

Date: 27/11/2016

Max. Marks: 40

SOLUTIONS

Time allowed: 45 mins

There are 40 questions in this paper. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. It's raining. If you go out, you _____ wet.

- (1) got (2) will get (3) gets (4) had got

Ans. (2)

Sol. It is Type 1 conditional based sentence. If + Present Tense, Future Tense.

2. A cat came into the room while he _____ a book.

- (1) reads (2) was reading (3) has read (4) has been reading

Ans. (2)

Sol. Past continuous tense is used to indicate an action that occurred while some other action was going on in the past.

3. It is 3.00 P.M. My sister _____ yet.

- (1) did not come (2) had not come (3) has not come (4) will not come

Ans. (3)

Sol. Use of present perfect tense indicates that the task is unfinished till the present time.

4. The peon came into the class after the teacher _____ the class.

- (1) entered (2) had been entered (3) was entering (4) had entered

Ans. (4)

Sol. Use of Past perfect tense clearly indicates that an action occurred before another action in the past.

For question Nos. 5-6 use proper modals with the help of words given in the brackets :

5. She _____ prepare tea. (knows how to prepare)

- (1) can (2) must (3) should (4) will

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Can' is used to show the ability of the subject as mentioned in the brackets.

6. We _____ pay the taxes. (obligation)

- (1) may (2) can (3) will (4) ought to

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'Ought to' is used to show moral obligation.

7. Chubukov said to him, "What's the matter?"

- (1) Chubukov asked him what is the matter (2) Chubukov asked him what the matter was
(3) Chubukov asked him what was the matter (4) Chubukov told him what is the matter

Ans. (2)

Sol. The tense of the interrogative sentence in the reported speech is simple present. Hence, in indirect speech, the tense will change to simple past. Also, when changing an interrogative sentence into indirect speech, the subject comes before the verb as per the rules.

8. He said, "I am tired. "

Change into indirect speech :

- (1) He told that I am tired. (2) He said that I was tired.
(3) He said that he was tired. (4) He said that he is tired.

Ans. (3)

Sol. The tense of the assertive sentence in direct speech is in present tense, so it will change to simple past tense.

9. The mother is helping the child.

Change into passive :

- (1) The child is helping (2) The child helped
(3) The child is being helped by the mother (4) The child is helped

Ans. (3)

Sol. In passive voice, the sentence structure of present continuous tense is :

Subject + is/am/are + being + V3 form of the verb + object.

10. He did it.

Change into passive :

- (1) He was done it (2) It is done by him (3) It will be done by him (4) It was done by him

Ans. (4)

Sol. In passive voice, the sentence structure of simple past tense is :

Subject + was / were + V3 form of the verb + object.

11. She is not able to prepare tea as there is _____ milk in the pot.

- (1) much (2) few (3) little (4) a few

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Little' is used to indicate 'a very small amount' of an uncountable noun.

12. He drank _____ milk that was in the glass.

- (1) little (2) the little (3) the few (4) a few

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'The little' is used to indicate a definite and very small amount of an uncountable noun.

13. The teacher with all his students _____ on this project.

- (1) are working (2) is working (3) work (4) have worked

Ans. (2)

Sol. When two subjects are connected with the conjunction 'with', the verb is governed by the former subject.

14. Everyone of them _____ the line.

- (1) have crossed (2) are crossed (3) has crossed (4) are bring crossed.

Ans. (3)

Sol. With indefinite pronouns, the verb is always singular.

15. She is suffering _____ fever.

- (1) of (2) with (3) from (4) in

Ans. (3)

Sol. The verb 'suffering' always collocates with 'from'.

16. All morning Lencho _____ knew his fields intimately looked at the sky.

- (1) whom (2) which (3) that (4) who

Ans. (4)

Sol. The relative pronoun 'who' is used when referring to people (here 'Lencho').

17. Tommy will have an accident _____ he drives more slowly.

- (1) if (2) unless (3) since (4) when

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Unless' completes the textual meaning of the sentence. It is used here to indicate what will happen if something else does not happen or is not done.

18. Not only the teacher but also the students _____ laughing.
(1) were (2) was (3) has been (4) is

Ans. (1)

Sol. When two subjects are connected with 'Not only.....but also' and one of the subjects is plural, the verb is governed by the subject near to the verb.

19. The poet and scholar _____ dead.
(1) is (2) are (3) were (4) have been

Ans. (1)

Sol. When two nouns refer to the same subject, verb is singular. Here omission of article 'the' before 'scholar' indicates that both the nouns refer to a single subject.

20. My uncle used to spend his holidays by the sea.
Rewrite the sentence using 'would' :
(1) My uncle would use to spend his holidays by the sea.
(2) My uncle would spend his holidays by the sea.
(3) My uncle would be spend his holidays by the sea.
(4) My uncle would be use his holidays by the sea.

Ans. (2)

Sol. The sentence structure to use would in a sentence is :
Subject + auxiliary verb (Would) + main verb

21. "You are ready, _____?"
(1) aren't (2) are you (3) don't you (4) do you

Ans. (1)

Sol. As per the rules of formation of question tags, when the statement is positive, the question tag added is always negative. Also, the tense of the sentence and the question tag are the same.

22. "She did not take the test, _____?"
(1) didn't she (2) did she (3) was she (4) wasn't she

Ans. (2)

Sol. As per the rules of formation of question tags, when the statement is negative, the question tag added is always positive. Also, the tense of the sentence and the question tag are the same.

23. Yes, she wrote it.
The correct question for the answer is :
(1) Does she write it ? (2) Did she wrote it ?
(3) Did she write it ? (4) Who wrote it ?

Ans. (3)

Sol. The tense of the interrogative is simple past. Hence, the question should also be in simple past. Also, after 'did' in a question the main verb is in simple present.

24. Chose the correctly punctuated sentence :
(1) He said, " Where did you come from ?" (2) He said, where did you come from.
(3) He said where did you come from ? (4) He said where, "did you come from."

Ans. (1)

Sol. Quotation marks are used to indicate the actual words spoken by the speaker.

25. Choose the correct punctuated sentence :

- (1) May every blessing attend him! (2) What did they say to you.
(3) Don't make a noise ? (4) What a good news this is ?

Ans. (1)

Sol. Exclamation marks are used to express blessings / prayers / astonishments. This is the only sentence with correct punctuation mark at the end.

26. No sooner did the train come _____ they got no.

- (1) when (2) than (3) while (4) then

Ans. (2)

Sol. The expression 'no sooner than' is used to suggest that one action or situation takes place/took place immediately after another action or situation. 'No sooner than' is a correlative conjunction.

27. You had better _____ your umbrella; it looks like rain.

- (1) taken (2) took (3) take (4) takes

Ans. (3)

Sol. With 'had better' in a sentence, the verb followed is always in simple present tense.

For question No. 28-29, select mis-spelt words :

28. (1) receive (2) ancient (3) decieve (4) achieve

Ans. (3)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'deceive'.

29. (1) village (2) callage (3) damage (4) manage

Ans. (2)

Sol. The correct spelling is 'collage'.

For question No. 30, identify the antonym for the given word :

30. Urban

- (1) Regional (2) Rural (3) Universal (4) Casual

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Rural' means 'of or relating to the country and the people who live there instead of the city'.

31. If I were a bird, I _____ in the sky.

- (1) will fly (2) had fly (3) would fly (4) shall fly

Ans. (3)

Sol. It is an unreal conditional sentence.

If + Subject + were , Subject + would + verb

For question No. 32, select the word that best expresses the meaning of the given word :

32. Permit

- (1) allow (2) order (3) request (4) obey

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Permit' means 'to allow something to happen'.

33. You may travel by bus. You may travel by train.

Combine the sentences using "Either or":

- (1) You may either travel by bus or by train. (2) You may travel either by bus or by train.
(3) You may travel by either bus or by train. (4) Either you may travel by bus or train.

Ans. (1)

Sol. The conjunction 'either or' when used in a sentence the structure is :

Subject + auxiliary verb + either + main verb + 1st choice + or + 2nd choice.

34. The news is so good that it cannot be true.

Transform the sentence by using “too _____ to”

- (1) The news is too good that it can not be true. (2) The news is too good that it cannot to be true.
(3) The news is too good to be true. (4) The news is too good to that cannot be true.

Ans. (3)

Sol. This sentence indicates the correct use of 'too.....to' without changing the meaning of the sentence.

35. Bismillah Khan / many memorable / has given / performances / both in India and abroad.

1 2 3 4 5

The correct order is

- (1) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5 (2) 2, 3, 4, 1, 5 (3) 5, 1, 2, 4, 3 (4) 1, 4, 3, 5, 2

Ans. (1)

Sol. This is the correct sequence which makes the sentence grammatically correct.

36. He _____ the thief but could not catch him.

- (1) ran away (2) ran out (3) ran after (4) ran in

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Ran after' means 'to chase someone or something' and hence this option completes the contextual meaning of the sentence.

37. The car _____ on the way and we were left stranded in the jungle.

- (1) broke up (2) broke into (3) (4)

Ans. (4)

Sol. The phrasal verb 'broke down' means 'to stop functioning'.

38. Distribute these sweets _____ John and Kittey.

- (1) among (2) between (3) in (4) with

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Between' is used when the choice involves two items or any action involving two things.

39. Ram is the most intelligent boy in the class.

Rewrite the sentence by using comparative degree.

- (1) Ram is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.
(2) Ram is more intelligent than the class.
(3) Ram is intelligent than the class.
(4) Ram is as intelligent as other boy in the class.

Ans. (1)

Sol. The comparative degree of 'intelligent' is 'more intelligent'. Also, this option does not change the actual meaning of the sentence.

40. He fled lest he _____ be killed.

- (1) will (2) should (3) could (4) can

Ans. (2)

Sol. The auxiliary verb followed by 'lest' is always 'should'.