

Sentence Improvement comprises different types of questions which are mainly based on Grammar, Vocabularies and the best way of presenting a sentence. Let us see the different types under which sentence improvement can be categorised.

Type-1: Grammar Based - Generally we do not have to prepare this type of questions separately. This type of questions gets ready alone with **detecting errors** without taking any extra pains. The only difference is that in **detecting error**, we mark that part which is not correct and in **sentence improvement**, we have to mark the correct option out of the given alternatives that will replace the incorrect underlined part of the sentence. If there is no error, we choose the option 'No improvement'.

Examples

- Nisha is more funnier than Natasha.
(A) funnier (B) funniest
(C) quite funny (D) No improvement
- Either Vijay or Vimal are going to be selected for the watch.
(A) has (B) is
(C) have been (D) No improvement
- My uncle presented me the more expensive watch.
(A) much (B) more
(C) most (D) No improvement
- The two brothers shared the property beside themselves.
(A) among (B) between
(C) amidst (D) No improvement
- The office staff members wished each other on New Year's Day.
(A) one other (B) one another
(C) each another (D) No improvement
- His speech was broadcasted over the radio last Thursday
(A) was broadcast
(B) had been broadcast
(C) has been broadcast
(D) No improvement
- Both the mother-in-laws welcomed the newly weds with garlands of flowers
(A) mothers-in-laws
(B) mother-in-law
(C) mothers-in-law
(D) No improvement
- Did there bus come on time?
(A) their's (B) theirs
(C) their (D) No improvement
- Mayank was working overtime for the last two weeks.
(A) is working (B) is being working
(C) has been working
(D) No improvement
- Most children are liking ice-cream.
(A) likes (B) like
(C) were liking (D) No improvement
- Supposing if he comes, what should I do?
(A) if he comes
(B) in case he will come
(C) in the event of his being come
(D) No improvement
- Children like to eat sweets, isn't it ?
(A) do they ? (B) is it ?
(C) don't they? (D) No improvement.
- He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
(A) one against (B) each other
(C) both (D) No improvement.
- She had read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.
(A) had became (B) has become
(C) was (D) No improvement.

15. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.
(A) appear (B) take
(C) accept (D) No improvement.
16. When are you starting to write to your friend?
(A) wanting (B) going
(C) thinking (D) No improvement
17. If I was you I would not sign the document.
(A) If I have been you (B) If I were you
(C) If I had been you
(D) No improvement
18. I prefer to ride than to walk.
(A) ride to walk
(B) riding than walking
(C) riding to walking
(D) No improvement
19. They were astonished through his failure in the examination.
(A) from (B) at
(C) with (D) No improvement
20. He returned the book after he read it.
(A) was read (B) reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement
21. As he was a braveheart, Rakesh decided to join the army.
(A) though he was a braveheart
(B) although he was a braveheart
(C) while he was a braveheart
(D) No improvement
22. She hurt her back while she worked yesterday.
(A) worked out (B) had worked
(C) was working (D) No improvement
23. My friend lamented that though a complete report was sent to the department a month ago no action is being taken so far.
(A) no action has been taken.
(B) no action was taken.
(C) no action had taken.
(D) No improvement.
24. Kari left the house before Shyarn got there.
(A) will leave (B) had left
(C) leaves (D) No improvement
25. The company is not doing well. Isn't it time you sell off your shares in it?
(A) sold (B) selling
(C) give (D) No improvement
26. Although Pandas eat bamboo almost exclusively, they are also carnivorous.
(A) until (B) as soon as
(C) not only (D) No improvement
27. He was weary of failure. Didn't he?
(A) Isn't he? (B) Wasn't he?
(C) Doesn't he? (D) No improvement
28. What you have been doing since the workshop last month?
(A) have you done
(B) you have done
(C) have you been doing
(D) No improvement
29. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.
(A) when (B) than
(C) but (D) No improvement
30. We have already disposed our old house.
(A) disposed off (B) disposed out
(C) disposed of (D) No improvement
31. We can buy anything in this shop. Can we?
(A) Isn't it? (B) Can't we?
(C) Don't we? (D) No improvement
32. If I had followed your advice, I would no regret today.
(A) will not regret (B) had not regretted
(C) would not have regretted
(D) No improvement
33. Somebody must be made to answer for the security scam.
(A) to (B) after
(C) upon (D) No improvement
34. Corruption is the most serious problem in India.
(A) the more serious
(B) the sciouser
(C) serious (D) No improvement
35. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.
(A) reached to Calcutta
(B) reached on Calcutta
(C) reached Calcutta
(D) No improvement
36. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.
(A) not seen (B) did not see
(C) did not seen (D) No improvement

37. He behaves like coward.
(A) cowardly
(B) in a cowardly manner
(C) as if he was a coward
(D) No improvement
38. Neither of them went to the cinema.
(A) both of them did not go
(B) both did not go
(C) neither went
(D) No improvement
39. I used to have very thick hair.
(A) use to have (B) used to having
(C) used to had (D) No improvement
40. She usually does not leave for work until she finished all her chores.
(A) finishes
(B) has finished
(C) had finished
(D) No improvement
41. The article should not exceed more than hundred words.
(A) exceed beyond
(B) exceed than
(C) exceed
(D) No improvement
42. He may be poor now but he appears to be rich.
(A) seem rich
(B) rich to be
(C) to have been rich
(D) No improvement
43. The only way to solve the racial problem is by education.
(A) because of (B) thanks to
(C) on account of (D) No improvement
44. Did you finish the work yet?
(A) Had you finished.
(B) Haven't you finished
(C) Would you finish
(D) No improvement
45. I'll tell you as soon, as I'll know.
(A) I would know (B) I can know
(C) I know (D) No improvement
46. How are you going to have your car painted? I am going to have it red painted.
(A) paint it red
(B) have it painted red
(C) paint
(D) No improvement
47. The job wasn't interesting, but on the contrary it was well-paid.
(A) on the whole
(B) on the other side
(C) on the other hand
(D) No improvement
48. The postman comes twice a day, don't he?
(A) doesn't he (B) does he
(C) do he (D) No improvement
49. We met a lot of people at our holidays.
(A) on (B) in
(C) during (D) No improvement
50. People whom are outdoors for long periods of time need to protect themselves to avoid the harmful effects of too much sunlight.
(A) who (B) how
(C) whose (D) No improvement
51. The department has been running this programme for the past two years.
(A) from the past two years
(B) since the past two years
(C) the last two years
(D) No improvement
52. She paid close attention to the man sitting besides her.
(A) beside to (B) beside
(C) beside of (D) No improvement
53. I shall see him only if he agreed to bear the cost.
(A) agrees (B) might agree
(C) had agreed (D) No improvement
54. I can accept anything then dishonesty.
(A) anything other than
(B) any other thing than
(C) anything more than
(D) No improvement
55. One must obey his parents.
(A) his own parents
(B) parents
(C) one's parents
(D) No improvement
56. No sooner had she heard the news when she fainted.
(A) that she fainted
(B) than she fainted
(C) and she fainted
(D) No improvement

57. At the very moment they were showing signs of growing nervousness, isn't it ?
(A) wasn't it (B) weren't it
(C) weren't they (D) No improvement
58. One hour in the week was set aside by him for the reception of whomsoever chose to visit him.
(A) whomever (B) whosoever
(C) who (D) No improvement
59. Rahul has lived in Delhi for three years when his parents came there.
(A) was living (B) has been living
(C) had been living
(D) No improvement
60. He said that he saw him last year, to discuss the documents.
(A) met (B) had seen
(C) seen (D) No improvement
61. Kalidasa is the Shakespeare of India.
(A) Shakespeare (B) a Shakespeare
(C) like Shakespeare
(D) No improvement
62. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence for his family.
(A) on (B) in
(C) about (D) No improvement
63. Them shoes are mine.
(A) Those (B) That
(C) Their (D) No improvement
64. No sooner had she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.
(A) then she began to take
(B) than she began taking
(C) when she began to take
(D) No improvement
65. I will be with you in one quarter of an hour.
(A) a quarter of one hour
(B) a quarter of an hour
(C) a quarter of hour
(D) No improvement
66. He ordered me open the window.
(A) asked (B) bade
(C) requested (D) No improvement
67. Do you know to prepare the Balance Sheet?
(A) Do you know to balance
(B) Do you know to make
(C) Do you know how to prepare
(D) No improvement
68. Neither plants nor animals, can survive without oxygen.
(A) Plants can neither
(B) Neither can plants
(C) Plants, neither
(D) No improvement
69. The light went out while I read.
(A) was reading (B) am reading
(C) had read (D) No improvement
70. She said me about her holiday in Kerala.
(A) told about (B) said about
(C) had read (D) No improvement
71. Why do you prefer the theatre than the cinema?
(A) for (B) against
(C) to (D) No improvement
72. He is the only man I know, who can laugh at himself.
(A) whose (B) whom
(C) which (D) No improvement
73. He won't hear you provided you shout.
(A) unless (B) in case
(C) as long as (D) No improvement
74. The ship is at the anchor and the sailors are now at ease.
(A) at anchor (B) at an anchor
(C) at its anchor (D) No improvement
75. The music show already began when we arrived in the hall.
(A) had already begun
(B) had already began
(C) would begin
(D) No improvement
76. My group of tenth-graders are well behaved.
(A) is so well behaved
(B) are so well behaved
(C) is well behaved
(D) No improvement
77. My admonishing to him will not change his mind.
(A) admonishing at him
(B) admonishing him
(C) admonishing for him
(D) No improvement
78. Surbhi's father did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair.
(A) to be spending
(B) to have been spending
(C) to spend
(D) No improvement

79. Basmati rice is more superior than most other varieties of rice.
(A) superior than (B) more superior to
(C) superior to (D) No improvement
80. Those were the days when we would all go out together.
(A) will all go out
(B) will be going out
(C) would have been going
(D) No improvement
81. Beside being a poet, he is also a famous singer.
(A) Besides being
(B) Besides becoming
(C) Beside becoming
(D) No improvement
82. A large number of people have fallen victim to dengue fever.
(A) of (B) from
(C) with (D) No improvement
83. The stranger asked the little girl what is her name.
(A) what her name is
(B) what her name was
(C) what was her name
(D) No improvement
84. She scoffed on the idea of revolution.
(A) for (B) at
(C) about (D) No improvement
85. The Minister denied reports that prices will rose after the budget.
(A) would rise after
(B) will now rise
(C) is rising up
(D) No correction required
86. His life is an example of how the human will can flourish even in harsh conditions.
(A) what the human will can
(B) how the human can and will
(C) when the human will can
(D) No correction required
87. Enlightenment were a state of relaxed awareness.
(A) had (B) has
(C) is (D) No improvement
88. I complimented him for his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) on
(C) at (D) No improvement
89. He should not had ignored his friend.
(A) should not have
(B) should have not
(C) should not has
(D) No improvement
90. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.
(A) will be able (B) should be able
(C) would be able (D) No improvement
91. This work of art is worthy to praise.
(A) for (B) of
(C) about (D) No improvement
92. Rakesh didn't knew my address.
(A) didn't known (B) didn't have
(C) didn't know (D) No improvement
93. Mary would not go to the market unless I go with her.
(A) shall go (B) went
(C) would go (D) No improvement
94. Flowers embellishment the beauty of our surroundings.
(A) replenish (B) enhance
(C) destroys (D) No improvement
95. The cheapest electronic good are manufactured in China.
(A) electronical good (B) electrical good
(C) electronic goods
(D) No improvement
96. I have been living in Delhi from 1989.
(A) ever since (B) since
(C) in (D) No improvement
97. The student who will score the maximum marks, will be awarded a certificate.
(A) who scores the maximum marks
(B) who would score the maximum marks
(C) who would be scoring the maximum marks
(D) No improvement
98. She congratulated him on his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) for
(C) in (D) No improvement
99. The team has been practising from the past two months.
(A) since the past
(B) for the past
(C) for past
(D) No improvement

100. Her brother may have aged when she last saw him.
 (A) since she last saw him
 (B) from when she last saw him
 (C) before she last saw him
 (D) No improvement
101. She is really looking forward to interact with the poet.
 (A) looking forward for interacting
 (B) looking forward to interacting
 (C) looking forward towards interacting
 (D) No improvement
102. Frank stood beside to Harry.
 (A) beside (B) besides
 (C) besides to (D) No improvement
103. If I will go there, I shall buy the book.
 (A) I went (B) I shall go
 (C) I go (D) No improvement
104. It took her a long time to get past her failure in the medical examination.
 (A) through (B) over
 (C) by (D) No improvement
105. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.
 (A) When we had come out of the restaurant
 (B) After we came out of the restaurant
 (C) When we have come out of the restaurant
 (D) No improvement
106. I did not agree with him; he appeared to be so bigoted for me to concur.
 (A) much (B) very
 (C) too (D) No improvement
107. As soon as she noticed the workmen, she asked them what they have been doing.
 (A) have done (B) had been doing
 (C) are doing (D) No improvement
108. I worked in this office since 2005.
 (A) have worked (B) have been working
 (C) am working (D) No improvement
109. That was not quite all what I did during the holidays.
 (A) that (B) which
 (C) how (D) No improvement
110. Since he had studied very hard, Ramesh had little hope of passing his examination.
 (A) Despite (B) Although
 (C) However (D) No improvement
111. He wants to buy a new shirt as he has no money.
 (A) since (B) but
 (C) because (D) No improvement
112. His house has no furnitures yet.
 (A) have no furniture yet
 (B) had no furniture yet
 (C) has no furniture yet
 (D) No improvement
113. If I were in the hospital, would you visit me?
 (A) will you visit me?
 (B) are you visiting me?
 (C) you will visit me?
 (D) No improvement
114. He threwed it out of the window.
 (A) threw (B) throw
 (C) thrown (D) No improvement
115. It's obvious that they are trying to cheat, isn't it?
 (A) are they? (B) aren't they?
 (C) is it? (D) No improvement
116. He is not only known for his wealth but also for his learning.
 (A) not only known for his learning
 (B) only known for his wealth
 (C) known not only for his wealth
 (D) No improvement
117. My friend lives in a nearby street whose name I have forgotten.
 (A) the name of which
 (B) which name
 (C) of which name
 (D) No improvement
118. We generally select one of the most intelligent student of the school for this award.
 (A) one of the most intelligent students of the school
 (B) one of the intelligent most students of the school
 (C) one of the intelligent most student of the school
 (D) No improvement
119. He both won a medal and a scholarship.
 (A) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
 (B) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.

(C) He won both a medal and a scholarship.

(D) No improvement

120. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.

(A) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.

(B) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.

(C) Hardly had the dividend been declared when the notices were sent out.

(D) No improvement

121. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.

(A) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.

(B) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.

(C) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.

(D) No improvement

122. Every morning I get up at 4 O'clock, but today I get up at 7 O'clock.

(A) got up (B) was getting up

(C) am getting up (D) No improvement

Type- 2: Based on Vocabularies - Normally when a student memorizes vocabularies, he is under an impression that questions based on vocabularies come only in synonyms and antonyms. Questions based on vocabularies come in sentence improvement too where the student is tested not only for his knowledge of the meaning of the given words but also how they should be used in the given sentence. The student is expected to be capable enough to choose the most appropriate word from the given options and improve the language of the sentence. Apart from this some questions are also based on One Word Substitution.

Examples

1. The relatives comforted the old man whose wife had died.

(A) sympathized with

(B) pitied

(C) consoled (D) No improvement

2. They obtained the top-secret information by wrong means

(A) clever (B) fraudulent

(C) bad (D) No improvement

3. He took disadvantage of the situation and cheated many people.

(A) chance (B) advantage

(C) disapproval (D) No improvement

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

(A) appendix (B) pointer

(C) mark (D) No improvement

5. He kept us all in suspension regarding his future plans.

(A) suspending (B) suspense

(C) suspicion (D) No improvement

6. During the recent floods, we waded through waist-deep water for almost half a kilometer.

(A) shuffled through (B) walked over

(C) skipped through

(D) No improvement

7. In Gujarat, communal violence and rioting ignited up twice in the late seventies and early eighties.

(A) flared (B) burned

(C) took (D) No improvement

8. The underlining assumption is that the amount of money available is limited.

(A) undermining (B) underlying

(C) underwhelming

(D) No improvement

9. He is one who gives money or helps others who has been instrumental in the upliftment of many poverty stricken people.

(A) a philosopher

(B) a philatelist

(C) a philanthropist

(D) No improvement

10. When those whom he had injured accused him of being a charlatan he retorted curtly that he had never been a quack.
(A) libertine (B) sycophant
(C) plagiarist (D) No improvement
11. You must remind me to post the letters.
(A) remember me
(B) have remind me
(C) have remembered me
(D) No improvement
12. Suddenly a pigeon filtered out of the rubble.
(A) fluttered (B) flustered
(C) frittered (D) No improvement
13. I do not like these kind of novels.
(A) this kind (B) those kind
(C) this kinds (D) No improvement
14. Unity in diversity is the most noticeable quality of India.
(A) popular (B) remarkable
(C) famous (D) no improvement
15. Sordid and sensational books tend to vitate the public taste.
(A) divide (B) distract
(C) distort (D) No improvement
16. His Master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
(A) was highly discussed
(B) was highly commended
(C) is highly appraised
(D) No improvement
17. The false appearance of the building erected for the function was blown away in the storm.
(A) Exterior (B) Facade
(C) Skeleton (D) No improvement
18. She has decided to canvas for the Conservative Party.
(A) advertise (B) canvass
(C) canvassing (D) No improvement
19. The policeman captured the first car that approached and ordered the driver to take the injured child to the hospital.
(A) caught (B) commandeered
(C) interrupted (D) No improvement
20. They objected to the plan on the grounds that it was too expensive.
(A) refused (B) declined
(C) disagreed (D) No improvement
21. The people criticized the terrorist attack.
(A) condoned (B) condemned
(C) conceded (D) No improvement
22. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with proof in the case.
(A) corroboration (B) testimony
(C) evidence (D) No improvement
23. I grew up in a tiny town called Alwar.
(A) a minute town
(B) a humungous town
(C) a small town (D) No improvement
24. The boy wanted to ask his father for money, but waited for a propitious occasion.
(A) protective (B) prophetic
(C) prospective (D) No improvement
25. The host offered me tea but I denied it.
(A) said no (B) rejected
(C) refused (D) No improvement
26. How can anyone sympathize with you when what you say is hardly gullible?
(A) credible (B) incredible
(C) credulous (D) No improvement
27. Poisonous waste from the industrial plants is hazardous to the environment.
(A) toxic (B) troublesome
(C) effluent (D) No improvement
28. Owing to the close affinity of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
(A) termination (B) cooperation
(C) collaboration (D) No improvement
29. The servant was disturbed as her son was now out of sight due to bad company.
(A) out of bounds (B) out of control
(C) out of reach (D) No improvement
30. The Japanese are hardly working people.
(A) a hard working people
(B) a hardly working people
(C) hard working people
(D) No improvement

Type 3: Based on the use of the best verb/ word in the given action/sentence - This type of questions is easier for students who develop reading habits. Due to regular reading habit, they choose the

most appropriate word conveniently. For eg: In the sentence 'I did a mistake', they can easily locate the mistake and will point out that 'made' will come in the place of 'did' as we normally say, "I made a mistake". In the same way, 'All of a at once' is wrong as they, time and again, while reading have come across 'all of a sudden'. Here, I feel, that it is mandatory to mention that reading is a fruitful habit. We imbibe the meaning and usage of many words automatically if we make reading a habit.

Examples

- Kents says the idea very well in his poems.
(A) speaks (B) describes
(C) expresses (D) No improvement
- The enemy soldiers went back hastily.
(A) returned (B) recreated
(C) retrenched (D) No improvement
- I will be giving blood in the hospital at 9.00 a.m. tomorrow.
(A) exchanging (B) contributing
(C) donating (D) No improvement
- The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.
(A) whisked (B) rushed
(C) guided (D) No improvement
- The transport workers have organised a strike asking for more salary.
(A) demanding (B) begging
(C) requesting (D) No improvement
- It was mere affection that stopped him from beating his son.
(A) great (B) much
(C) filial (D) No improvement
- The British superiority all over Africa and Asia collapsed in the first half of the twentieth century.
(A) domicile (B) residence
(C) dominion (D) No improvement
- Since setting up, the club has produced so many players.
(A) since its inception
(B) since have been set up
(C) Being set up
(D) No improvement
- I hope I am going to get fever soon.
(A) fear (B) feel afraid
(C) doubt if (D) No improvement
- When we came out of the cinema, it was falling with rain.
(A) pouring (B) descending
(C) dropping (D) No improvement
- Serious charges of corruption were levied against him.
(A) put (B) levelled
(C) made (D) No improvement
- A lot of bloodshed could have been saved, had the administration taken timely action.
(A) protected (B) prevented
(C) eschewed (D) no improvement
- The professor has agreed to take remediable classes for the weaker students.
(A) redressal (B) remedial
(C) practice (D) some
- My foot is paining.
(A) aching (B) ailing
(C) hurting (D) No improvement
- She gave most of her time to dance.
(A) lent (B) spent
(C) devoted (D) No improvement
- Work at the request of your conscience.
(A) behest (B) desires
(C) orders (D) No improvement
- Raju requested me to his birthday party tomorrow.
(A) indulged (B) invited
(C) inspired (D) No improvement
- The Prime Minister established a commission to look after the plight of the widows.
(A) formed (B) created
(C) set up (D) No improvement
- The monkey was seated at the foo of a tree.
(A) bottom (B) end
(C) root (D) No improvement
- He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.
(A) show (B) disclose
(C) expose (D) No improvement
- My friend won me at tennis.
(A) succeeded me (B) outran me
(C) beat me (D) No improvement

Type- 4: Based on best way of expressing an action - Many times, we are able to convey what we mean but the listener finds it difficult to interpret the meaning of the sentence and then with the help of his common sense, he tries to reason it out. In every language, it is essential that the speaker adopts the most lucid way of expressing his thoughts, ideas and opinions. For eg- In the sentence, 'I gave the dog biscuit' the meaning is clear but the sentence will be more lucid and well expressed if we say, 'I gave biscuits to the dog'.

Examples

1. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.
 - (A) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
 - (B) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
 - (C) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
 - (D) No improvement
2. By way to introduce, he made some pertinent remarks.
 - (A) of introduction (B) of introducing
 - (C) to introducing (D) No improvement
3. Sleeping, resting and fluids are the best ways to care for a cold.
 - (A) and that drinking fluids
 - (B) and drinking fluids
 - (C) which drank fluids
 - (D) No improvement
4. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.
 - (A) Important study
 - (B) Now that the study
 - (C) The study of (D) No improvement
5. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.
 - (A) must be precise and original
 - (B) must be possess precision and original
 - (C) must be precision and possess originality
 - (D) No improvement
6. Can any spiritually dead man be so as to have no love for his native country?
 - (A) Can any man be so spiritually dead as to have no love for his native country?
 - (B) Can any native man be so dead as to have no love for his spiritual country?
 - (C) Can any dead man be so as to have no spiritual love for his native country?
 - (D) No improvement
7. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.
 - (A) whenever I have a doubt
 - (B) Whenever I am in doubt
 - (C) The moment I doubt
 - (D) No improvement
8. I in black and white must have your terms down.
 - (A) I must have in black and white your terms down.
 - (B) I must have your terms in black and white down.
 - (C) I must have your terms down in black and white.
 - (D) No improvement
9. We have been credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.
 - (A) We have been informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
 - (B) We have been informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
 - (C) We have been informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
 - (D) No improvement
10. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
 - (A) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.

(B) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(C) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

(D) No improvement

11. Riding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.

(A) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.

(B) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.

(C) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.

(D) No improvement

12. What do you for go to school?

(A) For what do you go to school?

(B) What do you go for to school?

(C) What do you go to school for?

(D) No improvement

13. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.

(A) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.

(B) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.

(C) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.

(D) No improvement

Type- 5: Based on good manners:- Many times the given sentence is correct in all aspects whether it is the grammar of the sentence or the vocabularies used but good manners and etiquettes forbid us to use such sentences. 231 and 123 rules of Pronoun are also based on good manners. There is a saying 'The donkey comes the last'. It means 'I' comes last. 123 Rule says that first the 2nd person, then the third person and then the 1st person must come in a sentence (See Pronoun in Volume-1)

Examples

1. He asked me if I had a disease.

(A) was unwell

(B) is unwell

(C) have a disease

(D) No improvement

Type-6: Based on Synonyms - Many times the underlined word of the question has its synonym given in one of the options. We must keep in mind that synonym has not been asked and if the given option does not improve the sentence in any way, we must choose no improvement as our answer.

Examples

1. She left the room feeling contrite.

(A) sorry for what she had done

(B) rather ill

(C) extremely irritated

(D) No improvement

2. To alleviate the pain of losing his only son, he took up meditation.

(A) lessen

(B) minimise

(C) lesson

(D) No improvement

Type 7: Certain common sentences of day-to-day use comprise 'phrases' and 'sayings'. Hence sentences based on Phrasal Verbs, Idioms and Phrases are also asked in sentence improvement.

Examples

1. The workers looked run down

(A) Happy

(B) Relaxed

(C) Exhausted

(D) No improvement

2. She did not hand in her homework after the summer vacation.

(A) hand over

(B) hand out

(C) handed

(D) No improvement

3. Two children were knocked down by a speeding truck.

(A) turned down

(B) pulled down

(C) brought down

(D) No improvement

4. Geeta said that she had never viewed across a book she liked so much.
(A) come across (B) come through
(C) come round (D) No improvement
5. The opposition members in the legislative assembly have decided to oppose any bill put forward by the ruling party.
(A) keep in (B) render
(C) offer (D) No improvement
6. There will be black murder when she hears this.
(A) red (B) blue
(C) pink (D) No improvement
7. If you put your heart to it, you will be a winner.
(A) in it (B) into it
(C) on it (D) No improvement
8. Owing to emergency conditions, the army was asked to stand up.
(A) stand out (B) stand in
(C) stand by (D) No improvement

Type- 8: We are generally confused in the meaning of certain words and hence misuse them. Questions based on such words too are asked in sentence improvement.

Examples

1. When the police peeped through the window, a baby was seen playing on the ground.
(A) floor (B) grounds
(C) surface (D) No improvement
2. The chief guest was invited on stage and amidst a round of applause he stood.
(A) stood up (B) got off
(C) stand up (D) No improvement
3. John, wear your jacket as it is getting very cold.
(A) get on (B) put on
(C) take on (D) No improvement
4. The strong breeze blew his hat away.
(A) The strong air (B) The strong breath
(C) The strong wind
(D) No improvement

Type- 9: Certain sentences are correct as far as the meaning of the sentence, vocabularies used and the grammar are concerned but these sentences are incomplete legally or otherwise. To have a clear meaning of the sentence, we need to use clear and unambiguous language.

1. The judge passed an order that the convict must be hanged to death.
(A) hanged till death
(B) hung till death
(C) hanged into death
(D) No improvement

Type -1

- 1.(A) Two comparative degrees never comes together.
Change 'more funnier' into 'funnier'.
Moreover 'than' is preceded by a comparative degree. So all other options here cannot be considered.
- 2.(B) If two subjects are joined by either...or, the verb will agree with the nearest subject.
Change 'are' into 'is'.
- 3.(C) Article 'the' comes before 'superlative degree of adjectives' and not with 'comparative degree'.
Change 'more' into 'most'.
- 4.(B) 'Between' is used for two'.
Change 'beside' into 'between'.
- 5.(B) Each other - denotes mutual relationship between two people or thing.
One another - denotes mutual relationship among more than two things or persons.
Change 'each other' into 'one another'.
- 6.(A) 'Broadcast' as a verb remains the same in 2nd and 3rd form.
Change 'was broadcasted' into 'was broadcast'.
- 7.(A) Change 'mother-in-laws' into 'mothers-in-law'.
- 8.(C) Possessive adjective 'their' must be used here as it is followed by a noun 'bus'. 'Theirs' is inappropriate as 'theirs' is a pronoun and it cannot be followed by a noun 'bus'.
Change 'there' into 'their'.

- 9.(C) 'For'/'since' + 'time' is used in 'Perfect' and 'Perfect Continuous Tense'.
Change 'was working' into 'has been working'.
- 10.(B) Simple Present Tense is used for present routine action.
Change 'are liking' into 'like'.
Moreover 'like' is generally not used in 'ing' form.
- 11.(A) 'Suppose' and 'if' never come together as this will make the sentence superfluous.
Superfluous means 'more than what is necessary'.
Change 'Supposing if he comes' into 'If he comes'.
- 12.(C) The 'sentence' and the 'question tag' must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'don't they'.
- 13.(B) 'Each other' denotes 'mutual relationship between two persons/things'.
'One another' denotes 'mutual relationship among more than two persons or things'.
Change 'one another' into 'each other'.
- 14.(C) If 'past time' is given in a sentence, the sentence is in 'Simple Past Tense'.
Change 'had been' into 'was'. Here both the 'state' and 'action' are of the same tense. Hence both will be in simple past tense.
- 15.(B) Teachers give a test.
Students take a test.
Change 'give' into 'take'.
(See 'Rule 16' of 'Verb Advance' of (Volume 1).)
- 16.(B) Change 'starting' into 'going'.
- 17.(B) 'Was' is not used with any subject if the sentence is imaginary.
Change 'If I was you' into 'If I were you'.
- 18.(C) Prefer is followed by 'to' not 'than'.
Moreover 'prefer' is followed by a 'gerund' and not 'infinitive'. (See pattern 10 of 'Verb Advance' of (Volume 1))
- Change 'to ride than to walk' into 'riding to walking'.
- 19.(B) 'Astonished' is followed by preposition 'at'.
Change 'through' into 'at'.
- 20.(C) If 'two sentences' are joined by 'after',
the 1st action is in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action is in Simple Past Tense.
- $$\frac{\text{2nd action}}{\text{Simple past}} + \text{after} + \frac{\text{1st action}}{\text{Past perfect}}$$
- Change 'read' into 'had read'.
- 21.(D) The 2nd action is the outcome of the state of being (to be a braveheart).
Hence 'as' is an appropriate option here.
- 22.(C) Change 'worked' into 'was working'.
'While' shows that the 2nd action was going on when the 1st action took place.
- 23.(A) 'Yet' and 'so far' mean 'upto the time when the sentence was spoken' and are generally used in Present Perfect Tense. Hence 'Present Perfect' is the most appropriate Tense here.
- 24.(B) If two sentences are joined by 'before', the first action is in Past Perfect Tense and the 2nd action is in Simple Past Tense.
- $$\frac{\text{1st action}}{\text{Past perfect}} + \text{after} + \frac{\text{2nd action}}{\text{Simple past}}$$
- Change 'left' into 'had left'.
- 25.(A) If the sentence starts with 'It's time' or 'It's high time', and if it is followed by a subject, the verb will be in second (V₂) form.
Change 'sell' into 'sold'.
- 26.(D) The 2nd action/state is opposite to the 1st one. Hence 'although' is best suited here.
- 27.(B) The 'sentence' and 'question tag' must be in the same tense.
Change 'didn't he' into 'wasn't he'.
- 28.(C) Sentence is in Interrogative form.
Change 'you have been doing' into 'have you been doing'.

- 29.(B) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.
Change 'and' into 'than'.
- 30.(C) The fixed preposition that comes with 'disposed' is 'of'.
disposed of - to get rid of - छुटकारा पाना
- 31.(B) If the sentence is positive, the question tag must be negative.
Change 'can we' into 'can't we'.
- 32.(C) The formula of Conditional Sentence of past is—
If + Sub + had + V₃, Sub + would + have + V₃.
- 33.(D) Answer to (a person) - को जवाब देना
Answer for (something some act) - का जवाबदेह होना
- 34.(D)
- 35.(C) Change 'reached at Calcutta' into 'reached Calcutta'. 'Reach' does not take any preposition if it is followed by a destination.
- 36.(B) '1st form of verb is used with did' as two V₂ cannot come together.
Change 'did not saw' into 'did not see'.
- 37.(B) 'Behave' is verb and we know that an adverb qualifies the verb
Change 'like coward' into 'in a cowardly manner'.
'Cowardly' is an adjective.
- 38.(D) Note: 'Both..... not' is not correct to use as for 'none out of two' we use 'neither of'.
- 39.(D) For past routine action, we use 'used to + V₁'.
- 40.(B) If the 2nd action starts after the 1st action is over, the 1st action will be in Present Perfect Tense and the second action will be in Simple Present Tense.
Change 'finished' into 'has finished'.
- 41.(C) 'Exceed' and more than' together make a sentence superfluous.
Change 'exceed more than' into 'exceed'.
- 42.(C) Change 'to be rich' into 'have been rich'. It seems that he was rich earlier.
- 43.(D)
- 44.(B) 'Yet' is generally used in present perfect negative sentences.
- 45.(C) Simple future is never used immediately after 'as soon as'.
Change 'I'll know' into 'I know'.
Moreover if two actions take place one after the other in future, the 1st action is in simple present tense and the 2nd is in simple future tense.
- 46.(B) Change 'have it red painted' into 'have it painted red'.
The action is of causative verb.
- 47.(A) But' and 'on the contrary' if used together, make the sentence superfluous.
Change 'on the contrary' into 'on the whole'.
- 48.(A) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same person. The postman being singular will take 'does' and not 'do'.
Change 'don't he' into 'doesn't he'.
- 49.(C) Change 'at' into 'during'. Here we are talking about a period of time at a stretch. 'At' denotes a point of time.
- 50.(A) Who is used for the subject.
Change 'whom' into 'who'.
- 51.(D) 'For' is used for a period of time.
- 52.(B) 'Beside' means 'Next to' (के बगल में) and 'Besides' means 'apart from' (के अलावा).
Change 'besides' into 'beside'.
- 53.(A) In future conditional sentences, the 1st action is in simple present tense.
- 54.(A) Change 'anything than' into 'anything other than'.
- 55.(C) 'One' always takes 'one's'.
Change 'his parents' into 'one's parents'.
- 56.(B) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'.
Change 'when she fainted' into 'than she fainted'.
- 57.(C) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'weren't they'.
- 58.(B) Whomsoever - (जिस किसी को भी) is used as an object.
Whosoever - (जो कोई भी) is used as a subject.

- Change 'whomsoever' into 'whosoever'.
- 59.(C) for/since + time is used in perfect or perfect continuous tense but the sentence is still incorrect as the action 'parents came' shows that it is of past.
Hence change 'has lived' into 'had been living'.
- 60.(B) Change 'saw' into 'had seen'.
Sentence is of 'Indirect speech'.
- 61.(D) When a proper noun is used as an example to compare some other proper noun with it, the proper noun is preceded by an article.
- 62.(A) Change 'for' into 'on'.
- 63.(A) 'Those' is used for more than one distant thing/person.
Change 'them' into 'those'. 'Them' cannot be followed by a noun 'shoes' as 'them' is a pronoun. We know that pronoun comes in place of a noun and not with a noun.
- 64.(B) 'Begin' is followed by a gerund.
- 65.(B) Change 'in one quarter of an hour' into 'a quarter of an hour'.
- 66.(B) Bid is followed by a bare infinitive in active voice.
Change 'ordered' into 'bade' because if we use 'ordered', 'asked' or 'requested', we will need 'to open' and not just 'open' which is given in the sentence.
- 67.(C) Know always takes 'wh' family, if it is followed by 'to + V₁'.
Change 'do you know to prepare' into 'do you know how to prepare'.
- 68.(D) 'Neither.....nor' is the correct pair of correlative.
- 69.(A) Change 'read' into 'was reading'.
'While' shows that the action was in continuation.
- 70.(B) 'Said' takes 'to' if it is followed by an object.
Change 'said me about' into 'said about'.
- 71.(C) 'Prefer' is followed by 'to'.
Change 'than' into 'to'.
- 72.(D)
- 73.(A) Change 'provided into 'unless'.
'Provided' here means 'in case'. 'He won't hear you in case you shout is an absurd sentence.
- 74.(A) Change 'at an anchor' into 'at anchor'.
Here no article is needed as 'at anchor' means to hold something (such as ship) firmly in place — (जहाज में) लंगर लगाना
- 75.(A) The first action is in past perfect and the 2nd action is in simple past tense.
Change 'already began' into 'had already begun'.
- 76.(C) Main subject of this sentence is 'My group'. Verb is used according to the main sub.
Change 'are well behaved' into 'is well behaved'.
- 77.(B) Change 'admonishing to him' into 'admonishing him'. Verb 'admonish' does not take any preposition.
- 78.(C)
- 79.(C) Superior becomes superfluous with 'more' and adjectives that end in 'ior' takes 'to' and not 'than'.
Change 'more superior than' into 'superior to'.
- 80.(D) Here 'would' will come and not 'will' as the sentence is in past.
- 81.(A) Beside – By the side of, adjacent – के बगल में
Besides – Apart from – के अलावा
Change 'beside being' into 'besides being'.
- 82.(D) Victim of – का पीड़ित होना (Eg: She is a victim of child abuse)
fall victim to – शिकार हो जाना (Eg: She fell victim to human trafficking)
- 83.(B) 'What' has been used as a relative pronoun in this sentence. The sentence is not interrogative. Hence helping verb will come after the subject. Moreover the sentence is in past.
Change 'what is her name' into 'what her name was'.
- 84.(B) Change 'on into at'.
Scoffed at – to ridicule — मजाक उड़ाना

- 85.(A) Change 'will rise after' into 'would rise after'.
The sentence is in past. Hence 'will' cannot be used. Also modals are followed by 'V₁'.
- 86.(D) Here 'human will' means 'human determination'.
- 87.(C) Change 'were' into 'is'. Here the subject 'Enlightenment' is a singular subject and hence will take a singular verb.
- 88.(B) Change 'for' into 'on'.
Eg:- Complimented on his success
(2) Complimented for his new house.
- 89.(A) Change 'should not had' into 'should not have'. First form of verb comes after all modals.
- 90.(C) Both 'able to' and 'could/can' show capacity. Hence they are never used together in a sentence.
Change 'could be able' into 'would be able'.
- 91.(B) Worthy of (trust, etc.) — के लायक
Change 'to' into 'of'.
- 92.(C) First form of verb is used with 'did'.
Change 'didn't knew' into 'didn't know'.
- 93.(D) Sentence is in past. (Here 'would' is V₂ form of will)
Change 'go' into 'went'
- 94.(B) Change 'embellishment' into 'enhance'. 'Embellishment' is a noun. Its verb form is 'embellish'.
- 95.(C) Good (Adj) - अच्छा
Goods (Noun) - Movable property - सामान
Change 'electronic good' into 'electronic goods'.
- 96.(D) Both 'since' and 'from' are used for 'point of time' but 'since' is preferred to 'from' if the point of time is of past.
- 97.(A) In future conditional sentences, the first action is in simple present tense and the 2nd action is in future tense.
Change 'who will score the maximum marks' into 'who scores the maximum marks'.
- 98.(D) 'Congratulate' takes preposition 'on'
— पर बधाई देना
- 99.(B) 'For' is used for 'duration'.
- 100.(A)
- | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| Pres. Perf. | Since | S. Past |
|-------------|-------|---------|
- See Present Perfect tense (last point) of Volume 1. If 'since' is followed by simple past, it is preceded by present perfect tense. Here the action is a possibility. 'may have V₃' is best suited.
- 101.(B) 'Look forward to' is followed by a 'gerund'.
Change 'looking forward to interact' into 'looking forward to interacting'.
- 102.(A) Beside - By the side of — के बगल में
Change 'beside to' into 'beside'.
- 103.(C) Double future sentences never come together if one action is followed by the other action. The 1st action is in simple present tense.
Change 'I will go' into 'I go'
- 104.(B) Change 'past' into 'over'.
Get over means 'to overcome'. We overcome our failures.
- 105.(D) The action is of past. Hence the use of 'we came' is appropriate.
- 106.(C) 'Too.....to' is the correct correlative.
Change 'so' into 'too'.
- 107.(B) Sentence is in past. Change 'have been doing' into 'had been doing'.
- 108.(B) If 'for/since + time' is used in a sentence, the sentence will be in Perfect or Perfect Continuous Tense.
Change 'worked' into 'have been working'.
- 109.(A) 'All' is followed by 'that'.
Change 'what' into 'that'.
- 110.(B) Although is used for two sentence which are opposite in meaning.
Change 'since' into 'although'.
- 111.(B) 'But' shows contradiction.
Change 'as' into 'but'.
- 112.(C) 'Furniture' is an uncountable noun. It is always used in singular form and takes singular verb.
Change 'has no furnitures yet' into 'has no furniture yet'.
- 113.(D) The sentence is of past imaginary position. Formula: If + Sub + were....., Sub + would + V and since it is an interrogative sentence, 'sub' is preceded by helping verb 'would'.

- 114.(A) Forms of throw –
1st 2nd 3rd
Throw threw thrown.
Change 'throw' into 'threw'.
- 115.(B) The sentence and the question tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'aren't they'.
- 116.(C) Many times conjunctions are used at wrong places.
Change 'not only known for his wealth' into 'known not only for his wealth'. If 'but also', is followed by 'his learning', 'not only' should be followed by 'his wealth'. He is known will come before 'not only'.
- 117.(A) Change 'whose' into 'the name of which'.
'Whose' is not used with non living things.
- 118.(A) We choose 'one' out of plural countable noun. Hence 'students' will come in place of 'student'.
- 119.(C) In this sentence, we are talking about both medal and scholarship. Hence 'both' will come after 'won'. This sentence is of misplaced conjunction.
- 120.(D)
- 121.(C) Reflexive pronoun comes with enjoy if there is no object after 'enjoy'. 'Enjoyed' here must be followed by 'ourselves'.

TYPE - 2

- 1.(C) Change 'comforted' into 'consoled'.
When a person is very sad, weeping or mourning, we console him.
- 2.(B) Change 'wrong' into 'fraudulent'.
Fraudulent – Done to trick someone for the purpose of getting something valuable – कपटपूर्ण
- 3.(B) Change 'disadvantage' into 'advantage'. 'Disadvantage' means 'shortcomings'. 'Undue advantage' is a more appropriate word for this sentence.
- 4.(D)
- 5.(B) Suspense – A feeling of excitement caused by wondering what will happen
Suspension – The act of making something invalid usually for a short period of time.
Suspicion – A feeling of doubt.
Change 'suspension' into 'suspense'.
- 6.(D) Waded – to walk through water – पानी में चलना
Shuffled – to rearrange to produce random order – उलट-पलट करना
Skipped – to pass by or leave out – छोड़ जाना
- 7.(A) Change 'ignited' into 'flared'.
Ignite – to set on fire.
'Flare-up' means a sudden occurrence or expression of anger or an occurrence in which something (such as violence) suddenly begins – भड़कना (गुस्सा, हिंसा या आग का)
- 8.(B) Underlying – used to identify the idea, cause, problem.
Underlining – To draw a line under.
Change 'underlining' into 'underlying'.
- 9.(C) One who gives money or helps others – A philanthropist.
- 10.(D) Charlatan – A person who falsely pretends to know or be something in order to deceive people – धोखेबाज
Sycophant – A person who praises powerful people in order to get their approval – चापलूस
Libertine – A person who leads an immoral life – अनैतिक जीवन जीने वाला
Both 'charlatan' and 'quack' mean the same. Hence we need no improvement.
- 11.(D) Remind – To make someone think about something again – याद दिलाना
Remember – To have in your mind – याद रखना
- 12.(A) Fluttered – to move or flap the wings quickly without flying – फड़फड़ाना
Faltered – to begin to walk or move in an unsteady way – लड़खड़ाना
Flustered – to make (someone) nervous and confused – घबड़ा देना

- Frittered - to break into small fragment - टुकड़े करना
Change 'faltered' into 'fluttered' as pigeons flutter their wings.
- 13.(A) 'These' and 'those' will take plural nouns (Kinds). 'This' and 'that' will take singular noun (kind). Hence only option (A) is correct.
- 14.(B) Noticeable - Able to be easily seen or noticed Remarkable-unusual or surprising.
Change 'noticeable' into 'remarkable' which is a better option.
- 15.(D) Distract - to take attention away from someone or something - ध्यान भटकाना
Distort - to change something so that it is no longer of the same shape or size or true or accurate - रूप बिगाड़ना
Vitiate - to ruin or spoil something - ध्वस्त करना
Sordid - Immoral - अनैतिक
- 16.(B) Change 'was highly estimated' into 'was highly commended'.
Commended - express approval of - तारीफ करना
Appraise - to estimate the value of - आकलन करना
- 17.(B) Facade - the front of a building - किसी इमारत का सामने का भाग
- 18.(B) Canvas - Coarse cloth - मोटा कपड़ा
Canvass - Visit houses to get political support - घूम-घूम कर वोट माँगना
Change 'canvas' into 'canvass'.
- 19.(B) Commandeered - To take by force especially for military purposes.
Change 'captured' into 'commandeered'
Here the purpose was not to seize or impound but to take the injured child to the hospital.
Hence commandeered is the best option.
- 20.(D) Decline - Refuse to accept an offer
Refuse - show unwillingness towards. But both 'decline' and 'refuse' are not followed by 'to'. Hence 'no improvement' is the best option.
- 21.(B) Condemned - Express strong disapproval of change 'criticized' into 'condemned' which is a stronger word.
- 22.(C) Evidence - material that is presented to a court of law to help find the truth about something - सबूत
Change 'proof' into 'evidence'
- 23.(C) Change 'a tiny town' into 'a small town'.
Tiny - very small - बहुत छोटा/सूक्ष्म
Humongous - very large - बहुत बड़ा
- 24.(D) Propitious - likely to have or produce good results - शुभ
Prophetic - correctly stating what will happen in the future - भविष्यवक्ता या भविष्यवाणी संबंधित
- 25.(C) Deny - To declare untrue - किसी बात की सत्यता का खंडन करना
Refuse - Show unwillingness towards - मना करना
Change 'denied' into 'refused'.
- 26.(A) 'Hardly credible' means 'that cannot be believed'.
Gullible - easily deceived - आसानी से गैरवकूफ बने वाला
Credible - capable of being believed - विश्वास करने योग्य
Incredible - that cannot be believed - अविश्वसनीय
Change 'gullible' into 'credible'.
- 27.(A) Change 'poisonous' into 'toxic'.
Effluent - liquid (such as sewage) that is released as waste - गन्दा बहने वाला पानी
Toxic - containing poisonous substance - जहरीला
'Toxic waste' is used more and is hence a common and better option.
- 28.(C) Change 'affinity' into 'collaboration'.
Affinity - An attraction to something - आकर्षण
Collaboration - To work with another person - सहयोग/साथ में
- 29.(B) Change 'out of sight' into 'out of control'
We get out of control if we are in bad company.

- 30.(C) (As adverb) Hardly – Rarely – मुश्किल से
Hard – with effort – मेहनत से
Change 'hardly working people' into
'hard working people'.

TYPE - 3

- 1.(C) We express our ideas.
We don't speak or describe ideas.
- 2.(B) Retreated – movement by soldiers
away from an enemy – पीछा छोड़ना
Change 'went back' into 'retreated'.
- 3.(C) Change 'giving' into 'donating'
We donate blood.
- 4.(A) Whisked – to move or take someone
or something to another place very
quickly – चुपके से हटा लेना
Change 'taken away' into 'whisked'.
- 5.(A) 'Asking for' means 'demanding' but
'demanding' is a stronger word and
suits the context of the sentence.
Change 'asking for' into 'demanding'.
- 6.(C) Filial – of or relating to a son or
daughter – संतान संबंधित
Merc – to denote that something is
unimportant. – महत्वहीन
Change 'merc' into 'filial'.
- 7.(C) Dominion – the power to rule control
a country.
Change 'superiority' into 'dominion'.
- 8.(A) Change 'since setting up' into 'since
its inception'. 'Since its setting up'
would have been correct but 'its' was
missing.
- 9.(A) Change 'hope' into 'fear'. He hope for
something good and we fear of
something bad that may happen.
- 10.(A) Change 'falling with' into 'pouring'.
- 11.(B) Change 'levied' into 'levelled'.
Levied – An amount of money that
must be paid and that is collected
by a government – कर इत्यादि का लगाना
Levelled – to aim or direct
Eg:- to level a charge of fraud.
- 12.(B) Change 'saved' into 'prevented'.
We prevent bloodshed to save people.
Eschew – to avoid (something)

- 13.(B) Remediable – capable of being solved
or cured – उपचार योग्य
Remedial – Done to make
something better – सुधारात्मक
Change 'Remediable' into 'Remedial'.
We have stomach ache or head ache.
'Ache' is a common word for body pain.
- 15.(C) Change 'gave' into 'devoted'
He devote time to learn some art or
skill.
- 16.(A) Behest – An authoritative order or
urgent prompting
Change 'request' into 'behest'.
We do something good at the behest
of our conscience.
- 17.(B) Change 'requested' into 'invited'.
Indulge – to allow to do something –
स्वीकृति देना
Inspire – to make someone want to
do something – प्रेरण देना
- 18.(C) A commission is set up.
- 19.(D) 'Foot of the tree/mountain' means 'at
the lower end of or the bottom' of the
tree or mountain.
- 20.(C) Expose – To reveal (something hidden,
dishonest, etc)
Change 'reveal' into 'expose'.
- 21.(C) 'To beat someone' means 'to defeat'.

TYPE - 4

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (B) 4. (C)
5. (D) 6. (A) 7. (A) 8. (C)
9. (D) 10. (B) 11. (B) 12. (C)
13. (B)

TYPE - 5

- 1.(A) The given sentence is grammatically
correct but it is not good etiquette
wise.

TYPE - 6

- 1.(D) Contrite – Sorry for what she had
done.

Since meaning is same, no improvement is necessary.

- 2.(D) Alleviate - To reduce the pain or trouble of - दुःख कम करना
Lessen - To become less or to cause to become less - कम करना
Change 'alleviate' into 'lessen'.
Since meaning is same, no improvement is necessary.

TYPE - 7

- 1.(D) Run down - Exhausted /to decline in physical condition or vigour
Exhausted means the same.
2.(D) 'Hand in' means 'to submit' - जमा करना/सौंपना
3.(D) Knock down - to strike to the ground with a sharp blow - कुचल देना
4.(A) Come across - To meet by chance - अचानक मुलाकात होना
Change 'Viewed across' into 'come across'.
5.(D)
6.(B) Blue murder - An extravagantly loud outcry.
Change 'black' into 'blue'.

- 7.(B) Change 'to it' into 'into it'.
To 'put your heart into it' means 'to do it whole-heartedly'
8.(C) 'Stand by' means 'to be or to get ready to act' - कार्य करने के लिए उपस्थित होना।

TYPE - 8

- 1.(A) Floor is the surface of a room on which we stand (फर्श), ground is outside of a house (जमीन).
2.(A) To 'stand up' means 'to rise up from a sitting posture' - खड़े होना
3.(B) Wear - to have something on one's body - पहने हुए होना
Put on-to dress - पहनना
Change 'wear' into 'put on'.
4.(C) 'Strong' never comes with 'breeze'.
'Breeze' is always gentle.
Change 'the strong breeze' into 'the strong wind'.

TYPE - 9

- 1.(A) A convict is hanged till he is dead.
'Hanged to death' is grammatically correct but 'hanged till' death is legally a better option.

Practice Set

Directions : In Question Nos. 1 to 50, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

1. I give key to my wrist watch every jay.
(A) wind down (B) wound lip
(C) wind
(D) No improvement
2. We did a test when the lights went out.
(A) have been doing
(B) were doing
(C) had done
(D) No improvement
3. The frightened convict wept for mercy.
(A) mumbled (B) pleaded
(C) shouted
(D) No improvement
4. He put up a lot of work on that article.
(A) put in (B) put down
(C) put over
(D) No improvement
5. The beggar was satisfied with his lowly meal.
(A) miserly (B) mean
(C) meagre
(D) No improvement
6. She congratulated him on his success in the examination.
(A) about (B) for
(C) at
(D) No improvement
7. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go to the hitch - hiking.
(A) for the hitch - hiking
(B) for hitch- hiking
(C) hitch - hiking
(D) No improvement
8. Goaded to frenzy, the bull charged its tormentors.
(A) the tormentors were charged by the bull
(B) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
(C) the bull charged on its tormentors
(D) No improvement
9. The war was a time of tribulations for all of us.
(A) intimacy (B) placidity
(C) stupidity
(D) No improvement
10. The temptations that bestow young people today are ruining them.
(A) appeal (B) beset
(C) confront
(D) No improvement
11. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they would remain safe from harm or danger.
(A) will remain safe
(B) are safe
(C) may remain safe
(D) No improvement
12. The tragedy is reflection of an episode that took place a decade ago.
(A) Rendition
(B) reincarnation
(C) reminiscent
(D) No improvement
13. The Sun is shining brightly, please put off the light.
(A) put down (B) put out
(C) keep off
(D) No improvement
14. That the poor in our country are happy is a vision.
(A) an anomaly (B) an allusion
(C) an illusion
(D) No improvement
15. When I called on his residence this morning, he was still in bed.
(A) at (B) in
(C) into
(D) No improvement
16. January is first month of the year.
(A) should be the first
(B) was first (C) is the first
(D) No improvement

17. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(A) along (B) towards
(C) on
(D) No improvement
18. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
(A) is not a great distance
(B) are not too great a distance
(C) aren't proving a great distance
(D) No improvement
19. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.
(A) I have been adopted
(B) I adopted
(C) I was adapted
(D) No improvement
20. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.
(A) I had won as a prize
(B) I have won as prize
(C) I had to win 'as a prize
(D) No improvement
21. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.
(A) to bear upon (B) to bear with
(C) to bear away
(D) No improvement
22. The more the earn, more they spend on luxury items.
(A) more they should spend
(B) the more they spend
(C) the more they ought to spend
(D) No improvement
23. You have come here with a view to insult me.
(A) to insulting me
(B) of insulting me
(C) for insulting me
(D) No improvement
24. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.
(A) was made by a station yard
(B) was used at the station yard
(C) was employed at the station yard
(D) No improvement
25. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.
(A) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed.
(B) The child, burning with fever, tossed in bed.
(C) The child burning in bed tossed with fever.
(D) No improvement
26. He may have grown taller when I last saw him.
(A) from when I last saw him
(B) since I last saw him
(C) before I last saw him
(D) No improvement
27. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.
(A) away
(B) up
(C) down
(D) No improvement
28. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow.
(A) looking forward towards seeing
(B) looking forward for seeing
(C) looking forward to seeing
(D) No improvement
29. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.
(A) have waited
(B) have been waiting
(C) were waiting
(D) No improvement
30. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
(A) hell bent on getting
(B) hell bent for getting
(C) hell bent upon getting
(D) No improvement
31. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
(A) touch upon (B) touch in
(C) touch of
(D) No improvement
32. They could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.
(A) why not had he eaten
(B) why he did not eat
(C) why had he not eaten
(D) No improvement

33. He who will bid the highest will get the product.
 (A) who bids the highest
 (B) who the highest bids
 (C) who would bid the highest
 (D) No improvement
34. If he had time he will call you.
 (A) would have
 (B) would have had
 (C) has
 (D) No improvement
35. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.
 (A) told (B) tells
 (C) was telling
 (D) No improvement
36. This house belongs to the Yadavs.
 (A) Yadav (B) Yadav's
 (C) Yadavs'
 (D) no improvement
37. I am having more than 100 books.
 (A) had (B) have
 (C) have had
 (D) no improvement
38. Babies like milk, isn't it ?
 (A) don't they ? (B) is it ?
 (C) do they ?
 (D) no improvement
39. Don't lean against this wall, it would collapse.
 (A) must (B) shall
 (C) might
 (D) no improvement
40. The police caught the victim red handed.
 (A) thief (B) the prisoner
 (C) the thief
 (D) no improvement
41. She is enough mature to take her own decisions.
 (A) old enough (B) enough old
 (C) enough
 (D) no improvement
42. She is happiest of all.
 (A) more happier than all.
 (B) the happiest of all.
 (C) most happiest of all.
 (D) no improvement
43. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor has broadened in the last some decades.
 (A) have widened in the last some decades
 (B) has widened in the last few decades
 (C) have broadened in the last few decades
 (D) No improvement
44. How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.
 (A) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
 (B) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
 (C) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
 (D) No improvement
45. The pioneer spacecraft went beyond Pluto.
 (A) made its way past
 (B) went across (C) went after
 (D) No improvement
46. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they sell them to the local grocery stores.
 (A) it sells them
 (B) sell them
 (C) they sell the pouches
 (D) No improvement
47. The learners are intended to read the sources at home.
 (A) are meant (B) are suggested
 (C) are expected
 (D) No improvement
48. Fuji's invention of supercomputer will be enable to make Japan supersede America in computer technology.
 (A) will make Japan
 (B) will enable Japan
 (C) can make Japan
 (D) No improvement
49. I could never repay the debt I owe to my place of study.
 (A) Alma mater (B) Motherland
 (C) Place of worship
 (D) No improvement
50. She cries all the time.
 (A) mostly everytime
 (B) day in and day out
 (C) pretty frequently
 (D) No improvement

Explanation with answer

- 1.(C) Wind - To turn completely or repeatedly about an object - चारों लगाना।
Change 'give key to' into 'wind'.
- 2.(B) Change 'did' into 'were doing'. Here we are talking about the continuation of one action when the 2nd action took place.
- 3.(B) Pleaded - To ask for something in a serious manner - निवेदन करना/गिड़गिड़ाना।
Mumbled - To say (something) quietly in an unclear way that makes it difficult for people to know what you said - बड़बड़ाना।
Change 'wept' into 'pleaded'.
- 4.(A) Put up - show - दर्शाना।
Put in - to spend (time, energy etc) especially at some occupation - बिताना/लगाना (समय, क्षमता इत्यादि) किसी कार्य में।
Put down - to suppress - दमन करना।
Change 'put up' into 'put in'.
- 5.(C) Lowly - In a humble or meek manner - दीन-हीन।
Meagre - Very small or too small in amount - अल्प, कम।
Change 'lowly' into 'meagre'.
- 6.(D) Congratulate takes preposition 'on'.
- 7.(C) Hitch-hiking - To travel by securing free rides from passing vehicles - दूसरे के वाहन पर मुफ्त सैर करना।
Change 'to the hitch-hiking' into 'hitch-hiking'. 'Go hitch hiking' is correct.
- 8.(D) The meaning of the sentence is - Forced by uncontrolled activity, the bull rushed to attack the people who were troubling it.
- 9.(D) Tribulation - Unhappiness or pain - दुःख वेदना
10. (B) Bestow - To give as a gift or honour - नवाजना, प्रदान करना।
Beset - To cause problems on difficulties for (someone or something) - घेर लेना (समस्याओं के द्वारा)
11. (D) The sentence is in past. Hence all options (A, B and C) are inappropriate.
12. (C) Reflection - Something that shows the effect, existence - झलक।
Reminiscent - Reminding you of someone or something else - किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु की याद दिलाने वाला
Rendition - A performance of something - प्रस्तुतीकरण।
Reincarnation - Someone who has been born again with a different body after death - पुनर्जन्म।
Change 'Reflection' into 'reminiscent'.
- 13.(B) Put off - To postpone - स्थगित करना।
Put up - Show - दर्शाना।
Put out - To extinguish - बुझाना।
Put down - To suppress - दमन करना।
Change 'put off' into 'put out'.
- 14.(C) Illusion - An incorrect idea - झम।
Vision - The ability to see - दृष्टि।
Anomaly - Something that is unusual or unexpected - अनियमितता।
Allusion - Indirect reference - घुमा-फिरा कर उल्लेख करना।
Change 'a vision' into 'an illusion'.
- 15.(A) Call at - To visit someone at his place- किसी के घर जाकर पेंट करना।
Change 'on' into 'at'.
- 16.(C) Call on - to meet someone - पेंट करना
'The' is used before Ordinal Adjectives.
Change 'is first month' into 'is the first' month.
- 17.(B) Change 'into' into 'towards'.
- 18.(A) Twenty kms denotes 'a single unit'.
Change 'are not a great distance' into 'is not a great distance'.
- 19.(B) Adopt - To accept - स्वीकार करना।
Adapt - To change accordingly - अनुकूल बनना।
Change 'I adapted' into 'I adopted'.

- 20.(A) The 'act of winning' was prior to 'sitting and reading'. Hence the 1st action will be in Past Perfect Tense.
- 21.(D) Bear with : to be patient - संयम रखना
- 22.(B) When two actions are shown to be directly or inversely proportional to each other, both of them will have a 'comparative degree' preceded by article 'the'.
Change 'more they spend' into 'the more they spend'.
- 23.(A) After 'with a view to' $V_1 + ing$ is used. Change 'to insult me' into 'to insulting me'.
- 24.(B) Change 'was employed by a station yard', into 'was used at the station yard'. Men are employed, not engines.
- 25.(B) 'The child, burning with fever, tossed in bed' gives the proper course of action.
- 26.(B) He may have grown taller
Perfect Tense
I last saw him
since Simple Past (See the last point of Present Perfect Tense (from Volume-1).
- 27.(C) Knock down - To get mowed - कचल जाना
Change 'out' into 'down'.
- 28.(C) $V_1 + ing$ is used after look forward to.
'Change looking forward to see' into 'looking forward to seeing'.
- 29.(B) If 'for/since + time' is used in a sentence, the sentence will be in Perfect or Perfect Continuous Tense. Change 'are waiting' into 'have been waiting'.
30. (A) Bent on - तुल जाना।
Change 'hell bent at getting' into 'hell bent on getting'.
31. (A) Touch upon - To refer/mention - उल्लेख करना।
Change 'touch' into 'touch upon'.
32. (B) Sentence is not in interrogative form. Here 'why' is joining two sentences. Change 'why did he not eat' into 'why he did not eat'.
33. (A) Two future tense never come in one sentence. First action is in Simple Present Tense and 2nd action is in Simple Future Tense.
Change 'who will bid the highest' into 'who bids the highest'.
34. (C) Sentence is in Present Tense. Change 'had' into 'has'.
35. (B) Sentence is in Simple Present Tense. Change 'had told' into 'tells'.
36. (D) 'Yadavs' means all the members of the family with sur name 'Yadav'.
37. (B) If 'have' denotes 'possession', it is not used in 'ing' form.
Change 'am having' into 'have'.
38. (A) The sentence and the Question Tag must be in the same tense.
Change 'isn't it' into 'don't they'.
39. (C) 'Might' shows less possibility. The sentence is of course not of very high possibility.
Change 'would' into 'might'.
40. (C) Victim - A person who has been cheated/fooled/tortured etc by someone - पीड़ित।
Thief - A person who steals something - चोर।
Change 'the victim' into 'the thief'.
41. (A) 'Enough' comes after the Adjective that it modifies.
Change 'enough mature' into 'old enough'.
42. (B) 'The' is used before Superlative Degree of Adjective.
Change 'happiest of all' into 'the happiest of all'.
43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (D)
46. (D) Here 'them' means 'the pouches' (plural noun).
47. (C) Intended - इयदा रखना - (In your mind as a purpose or goal).
Change 'are intended' into 'are expected'.
48. (B) Both 'be' (V_1) and 'enable' (V_1) won't come together.
49. (A) Alma mater - Place of study - शिक्षा पाने का स्थान।
Change 'place of study' into 'Alma mater' which is a better choice.
- 50.(B) Day in, day out means for an indefinite number of successive days.