.' 'What ?'				
12 .	'I love that coat! Where did you get it?'				
13.	'Who did you have lunch yesterday?'				
14.	'This is a great book'. 'What's it?' 'I'm not sure, really. The story is very complicated!'				
15 .	'I've just go	ot a text message.' "Who ?"			

Q.2. Rule based questions:

Directions: Study the following rules and give example for each by making sentences.

1.	Since as conjunction means from and after the time when.
2.	Lest is used to express a negative purpose and is equivalent to 'in order thatnot', 'for fear that'.
3.	When as well as is used/finite verb should agree in number and person with the first subject.
4.	Conjunctions like neithernor, either-or, should be followed by the same part of speech.
5.	That is used to express a reason or cause.
6.	Only means except that, but, were it not that.
7.	Scarcely should be followed by when and not by than,
8.	Nothing else should be followed by but not by than,
9.	Till is used of time and to is used for place.
10.	The phrase 'seldom or ever' is wrong 'Seldom or never' is right.

11.	During is used when reference is made to the time within which something happens. For is used when we are talking about how long something lasts.				
12.	Each, either, neither and every are always followed by the singular noun.				
13.	Only uncountable nouns follow much, little, some, enough, sufficient and whole.				
14.	In comparing two things or classes of things the comparative should be used.				
15.	The is used before a proper noun only when it is qualified by an adjective,				
Q.3.	Make the questions tags: ctions: Write question tags for each of the following sentences.				
Direc	write question tags for each of the following sentences.				
1.	Ray calmly wrote another message.				
2.	Though poor, the shepherd was very wise				
3.	The wind blew down many trees.				
4.	Poets have written beautiful poems about sleep.				

Q.4. Common Errors:

Directions: The following sentences contain errors. Select the part with the error and encircle its letter (a), (b), (c). If there is no error, encircle (d).

1.	(a) Most of the members at the meeting felt that the (b) group appinted for investigating the case were not competent to do the job efficiently, (d) No error.				
2 .	month, (d) No e	error.		nat you should finish (c) the	
3.		b) is the best (c) of the			
4.		•		are generally healthy, (d) No e	
5.	· · ·	•		ng in vandalism; (d) No error.	
Dired			•	words or phrases marked A, the sentence to be correct.	, B, C and D
6.	Engines used (a) in space shuttles are	e much larger (b) and r	nore strong (c) than the ones	used (d) in je
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) c	(d) D	
7.	Banglore is a be	autiful city (a) which i	n (b) people have succ	essfully blended (c) the moder	n with (d) the
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	
8.	The bus (a) was	hired (b) by (c) the la	dies for its picnic (d).		
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D	

9.	The ways of (a) travelling has changed (b) dramatically since (c) the late nineteenth century (d).					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
10.	Usually (a) the climate in mountainous areas becomes much (b) windy (c) at higher (d) altitudes.					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
11.	Many psychologists today suggest (a) that we interpret dreams by compare (b) the dreams with (c) the					
	reality of each person's (d) life.					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
12.	When (a) I came home, the (b) children still didn't finish (c) dinner, (d)					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
13.	He would (a) never have taken the job if he had been knowing (b) what great demands (c) it would					
	make (d) on h	is time.				
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
14.	Schools in India can be supported (a) either by government budgets (b) and (c) by private foundations,					
	(d)					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
15.	Delhi is definitely (a) one of the (b) most large (c) cities (d) in the world.					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
16.	Both (a) personality and external looking (b) vary (c) greatly even among (d) brothers and sisters.					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
17 .	River water pollution (a) is often indicate (b) by (c) algae distribution, (d)					
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		
18.	The ways of co	ommunication (a) has (b) changed dramatically (c) since (d) the last century.		
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D		

	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D
20.	Gandhiji lived a no independence, (d)	oble life of fasting (a)	and poverty (b) in order to	work for peaceful (c) and
	(a) A	(b) B	(c) C	(d) D

Which (a) determines a (b) good meal varies (c) from country to (d) country.

19.