

GENERAL ENGLISH

NOUNS

Kinds of Nouns:

Common Nouns – They are names of people (e.g. man), things (e.g. books), animals (e.g. monkey) and places (church).

Proper Nouns – They are special names of people (e.g. George), things (e.g. Financial Times), animals (e.g. King Kong) and places (e.g. Paris). A proper noun begins with a Capital Letter.

Abstract Nouns – An abstract noun is the name of something that we can only think of or feel but cannot see (e.g. friendship).

Collective Nouns – They are names used for a number of people, things or animals together and treated as one. For example: a group of friends, a bunch of bananas, a litter of puppies.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns – Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted (e.g. trees). Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted. (e.g. smoke).

Nouns have four genders:

1. **Masculine Gender** – The masculine gender is used for all males. Example: boy, man
2. **Feminine Gender** – The feminine gender is used for all females. Example: girl, woman
3. **Common Gender** – The common gender is used where the noun can be both male and female. Example: cousin, friend, person, child, student
4. **Neuter Gender** – The neuter gender is used for things which have no life or sex. Example: table, chair.

Singular and Plural Nouns – A noun that shows only one person (e.g. a girl), thing (e.g. pencil), animal (e.g. tiger) or place (e.g. market) is called a singular noun.

A noun that shows more than one person (e.g. girls), thing (e.g. pencils), animal (e.g. tigers) or place (e.g. markets) is called a plural noun.

Plural nouns are formed.

By adding -s, 'es' to nouns ending in -ch, -s, -sh and -x.

beach	beaches	peach	peaches
branch	branches	speech	speeches
ditch	ditches	watch	watches
boss	bosses	glass	glasses
bus	buses	lens	lenses
chorus	choruses	pass	passes
brush	brushes	fish	fishes
bush	bushes	lash	lashes

dish	dishes	wish	wishes
box	boxes	hoax	hoaxes
fax	faxes	six	sixes
fox	foxes	tax	taxes

By adding 'es' to nouns ending in -o.

buffalo	buffaloes	potato	potatoes
cargo	cargoes	mosquito	mosquitoes
echo	echoes	tomato	tomatoes

By adding 's' to nouns ending in -o.

banjo	banjos	patio	patios
bamboo	bamboos	photo	photos
radio	radios	video	videos

By replacing 'y' with -ies.

baby	babies	lorry	lorries
fly	flies	navy	navies
hobby	hobbies	puppy	puppies

By adding 's' to nouns ending in -y.

boy	boys	key	keys
day	days	toy	toys
donkey	donkeys	turkey	turkeys

By replacing 'f' or 'fe' with -ves.

calf	calves	loaf	loaves
half	halves	self	selves
life	lives	wife	wives

By adding 's' to nouns ending in -f or -fe.

chief	chiefs	hoof	hoofs
dwarf	dwarfs	reef	reef
gulf	gulfs	roof	roofs

By changing vowels.

foot	feet	louse	lice
goose	geese	tooth	teeth
mouse	mice	woman	women

Some nouns have same words for plural and singular.

aircraft	aircraft	music	music
crossroads	crossroads	series	series
furniture	furniture	sheep	sheep

Exceptional plural.

child	children	ox	oxen
crisis	crises	passer-by	passers-by
mouse	mice	radius	radii

PRONOUNS

A Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. It refers to a person or thing without giving the name.

There are two types of Personal Pronouns:

(1) those used as subjects; and

(2) those used as objects.

Personal Pronouns

	Singular		Plural	
	Subject	Object	Subject	Object
I st Person	I	Me	We	Us
II nd Person	You	You	You	You
III rd Person	He	Him	They	Them
	She	Her	They	Them
	It	It	They	Them

Reflexive Pronouns

We use the **Reflexive Pronoun** when the action of the doer goes back to himself so that the **Subject** of the sentence is the **same person** as the **object**.

Example: He has hurt **himself**.

Pronouns like 'himself' are called Reflexive Pronouns.

They always end in 'self'.

Reflexive Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
I st Person	Myself	Ourselves
I st Person	Yourself	Yourselves
Third Person	Himself	Themselves
	Herself	Themselves
	Itself	Themselves

Relative Pronouns

The Relative Pronouns *take the place of Nouns or Pronouns*; and they are used to *join two sentences* about the same person or thing.

Examples of relative pronouns: *who, which, that, whom* and *whose*.

In most cases, we use *who, whose* and *whom* to make statements *about people*.

“ We use *who* to join two sentences.

Example: “The man is an artist. He drew that picture.”

“The man is an artist *who* drew that picture.”

“ We use *whose* to show possession or relationship.

Example: “That is my uncle whose son is my cousin.”

We use *which* or *that* in almost the same way as we use *who* but it refers to *things*, not human beings. There is one other difference in the way we use *who* and *which*.

After *who* we put a *verb*. After *which* we can put a *verb*, a *pronoun* or a *noun*.

Example: That is the camera *which costs* fifty dollars.

That is the camera *which he* bought. That is the camera *which John* likes.

“ We use *whom* to make a statement about human beings. It is used in place of *who* (a) when it is the object of a verb or (b) when it comes after a preposition.

Example: (a) The man *whom they caught* was sent to prison. (b) The man *to whom* you should speak is my uncle.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with 'which', 'who', 'whom' and 'whose'.

1. The boy, _____ father is a doctor, is my best friend.
2. This is not something _____ we like to do.
3. That man, _____ left leg was amputated, suffers from diabetes.
4. The thief, _____ they caught, was sent to the prison.
5. Our friends, _____ we invited to the party, arrived rather early.
6. The girl, _____ broke the mirror, was scolded by her mother.
7. That is my uncle, _____ car was stolen.
8. That woman, _____ you saw, was my auntie.
9. Kangaroos, _____ use their pouch to carry their babies, are found in Australia.
10. The policeman, _____ caught the thief, is a very brave man.

Answer

1. whose
2. which
3. whose
4. whom
5. whom
6. who
7. whose
8. whom
9. which
10. who

VERB

Verbs are words that show action. Every sentence must have a verb. A verb is not always one word. It may be made up of more than one word.

Auxiliary verbs

The words: *am, is, are, was, and were* are *verbs*. They are forms of the verb '*to be*'. They are *helping verbs* called *auxiliary verbs*.

If the *subject* of a sentence is *singular*, the *verb* must be *singular*. If the *subject* of a sentence is *plural*, the *verb* must be *plural*. The *verb* must agree with the *subject in number*.

Examples of '*subjects*' and '*verbs*' being *singular*:

The *man* *is* sleeping.

She *goes* to the market.

The *student* *does* his homework every day.

The *train* *has* arrived.

'*Man*', '*she*', '*student*' and '*train*' are known as *subjects*. The *subjects* are all *singular*. The *verbs* '*is*', '*goes*', '*does*' and '*has*' are all *singular* too.

Examples of '*subjects*' and '*verbs*' being *plural*:

The *men* *are* sleeping.

They *go* to the market.

The *students* *do* their homework every day.

The *trains* *have* arrived.

'*Men*', '*they*', '*students*' and '*trains*' are known as *subjects*. The *subjects* are all *plural*. The *verbs* '*are*', '*go*', '*do*' and '*have*' are all *plural* too.

Other singular and plural subjects that take on singular and plural verbs:

Subjects with words like '*each*', '*every*', '*any*', '*no*', '*none*' and '*nobody*' take on the *singular* verbs.

Examples: *Each* student *is* given a pen.

Every child *is* happy watching the show.

Nobody *is* allowed to walk on the grass.

Uncountable nouns always take *singular* verbs.

Examples: *Rice* *is* eaten in many countries.

There *is* oil on the floor.

Salt *is* added to make the food taste better.

Subjects with words like '*both*', '*all*', '*many*', '*some*', '*several*' and '*a number of*' take on a *plural* verb.

Examples: *Both* of you *have* to come home early.

All of us *want* to be happy.

Some of my friends *are* female.

Two or more subjects joined by '*and*' always take a *plural* verb.

Examples:

My brother *and* his friends *like* to play football.

His father *and* mother *are* watching television.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

The verb which needs an object to make its meaning clear or complete is called a *transitive verb*.

Example: He feeds a cat.

The word '*cat*' is called the *object* of the verb '*feeds*'.

The object can be a *noun* or a *pronoun*.

The *intransitive verb* does not need an object but the meaning is clear or complete.

Example:

He ran.

The verb '*ran*' does not need an object.

She reads every day. (No object)

He eats quickly. (No object)

The Finite verb

The finite verb changes with the subject. The subject is the person, thing, animal or place we refer to. When the subject is in the first or second *person* or is plural, the verb does not change. When the subject is in the third *person* or is singular, the verb changes from, say, '*eat*' to '*eats*'. The verb '*eat*' is a *finite verb*. Every sentence must have a *finite verb*.

Other usage of verbs to remember:

1. When "*and*" is used to join *two nouns* or *pronouns* together, the *verb* is usually in the *plural*.

Examples: *Beef and mutton* *are* meat.

He *and* I *were* classmates.

2. When we use *two nouns* for the *same person* or *thing*, the *verb* should be in the *singular*.

Examples: My friend and classmate *is* very helpful.

Bread and butter *is* his only food.

3. When we use *two nouns* for the *same person*, we use the *article* '*the*' *only once* and the *verb* should be in the *singular*.

Example: The shopkeeper and owner of the shop *is* my uncle.

4. When we refer to *two different persons*, we use the *article twice* and the *verb* must be in the *plural*.

Example: *The* shopkeeper and *the* owner of the shop *are* my good friends.

5. When we join *two nouns* and treat them *as a whole*, the *verb* is in the *singular*.

Example: Bread and butter *is* his usual breakfast.

6. When a *noun* is a *quantity* or an *amount*, it is treated *as a whole* and the *verb* is in the *singular*.

Examples: Ten kilometers *is* not a long way to travel. Nowadays, fifty dollars *is* not a lot of money.

A *verb* is used in different forms as follow:

Simple Present Tense eat

Simple Past Tense ate

Present Participle is eating

Past Participle has eaten

Future Tense will eat

THE PRESENT TENSE

1. The Present Simple

Used for a habitual or repeated action, that is, for something that we do always, every day, often, usually, etc.

Example: He plays football on Sundays.

- a. Used for a general truth or a fact, that is, for something that is true.
Example: Night follows day.
- b. Used for something or an action happening now.
Example: See how she walks.
- c. Used instead of the future tense.
Example: He arrives tomorrow.
- d. Used instead of the past tense, to make something look more real.
Example: The tiger comes; it catches the boy.
- e. Used instead of the present perfect tense.
Example: We hear that the king is dead.
- f. Used to introduce a quotation, that is, to repeat words spoken or written by someone else.
Example: Shakespeare says: "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

2. The Present Continuous Tense

Used to show that something is still happening, that is, an action is still going on at the time of speaking. It shows that the action is not yet complete.

Example: He is writing a letter.

- a. Used instead of the future tense. We usually say the time when this future action will take place.
Example: He is going to Japan next week.
- b. Used to use the phrase 'is going' which means 'about to'.
Example: It is going to rain.

- c. Used to show an action which happens many times. We often use 'always' with this expression.

Example: He is always getting into trouble.

3. The Present Perfect Tense

Used to show an action which has just been completed or a past action when the time is not mentioned. The action may be a recent one or it may be one which happened a long time ago.

Example: I have finished reading the book.
There have been many changes in this country.

- a. Used for an action that has been going on from the past until now, that is, something that happened in the past but is going on still.
Example: I have lived here for ten years.
- b. Used often with 'just', 'already', 'recently', 'never', 'yet' and (in questions) with 'ever'.

Example: I have already told them about the plan

She has never replied to my letter.

Have you ever been to London?

- c. Used often to answer questions which contain a verb in the Present Perfect tense.

Example: Where have you been? I have been to London to see the Queen.

What have you lost? I have lost all my money.

4. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Used for an action that had been going on in the past before another action occurred in the past.

Example: She had been cooking when we visited her.

THE FUTURE TENSE

The Future Tense is used to show some action or happening in the future. Future Simple + 'Going To'

1. **Simple Future Tense** is used to show future action or that something will happen in the future.

Example: We will complete the work tomorrow.

2. **'Going to'** is used to express a future action that has been planned in advance.

Example: We are going to Japan next week.

3. **Future Continuous Tense** is used to show continuous action at some future time.

Example: I shall be seeing both of you tomorrow.

4. **Future Perfect Tense** is used for an action which will have finished by some future time or date which is mentioned or before another action has begun.

Example: I shall have finished this job by seven o'clock.

I shall have finished this job by the time you arrive.

5. **Future Perfect Continuous Tense.**

This continuous tense is formed with 'shall/will have been' + a present participle.

Example: I shall have been married for exactly ten years next Saturday.

Exercise

Write the correct form of the verb in the brackets:

- 1) I ----to the cinema yesterday.(to go)
- 2) Peter ----- 13 tomorrow. (to be)
- 3) My friend----- to music every evening.(to listen)
- 4) They ----- their car. It looks new again.(to clean)
- 5) Listen! Mr Jones----- the piano.(to play)
- 6) She ----- her left arm two weeks ago. (to break)
- 7) We ----- a test now. (to write)
- 8) Danny ----- a book this evening. (to read)
- 9) Ken and Emily often----- lunch at school. (to have)

- 10) He ----- his money. So he can't buy this hamburger.(to lose)

Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. went | 2. will be | 3. listens |
| 4. have cleaned | 5. is playing | 6. broke |
| 7. are writing | 8. is going to read | 9. have |
| 10. has lost | | |

Job-Adda.in

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that tells us something about a noun, that is, about a person, an animal, a thing or a place.

For example:

She is a *pretty* girl.

A giraffe has a *long* neck.

The table is *round*.

That is an *old* temple.

There are various kinds of adjectives:

1. An adjective which tells us about the quality of the noun.

Example: the *blue* sky, a *big* house, a *square* table, a *cold* morning.

2. An adjective which tells us about the quantity of the noun.

Example: The zoo has *many* animals.

The pen has not *much* ink left.

3. An adjective which tells us about the ownership of the noun.

Example: That is *my* dog.

Those are *their* bicycles.

4. An adjective which poses question in an 'interrogative' manner.

Example: *Which* school do you go to?

Whose car is this?

5. An adjective which specifies a noun.

Example: *This* boy is a member of the club.

That girl is my sister.

Adjectives which end in '-ing',

e.g. an interesting film, an amazing player, an annoying habit,

Adjectives which end in '-ed',

e.g. the damaged goods, the escaped prisoners, improved version,

Comparison of adjectives

We use the *Positive degree* to compare *two equal nouns*.

For example: His house is *as big as* my house.

We use the *Comparative degree* to compare *two unequal nouns*.

For example: His house is *bigger than* my house.

We use the *Superlative degree* to compare *three or more Nouns*.

For example: His house is *the biggest* in the neighbourhood

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bold	bolder	boldest
deep	deeper	deepest
near	nearer	nearest
rich	richer	richest
tall	taller	tallest
careful	more careful	most careful
enjoyable	more enjoyable	most enjoyable
forgetful	more forgetful	most forgetful
useful	more useful	most useful

wonderful

more wonderful most wonderful

bad

worse

worst

good

better

best

little

less

least

Exercise

Pick the correct words in the brackets.

1. My father is as (strong, stronger, strongest) as his father.
2. She is (pretty, prettier, prettiest) than her sister.
3. You are not as (tall, taller, tallest) as your brother.
4. That pond is the (shallow, shallower, shallowest) in this area.
5. That has to be the (interesting, more interesting, most interesting) film I have seen.
6. Which university offers (the good, the better, the best) degree courses?.
7. This clown is not as (funny, funnier, funniest) as the other one.
8. He is easily the (bad, worse, worst) player in the team.
9. The second half of the play was (little, less, the least) interesting.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join words, phrases and sentences together.

Conjunctions joining words:

Example: I have a *car* and a *house*.

Conjunctions joining phrases:

Example: The fisherman is happy *walking along the beach* and carrying *a bucket full of fish*.

Conjunctions joining sentences:

“ He walked to his car. He got into it..

He walked to his car *and* got into it.

“ Will you have tea? Will you have coffee?

Will you have tea or coffee?

“ She is tired. She cannot sleep.

She is tired *but* she cannot sleep.

Besides ‘*and*’, ‘*or*’ and ‘*but*’, other common conjunctions include: *because, if, so, although, unless, therefore, etc.*

Conjunctions can join *nouns, verbs, adjectives* and *adverbs*.

Example:

I have a pen *and* a book. (Joining two nouns)

He joked *and* we laughed. (Joining two verbs)

She is beautiful *and* tall. (Joining two adjectives)

He eats quickly *and* noisily. (Joining two adverbs)

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with these words: although, and, because, but, or, since, so, unless, until, when.

1. Things were different _____ I was young.
2. I do it _____ I like it.
3. Let us wait here _____ the rain stops.
4. You cannot be a lawyer _____ you have a law degree.
5. That was years _____ years ago.
6. She has not called _____ she left last week.
7. I saw him leaving an hour _____ two ago.
8. This is an expensive _____ very useful book.
9. We were getting tired _____ we stopped for a rest.
10. He was angry _____ he heard when happened.

Answers

- 1.when 2.because 3.until 4.unless 5.and 6.since 7.or
8.but 9.so 10.when

THE ARTICLES

Definite Article – ‘The’

Indefinite Article – ‘A’ or ‘An’

‘A’ is used:

Before a word which begins with a *consonant*.

Example: *a* woman

Before a *singular, countable noun*.

Example: *a* banana

When we mention something for the *first time*.

Example: I saw *a* dog.

Before a word with a long sound of ‘u’.

Example: *a* university, *a* uniform, *a* useful book, *a* European,

Before the word *one*. Example: *a* one-way street, *a* one-eyed man, *a* one-year course, *a* one-day holiday, etc.

‘An’ is used:

Before a noun which begins with a vowel.

Example: *an* apple.

Before a word which begins with a vowel sound or a silent ‘h’.

Example: *an* hour, *an* honest man, *an* heir, *an* honour, *an* honourable man, etc

Before a singular, countable noun which begins with a vowel or silent ‘h’.

Example: *an* orange

‘The’ is used:

1. When the same thing or person *mentioned again*, that is, *a particular thing or person*.

Example: I bought *an* orange.

The orange is sweet..

2. When there is *only one such thing*.

Example: *the* earth, *the* sun, *the* moon.

3. Before the names of famous buildings, etc.

Example: *The* Eiffel Tower, *The* Great Wall

of *China*.

4. When a singular noun is used *to point out a whole class, race, group, etc.*

Example: *The* bear is a strong animal.

5. Before the *special names* of rivers, seas, oceans, mountain ranges, groups of islands, certain organizations, political parties, and countries such as the U.S.A., the U.K., the U.S.S.R. and the U.A.E., *The* Nile, *The* Dead Sea, *The* Pacific Ocean, *The* Himalayas, *The* United Nations, *The* Republican Party, etc.

6. Before the names of holy or important books.

Example: *The* Koran, *The* Bible.

7. Before an adjective when the noun is understood.

Example: *The* poor need help.

Articles are not used:

1. Before the *name of a person*:

Example: I am a fan of Michael Jackson.

(not A or The Michael Jackson)

2. Before the *name of a place, town, country, street, or road*.

Example: Barcelona is a beautiful city.

(not A or The Barcelona)

3. Before names of materials.

Example: Gold is found in Australia.

(not A or The gold)

4. Before abstract nouns used in a general sense.

Example: We love all beauty.

(not a beauty or the beauty)

Exercise

Fill each blank with ‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’ or leave it blank.

1. He left _____ home without informing anyone.

2. There is _____ box of sweets on _____ table.

3. Do you need _____ degree in Economics or _____ degree in finance to be a better manager?

4. When we arrived, she went straight to _____ kitchen and started to prepare _____ meal for us.

5. He has _____ cut *on* his leg and _____ bruise *on* _____ chin.

6. Mt. Everest is _____ highest mountain in _____ world.

7. Switch off _____ air-conditioner please. I have _____ cold.

8. We reached _____ top of _____ hill during _____ afternoon.

9. Do you like _____ weather here? Isn’t it too hot during _____ day but it is very cold at night?

10. _____ attempt has been made to collect funds to start _____ public library in _____ town where I live.

Answers

1.— 2.a, the 3.a,a 4.the,a 5.a, a, the

6.the,the 7.the,a 8.the,a, the 9.the,the, 10.an, a, the

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words placed before Nouns and Pronouns. They are used to show time, position and direction.

Examples of Prepositions showing time:

My birthday falls *in* September.

Most shops are closed *on* Sunday.

I have an appointment *at* 9 o'clock.

Examples of Prepositions showing position:

He is standing *at* the door.

The glass is *on* the table.

The cat is sleeping *under* the chair.

Examples of Prepositions showing direction:

She got *into* the taxi.

The girl is walking *towards* her mother.

I have to go *to* town.

Other examples of expressions using prepositions:

The picture was drawn *by* his brother.

She likes to go out *with* her friends.

They say I walk *like* my father.

Her parents give her a box *of* sweets.

Expressions using Prepositions:

good at	get up	fall off	interested in
clever at	wake up	get off	involved in
bad at	look up	set off	send in
point at	clean up	break off	work in
stare at	add up	finish off	fill in
fight against	get into	turn on	made of
speak against	cash into	switch on	built of
vote against	jump into	get on	a box of
hit against	turn into	carry on	half of
lean against	dive into	put it on	many of

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with these words: against, at, by, for, from, in, like, near, of, on, to, up, with.

1. She is doing a degree course _____ a university.
2. His trousers were washed _____ the washing machine.
3. We had to climb slowly _____ the hill.
4. His house looks _____ a temple.
5. How many _____ the members will join the trip?
6. Don't lean that ladder _____ the wall.
7. I don't usually feel tired _____ the morning.
8. Have you heard anything _____ him yet?
9. My house is quite _____ to your school.
10. Put this _____ your drawer and do not let anyone see it.

Answer

- 1.at
- 2.by
- 3.up
- 4.like
- 5.of
- 6.against
- 7.in
- 8.from
- 9.near
- 10.in

SOME and ANY

1. We use “some” in a positive statement and “any” in a negative statement or a question.
2. We use both “some” and “any” with countable or uncountable nouns.
3. We use “some” in a question if it is an invitation or a request.
4. We join “some” and “any” with “one”, “body” or “thing” to form positive sentences and negative sentences respectively.

Examples:

1. I have a sister. / I don't have a sister. / Do you have any sister?
2. He bought some oranges. / He spent some time looking for his lost wallet. / There aren't any eggs on sale here. / There isn't any tea in the kettle.
3. Would you like to drink some milk? Can you do something for me?
4. Someone has taken my book. / Anyone could have taken it. / There's somebody waiting to see you. / Has anybody seen the film? / I want something to eat. / Would you like anything else to eat?

Exercise

Complete the following sentences with: **anyone, anything, some, someone, something.**

1. Can _____ here cook spaghetti?
2. He bought _____ flowers for _____ special to him.
3. I wouldn't work for them again for _____.
4. She does not want _____ to eat, only _____ she likes to eat.
5. Has _____ seen the headmistress? There's _____ asking for her.
6. Employers often look for _____ with _____ work _____ experience.
7. I think it is all right to politely ask _____ to do _____.
8. Would you like _____ else to eat?
9. She was upset about _____ and refused to talk to _____.
10. Have you ever bought _____ online?

Answers

1. anyone
2. someone
3. anything
4. anything, something
5. anyone, someone
6. someone, some
7. someone, something
8. anything
9. something, anyone
10. anything

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

A verb is said to be in the “Active Voice” when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the “Subject” does something.

A verb is said to be in the “Passive Voice” when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the “Subject”.

Rules

The ‘Passive voice’ of a verb is formed by using the “Past Participle” form of the verb after using suitable “Be” form verbs like “is written”, “was written”, “will be written” or “is being written”, “was being written”, “have been written”, “had been written”, “will have

been written”, or “are sent”, “were sent”, “will be sent”, “are being sent”, “were being sent”, “have been sent”, “had been sent” etc

The “Object” of the verb in the ‘Active Voice’ takes the place of the “Subject” in the ‘Passive Voice’ and the “Subject” of the ‘Active Voice’ occupies the position of the “Object” in the ‘Passive Voice’.

If the verb has two “Objects” in the ‘Active Voice’, the sentence can be changed in two ways by using any one of the “Objects” as the “Subject” in the ‘Passive Voice’.

The word “by” (preposition) is mostly used before

the “Object” in the ‘Passive Voice’. If the verb is followed by a preposition in the ‘Active Voice’ itself, the same is used before “by”.

Personal pronouns change their forms when they change their position from that of the “Subject” to that of the “Object”.

Subject : I — We — You — He — She — It — They

Object : me — us — you — him — her — it — them

The ‘Passive’ forms of the “Present /Past/ Future Perfect Continuous “ and “Future Continuous” are more avoided than used.

While transferring sentences from ‘Active’ to ‘Passive’ or vice versa, the “form” of the sentence and “the tense” never change.

Simple method

At first locate the main verb in the given sentence. Then ask “Who?” (Who performed the action?) You will get the “Subject”. Now read the “Subject and Verb” together and ask “What” or “Whom” to know what is or who is involved in the action and you will get the “Object”.

Now, take the “Subject” and place it at the end and bring the “Object” to the first place. Change the verb into “Past Participle”. Add suitable “be” form verb to indicate the tense and degree.

If there is no answer for the questions “what / whom” then the verb happens to be an ‘intransitive’ one. The ‘intransitives’ cannot be changed into the ‘Passive Voice’.

You need an “Object” to change the ‘Voice’.

Samarth goes to school. (No object)

Samarth tells a story. (Object) — Active Voice

A story is told by Samarth. — Passive Voice

Examples

ACTIVE VOICE-

I never saw you before.

You could give it to me.

You have to pay eleven-pence postage.

You’ll never see me again.

Who gave you those directions?

Share your views with others.

How else would you learn it?

Narendra answered all the questions correctly.

The teacher did not believe them.

Test cricket has taken a back seat.

PASSIVE VOICE

You were never seen before (by me).

It could be given to me by you. (Direct Object)

I could be given it by you. (Indirect Object)

Eleven-pence postage has to be paid by you.

I shall never be seen again (by you) .

By whom were those directions given to you? (Direct Object)

By whom were you given those directions? (Indirect Object)

Let your views be shared with others.

How else would it be learnt by you?

All the questions were answered correctly by Narendra.

They were not believed by the teacher.

A back seat has been taken by test cricket.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences so that the verbs will be in the active voice.

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Sarala.
2. He was praised by the teacher.
3. The injured were taken to the hospital by the fire men.
4. The town was destroyed by an earthquake.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy’s work.
6. The building was damaged by the fire.

7. By whom were you taught French?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
9. The streets were thronged with spectators.
10. We will be blamed by everyone.

Answers

1. Ms Sarala teaches us grammar.
2. The teacher praised him.
3. The firemen took the injured to the hospital.
4. An earthquake destroyed the town.
5. The boy’s work pleased the teacher.

6. The fire damaged the building.
7. Who taught you French?
8. The manager will give you a ticket.
9. Spectators thronged the streets.
10. Everyone will blame us.

Job-Adda.in

Conditional Clauses

Zero conditional

When we talk about things that are generally or always true, we can use:

If/When/Unless plus a present form PLUS present simple or imperative

Eg. If he gets there before me, ask him to wait.
When you fly budget airline, you have to pay for your drinks and snacks.
Unless you need more space, a small car is big enough for one person.

Note that we are not talking about a specific event but something which is generally true.

In the condition clause, we can use a variety of present forms. In the result clause, there can only be the present simple or imperative.

Eg. If you visit London, go on the London Eye.
If unemployment is rising, people tend to stay in their present jobs.
If you've done that, go and have a coffee.
When you go on holiday, take plenty of sun cream. It'll be very hot.
When I'm concentrating, please don't make so much noise.
When I've finished an article, I always ask Kate to read it through.

Notice that 'unless' means the same as 'if not'.

Eg. Unless he asks you politely, refuse to do any more work on the project.
Unless prices are rising, it's not a good investment.
Unless you've been there yourself, you don't really understand how fantastic it is.

The first conditional

We use the First Conditional to talk about future events that are likely to happen.

Eg. If we take John, he'll be really pleased.
If you give me some money, I'll pay you back tomorrow.
If they tell us they want it, we'll have to give it to them.
If Mary comes, she'll want to drive.

The 'if' clause can be used with different present forms.

Eg. If I go to New York again, I'll buy you a souvenir from the Empire State Building.
If she hasn't heard the bad news yet, I'll tell her.

The "future clause" can contain 'going to' or the future perfect as well as 'will'.

Eg. If I see him, I'm going to tell him exactly how angry I am.
If we don't get the contract, we'll have wasted a lot of time and money.

The "future clause" can also contain other modal verbs such as 'can' and 'must'.

Eg. If you go to New York, you must have the cheesecake in Lindy's.

If he comes, you can get a lift home with him.

Second conditional

The Second Conditional is used to talk about 'impossible' situations.

Eg. If we were in London today, we would be able to go to the concert Hyde Park.
If I had millions dollars, I'd give a lot to charity.
If there were no hungry people in this world, it would be a much better place.
If everyone had clean water to drink, there would be a lot less disease.

Note that after I / he/ she /it we often use the subjunctive form 'were' and not 'was'. (Some people think that 'were' is the only 'correct' form but other people think 'was' is equally 'correct' .)

Eg. If she were happy in her job, she wouldn't be looking for another one.
If I lived in Japan, I'd have sushi every day.
If they were to enter our market, we'd have big problems.

Note the form 'If I were you' which is often used to give advice.

Eg. If I were you, I'd look for a new place to live.
If I were you, I'd go back to school and get more qualifications.

The Second Conditional is also used to talk about 'unlikely' situations.

Eg. If I went to China, I'd visit the Great Wall.
If I was the President, I'd reduce taxes.
If you were in my position, you'd understand.

Note that the choice between the first and the second conditional is often a question of the speaker's attitude rather than of facts.

Compare these examples.

Joy thinks these things are possible, Peter doesn't.

Joy – If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house.

Peter – If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house.

Joy – If I get promoted, I'll throw a big party.

Peter – If I got promoted, I'd throw a big party.

Joy – If my team win the Cup, I'll buy champagne for everybody.

Peter – If my team won the Cup, I'd buy champagne for everybody.

Note that the 'If clause' can contain the past simple or the past continuous.

Eg. If I was still working in Delhi, I would commute by train.
If she were coming, she would be here by now.

If they were thinking of selling, I would want to buy.

Note that the main clause can contain 'would' 'could' or 'might'.

Eg. If I had the chance to do it again, I would do it differently.

If we met up for lunch, we could go to that new restaurant.

If I spoke to him directly, I might be able to persuade him.

Also note that sometimes the 'if clause' is implied rather than spoken.

Eg. What would I do without you? ("if you weren't here")

Where would I get one at this time of night? ("if I wanted one")

He wouldn't agree. ("if I asked him")

Third conditional

We can use the Third Conditional to talk about 'impossible' conditions, impossible because they are in the past and we cannot change what has happened.

Eg. If I had worked harder at school, I would have got better grades.

If I had had time, I would have gone to see him. But I didn't have time.

If we had bought that house, we would have had to rebuild the kitchen.

If we had caught the earlier train, we would have got there on time but we were late.

Notice that the main clause can contain 'would', 'could' or 'might'.

Eg. If I had seen him at the meeting, I would have asked him. (But he hasn't there so I didn't.)

If I had seen him at the meeting, I could have asked him. (But he wasn't there so it wasn't possible.)

If I had seen him at the meeting, I might have asked him. (But I'm not sure. Perhaps if the opportunity had arisen.)

If I had paid more attention in class, I would have understood the lesson.

Exercise

Give suitable words to fill in:

- 1) If you like, you ----- for two days.
- 2) If I ----- the film in the cinema, I wouldn't have watched it on TV again.
- 3) If the parents bought the cat, their children ----- very happy.
- 4) Metal ----- if you heat it.
- 5) He ----- my e-mail if he'd been online yesterday evening.
- 6) They'd have been able to return the bottle if they----- the labels.
- 7) If she ----- up her room, she must find the receipt.
- 8) What ----- if you had a million dollars.
- 9) Where would you live if you----- younger.
- 10) If you ----- for a little moment, I'll tell the doctor you are here.

Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. can stay | 2. had seen | 3. would be |
| 4. expands | 5. should have received | |
| 6. hadn't torn off | 7. tidies up | 8. would you do |
| 9. were | 10. will wait | |

Synonyms

Word	Synonym	Synonym		Synonym	Synonym
abandon	discard	vacate	disclose	announce	reveal
accord	agree	grant	dogma	belief	view
adversity	difficulty	misfortune	durable	constant	lasting
affluent	plentiful	rich	dwindle	abate	diminish
aggravate	annoy	infuriate	eager	earnest	keen
alleviate	lighten	mitigate	eccentric	abnormal	idiosyncratic
amenable	agreeable	favorable	elaborate	embellish	enhance
anguish	distress	sorrow	emanate	arise	radiate
apathetic	dispirited	lifeless	embezzle	purloin	steal
arrogant	disdainful	imperious	eminent	distinguished	prominent
astonish	confound	overwhelm	encourage	foster	induce
atrocious	appalling	detestable	endure	last	persist
augment	add	enlarge	essential	cultured	learned
avoid	ignore	shun	essential	basic	necessary
awkward	graceless	inept	estimate	guess	predict
baffle	confuse	deceive	evaluate	appraise	judge
banal	common	plain	exhaust	deplete	empty
barren	desolate	sterile	exhilarated	cheerful	zestful
berate	criticize	disapprove	explicit	definite	specific
betray	deceive	fool	fastidious	exacting	particular
bias	inclination	predisposition	federation	alliance	band
bitter	acrid	sour	feeble	helpless	infirm
blend	combine	mix	fervor	intensity	passion
bliss	happiness	joy	feud	argument	dispute
bluff	boast	feign	filth	dirt	squalor
bold	daring	fearless	flatter	compliment	praise
bonus	award	gift	fleet	nimble	swift
bother	annoy	irritate	frivolous	inconsequential	trivial
brief	concise	short	frugal	prudent	saving
brilliant	clever	intelligent	furious	angry	outraged
brisk	fast	swift	generous	benevolent	unselfish
budget	allot	plan	genuine	actual	real
candid	honest	truthful	glare	gleam	glisten
caricature	cartoon	imitation	gloomy	cheerless	dim
casual	informal	natural	goad	provoke	badger
category	classification	division	grasp	grab	hold
cease	desist	stop	greed	avarice	longing
chaotic	disordered	messy	guarantee	assure	pledge
cherish	esteem	love	guile	cunning	deceit
circumvent	avoid	go around	gullible	credulous	unsuspicious
commemorate	celebrate	honor	habitual	accustomed	regular
compensate	balance	recompense	handicap	disability	disadvantage
competent	able	capable	harass	annoy	disturb
conceive	design	plan	harmless	innocuous	inoffensive
contradict	deny	oppose	harsh	hard	coarse
contribution	donation	grant	hasty	abrupt	hurried
courteous	polite	well-mannered	haughty	arrogant	pretentious
craving	desire	longing	humiliate	humble	shame
credulous	confident	trustful	hygiene	cleanliness	sanitation
damp	moist	wet	hypocrisy	duplicity	falsehood
dare	challenge	defy	ideal	goal	perfection
decay	decline	rot	idle	lazy	unoccupied
decent	honorable	pure	ignorant	stupid	unintelligent
dense	filled	packed	illogical	incongruent	rambling
designate	name	select	illustrious	eminent	famous
detain	hold	keep	imitate	copy	reflect
			immense	huge	mammoth
			impartial	candid	impersonal

impatient	anxious	eager	perplex	astonish	baffle
implicate	accuse	insinuate	persecute	afflict	harass
importune	beg	solicit	radiate	effuse	emanate
inadvertent	accidental	unintentional	radical	basic	fundamental
indifferent	apathetic	disinterested	range	anger	furor
isolate	detach	quarantine	rank	arrange	classify
jargon	argot	slang	realize	accomplish	fulfill
jovial	genial	merry	recalcitrant	obstinate	stubborn
judge	estimate	referee	receptacle	container	repository
justification	excuse	reason	reconcile	atone	conciliate
juvenile	adolescent	immature	regret	deplore	grieve
keen	clever	observant	reliable	dependable	trustworthy
label	brand	classify	sanction	approval	permit
labor	toil	work	scope	aim	extent
lead	direct	proceed	section	division	portion
lean	slim	thin	settle	adjust	compromise
leave	abandon	desert	shallow	superficial	trivial
liberal	copious	unrestrained	shrewd	careful	calculating
liberal	lenient	open-minded	significant	distinctive	important
limitation	boundary	constraint	slight	delicate	slender
lucid	clear	understandable	spontaneous	impromptu	unplanned
lucky	auspicious	fortunate	spread	announce	broadcast
mad	furious	irate	stabilize	balance	steady
manage	administer	control	tame	domesticate	subdue
manipulate	control	shape	tangle	intertwine	twist
marginal	borderline	limited	temper	mood	nature
match	agree	correspond	tendency	inclination	trend
maze	complexity	labyrinth	term	cycle	duration
meditate	ponder	think	thrift	conservation	prudence
memorial	commemoration	monument	tough	aggressive	unyielding
mention	allude	refer to	transfer	convey	exchange
merge	blend	fuse	tumult	agitation	commotion
narrow	confined	restricted	turbulent	disordered	violent
nature	aspect	character	vain	boastful	inflated
necessary	mandatory	requisite	valid	authorized	legitimate
negate	contradict	refute	variety	assortment	diversify
negligent	careless	remiss	verify	authenticate	substantiate
negotiate	bargain	deal			
nice	affable	benign			
noble	aristocratic	distinguished			
novice	beginner	nonprofessional			
nuisance	annoyance	offense			
obedient	faithful	loyal			
objection	disapproval	protest			
obligatory	compulsory	required			
observe	notice	watch			
obvious	conspicuous	definite			
offend	anger	irritate			
offer	bid	proposal			
omen	premonition	sign			
omit	exclude	remove			
opportune	advantageous	auspicious			
pacify	appease	placate			
pain	ache	discomfort			
paramount	chief	leading			
partisan	biased	dogmatic			
passive	inactive	lethargic			
pause	break	cease			
permeate	diffuse	disseminate			
perpetuate	endure	preserve			

Exercise

Find the word same in meaning as the word given.

1. massacre

a.murder b.stab c.assassinate d.kill

2. combat

a.conflict b.quarrel c.feud d.fight

3. voracious

a.wild b.hungry c.angry d.quick

4. ascend

a.leap b.grow c.deviate d.mount

5. revulsion

a.apathy b.violence c.disgust d.avenge

6. grit

a.bold b.courage c.grease d.level

7. sceptic

a.critic b.doubter c.sloth d.malevolent

8. callous

a.immature b.careless c.hot-tempered d.hollow

9. astute

a.clever b.tall c.quick-witted d.charming

10. servile

a.attendant b.labourer c.slavish d.beggar

Answers

1.d 2.d 3.b 4.d 5.c 6.b 7.b 8.b 9.a 10.c

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ANTONYMS

absence	presence	come	go
accept	refuse	common	rare
accurate	inaccurate	comfort	discomfort
advantage	disadvantage	courage	cowardice
alive	dead	cruel	kind
always	never	courteous	discourteous, rude
ancient	modern	cunning	simple
answer	question, query	dainty	clumsy
approval	disapproval	danger	safety
approached	receded, departed	dark	light
abundant	scarce	deep	shallow
admit	deny	decrease	increase
advance	retreat, retire	definite	indefinite
artificial	natural	demand	supply
arrival	departure	despair	hope
ascend	descend	disappear	appear
attack	defense	disease	health
attractive	repulsive	discourage	encourage
attention	inattention	dismal	cheerful
asleep	awake	doctor	patient
ally	enemy	dry	wet
agree	disagree	dull	clear, bright
bad	good	dusk	dawn
backward	forward, onward	early	late
bend	straighten	easy	difficult
beautiful	ugly	ebb	flow
beginning	ending	East	West
below	above	economise	waste
bent	straight	encourage	discourage
big	small, little	entrance	exit
blunt	sharp	employer	employee
better	worse	empty	full
best	worst	excited	calm
blame	praise	end	beginning
bless	curse	expand	contract
bitter	sweet	expensive	inexpensive, cheap
borrow	lend	export	import
bravery	cowardice	exterior	interior
build	destroy, demolish	external	internal
bold	timid, meek	fail	succeed
bright	dull	false	true
broad	narrow	feeble	sturdy, strong, foolish
clear	vague, cloudy	wise	slow
careful	rush, careless	fast	many
calm	troubled	few	unknown
capable	incapable	famous	hind legs
captivity	freedom, liberty	forelegs	thin
cellar	attic	fat	lose
cheap	dear, expensive	find	last
close	distant	first	captivity
clever	stupid	freedom	unfold
cold	hot	fold	seldom
combine	separate	frequent	remember
clockwise	anti-clockwise	forget	lost
correct	incorrect	found	stale
conceal	reveal	fresh	enemy
		friend	unfortunate
		fortunate	secretive
		frank	empty
		full	

generous	mean	like	dislike, unlike
gentle	rough	likely	unlikely
gather	distribute	leader	follower
glad	sorry	little	large, much, big
gloomy	cheerful	lofty	lowly
giant	dwarf, pygmy	long	short
granted	refused	loud	soft
great	minute, small,	loss	find, win
guardian	ward	low	high
guest	host	loyal	disloyal
guilty	innocent	mad	sane
happy	sad, miserable	magnetize	demagnetize
hard	soft	master	servant
harmful	harmless	mature	immature
hasten	dawdle	maximum	minimum
hate	love	me	you
healthy	unhealthy, ill,	merry	mirthless, sad
here	there	minority	majority
heavy	light	miser	spendthrift
height	depth	misunderstand	understand
hero	coward	narrow	wide
hill	valley	near	far, distant
horizontal	vertical	neat	untidy
hinder	aid, help	new	old
honest	dishonest	night	day
humble	proud	noisy	quiet
hunger	thirst	North	South
imitation	genuine	obedient	disobedient
immense	tiny, minute	odd	even
imprison	free	offer	refuse
include	exclude	open	shut
increase	decrease	optimist	pessimist
inhabited	uninhabited	out	in
inferior	superior	parent	child
inside	outside	past	present
intelligent	unintelligent	patient	impatient
inhale	exhale	peace	war
interior	exterior, outside	permanent	temporary
interesting	uninteresting, dull	please	displease
ternal	external	plentiful	scarce
intentional	accidental	poetry	prose
join	separate	possible	impossible
junior	senior	poverty	wealth
justice	injustice	powerful	feeble, weak
king	subject	polite	impolite, rude
knowledge	ignorance	private	public
laugh	cry	prudent	imprudent
lawful	unlawful	pretty	unsightly, ugly
lazy	industrious, energetic	pure	impure
land	sea	qualified	unqualified
landlord	tenant	rapid	slow
large	little, small	regularly	irregularly
last	first	rich	poor
lawyer	client	right	wrong, left
lecturer	student	rigid	pliable, soft
lender	borrower	rough	smooth
lengthen	shorten	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
left	right	security	security in-
less	more		
light	dark, heavy		

scatter	collect
serious	trivial
second-hand	new
sense	nonsense
shopkeeper	customer
singular	plural
simple	complicated
slim	thick, stout
solid	liquid
sober	drunk
speaker	listener
sour	sweet
sorrow	joy
sow	reap
stand	lie
straight	crooked
strong	weak
success	failure
sunny	cloudy
take	give
tall	short
tame	wild
teacher	pupil
thick	thin
tight	slack, loose
top	bottom
transparent	opaque
truth	untruth, lie
up	down
vacant	occupied
valuable	valueless
victory	defeat
virtue	vice
visible	invisible
voluntary	compulsory
wax	wane
wisdom	folly
within	without

Exercise

Pick out the correct antonym of the given word.

1. Tart

a.sour b.loose c.sweet d.long

2. tasty

a.bitter b.bland c.salty d.fruity

3. tedious

a.easy b.enjoyable c.laborious d.simple

4. temperaament

a.calm b.moody c.even d.haughty

5. tenacious

a.weak b.slim c.unreliable d.flexible

6. tender

a.brutal b.old c.separate d.crude

7. taxing

a.free b.heavy c.weakening d.effortless

8. threaten

a.smooth b.guard c.kind d.help

9. thriving

a.bankrupt b.cozy c.poor d.distress

10. tolerance

a.love b.hatred c.helpful d.bigotry

Answers

1.d 2.a 3.a 4.d 5.c 6.b 7.a
8.b 9.b 10.b

Spelling Errors

Misspelt word

abberation
accomodation
acheive
adress
alot
alterior
athiest
begginning
beleive
Caucasion
cemetary
committment
concensus
concieve
copywrite
Dalmation
decaffinated
decathlon
definatly
dependance
desireable
diarhea
dissappoint
dispell
embarass
enviroment
expresso
facist
Febuary
fivety
fluoroscent
flouride
forteen
fourty
freind
geneology
goverment
grammer
harrass
hemorage
heros
hight
hygeine
hypocracy
independance
inate

Correct Spelling

aberration
accommodation
achieve
address
a lot or allot
ulterior
atheist
beginning
believe
Caucasian
cemetery
commitment
consensus
conceive
copyright
Dalmatian
decaffeinated
decathlon
definitely
dependence
desirable
diarrhoea
disappoint
dispel
embarrass
environment
espresso
fascist
February
fifty
fluorescent
fluoride
fourteen
forty
friend
genealogy
government
grammar
harass
haemorrhage
heroes
height
hygiene
hypocrisy
independence
innate

innoculate

intresting

jugue

knowlege

lazer

library

lightening

managable

millenium

mischievious

misspell

missle

monestary

monkies

morgage

mountian

neccessary

neice

nickle

nineth

ninty

noticable

occured

occurence

oppurtunity

opthamologist

paralell / parallell

pasttime

pavillion

peice

percieve

perserverance

inoculate

interesting

judge

knowledge

laser

library

lightning

manageable

millennium

mischievous

misspell

missile

monastery

monkeys

mortgage

mountain

necessary

niece

nickel

ninth

ninety

noticeable

occurred

occurrence

opportunity

ophthalmologist

parallel

pastime

pavilion

piece

perceive

perseverance

Exercise

Find out the correct spelling

- (a) acquaintance (b) acquaintence
- (c) aquaintence (d) aquaintance
- (a) firey (b) firrey
- (c) fiery (d) fierr
- (a) privilege (b) priviledge
- (c) priveledge (d) privelege
- (a) receit (b) reciept
- (c) receipt (d) reciebt
- (a) excercise (b) excersise
- (c) exercise (d) exersize
- (a) incidentally (b) incidentaly
- (c) incidentelly (d) incedentially
- (a) jugement (b) judgement
- (c) judgment (d) judgemant
- (a) mischievious (b) mischeivious

(c) mischevious
9. (a) nausious
(c) nauceous
10. (a) sensible
(c) sencible

(d) mischievous
(b) nauseus
(d) nauseous
(b) senscible
(d) sensible

Answers

1.d	2.c	3.a	4.c	5.c
6.a	7.c	8.d	9.d	10.a

Job-Adda.in

Sentence Correction

Correct the following sentences.

1. Have you read where there was an earthquake in Greece?
2. She shared the cake between the three girls.
3. The dog waited besides the front gate.
4. The bus ran passed the terminal.
5. I must have leaved my purse at home.
6. She is the most aggressive of the two.
7. Without it snows, we cannot ski tomorrow.
8. Aside from Alice, I have not seen a stronger player.
9. Neither John or Peter can sing well.
10. He drove fast so as he might arrive early.

Answers

1. Have you read that there was an earthquake in Greece?
2. She shared the cake among the girls. (Between is used to talk about two people or things. Among is used to talk about more than two people or things.)
3. The dog waited beside the front gate. (Besides means in addition to; beside means nearby)
4. The bus ran past the terminal.
5. I must have left my purse at home.
6. She is the more aggressive of the two. (To compare two people we normally use the comparative, not the superlative.)
7. Unless it snows, we cannot ski tomorrow.
8. Apart from Alice, I have not seen a strong player.
9. Neither John nor Peter can sing well.
10. He drove fast so that he might arrive early.

One word Substitutes

One word can often express the idea of a phrase or clause. Some common one-word substitutes are given below.

Accountable – liable to be called to account
Ambidextrous – of a person who can use both hands equally well
Amnesty – general pardon for political offenders
Amphibious – of animals capable of living both on land and in water
Anarchy – absence of government
Animate – having life
Anonymous – that which does not bear the name of the writer
Antedate – to date before the true time
Antidote – a medicine to counteract the effect of another medicine
Antonym – a word opposite in meaning to another
Aquatic – of animals which live in water
Aristocracy – government by the nobles
Atheist – one who does not believe in the existence of God
Audience – an assembly of hearers at a lecture or concert
Autobiography – the life story of a person written by himself/herself
Autocracy – an absolute government by one man
Avaricious – of a person extremely desirous of money
Behead – cut off the head
Brittle – hard but liable to be easily broken
Bureaucracy – government by officials
Cannibal – of a man or animal that feeds on its own species
Carnivorous – of animals feeding on flesh
Catalogue – a list of names, books etc.
Centenarian – a person who is above hundred years
Colleagues – persons working in the staff of the same institution
Contemporary – belonging to the same period of time
Convalescent – recovering from illness
Cosmopolitan – a citizen of the world
Credulous – of a person who easily believes whatever is told to him/her
Democracy – government by the people's representatives
Edible – that can be eaten
Effeminate – of a man showing feminine attributes
Equestrian – a person who rides on horse-back
Extempore – something said or done without preparation
Fastidious – of a person who cannot be pleased easily
Fatal – anything that leads to death
Fatalist – a person who believes in fate
Foregone – something that has been determined

beforehand

Fratricide – the murder or murderer of one's brother

Germicide – a medicine that kills germs

Gratis – without payment

Gregarious – of animals living in flocks

Herbivorous – of animals feeding on grass and plants

Honorary – a post held without receiving salary

Idolatry – worship of idols

Illegal – against the law

Illegible – impossible to read

Illiterate – a person who cannot read or write

Imperceptible – that which cannot be noticed

Impracticable – that which cannot be put into practice

Impregnable – incapable of being seized by attack

Improbable – that which is unlikely to happen

Inanimate – without life

Inaudible – of sound that cannot be heard

Incorrigible – something that cannot be corrected

Incredible – that which cannot be believed

Incurable – that which cannot be cured

Indefatigable – incapable of getting tired

Exercise

Give single words for the following.

1. A person who writes pamphlets is called a _____
2. A person who looks after his wards is called a _____
3. An unmarried woman is called a _____
4. A person who plays tricks on others is called a _____
5. A person who spreads rumours is called a _____
6. A person who sells fish is called a _____
7. A person who writes plays is called a _____
8. A person who makes wheels is called a _____
9. A hastily erected barrier across the street is called a _____
10. A person who leaves in a rented building is called a _____
11. A place where birds are kept is called a _____
12. A place where monks live is called a _____

Answers

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. pamphleteer | 2. warden | 3. spinster |
| 4. trickster | 5. rumor-monger | 6. fish-monger |
| 7. playwright | 8. wheelwright | 9. barricade |
| 10. tenant | 11. aviary | 12. monastery |

Idioms

A bed of roses
A cock and bull story
A leopard cannot change its spots

As keen as mustard
Back to square one
Baker's dozen
Below the belt
Call a spade a spade
Chip on his shoulder
Cold shouldered
Come hell or high water
Crocodile tears
Cut to the chase
Daylight robbery
Excuse my French
End of story
Fall on your sword
From sea to shining sea
Get off on the wrong foot
Get used to it
Get your feet wet
Have an axe to grind
Head over heels
Hit the hay
Hold your horses
Hot off the press
Hanky-panky
In a Nutshell
In the limelight
It never rains but it pours
Jet-black
Keep your nose to the grindstone
Kick the bucket
Knee jerk reaction
Knock off
Know the ropes
Know which way the wind blows

Labour of love
Laughing-stock
Learn the ropes
Level playing field
Lie low
Let the cat out of the bag
Living on borrowed time

Make a mountain out of a molehill
Make waves
Mind one's Ps and Qs
Mumbo jumbo
Never never land
New kid on the block
Nip in the bud

No man is an island
others.

Pleasant or easy situation.
A fanciful and unbelievable tale.
The notion that things cannot change their innate nature.
Very enthusiastic.
Back to the beginning, to start again.
Thirteen.
An unfair tactic.
to describe something as it really is.
To harbour a grudge.
Be treated in an unfriendly way.
Persevere no matter what difficulties are encountered
Fake tears.
Get to the point - leaving out unnecessary .
Blatant and unfair overcharging.
Please forgive my swearing.
The talking is over - there's no more to be said.
Commit suicide or offer your resignation.
From one coast to another.
Make a bad start to a project or relationship.
Accept that what you want isn't going to be.
To get your first experience of something.
Have an ulterior motive.
Excited,
Go to bed.
Hold on; be patient.
Freshly printed.
Trickery - double dealing.
In very few words; briefly; clearly and to the point.
At the centre of attention.
When troubles come they come together.
To emphasize just how black something is.
Apply yourself conscientiously to your work
Die.
An automatic response to something.
To finish work for the day.
To understand how an organisation works.
To understand what is happening in changing circumstances.
Work undertaken for the pleasure of it
A figure or object of ridicule and laughter.
Learn something new.
Fair competition, where no advantage is shown
Keep out of sight.
To reveal a big secret, often unintentionally.
Living after the time you would have expected to have died.
To assume something is much worse than it actually is.
To cause a lot of trouble.
To be very careful and/or to behave correctly.
Nonsense.
A utopia promised in the place of a real benefit.
A new arrival in a group of young friends.
Put a stop to something while it is still in its early development.
Human beings do not thrive when isolated from

Not worth the candle

Worthless.

No-brainer

Problem that is especially easy to solve, if not outright

obvious.

Off the hook

Someone have avoided punishment or criticism for something they have done.

Off the mark

is inaccurate or incorrect.

On cloud nine

be extremely happy.

On the fiddle

Engaged in corruption.

Paddle your own canoe

Act independently and decide your own fate.

Paper tiger

person who appears to have power but is in reality ineffectual.

Pass the buck

Pass responsibility on to someone else.

Put your best foot forward

Embark on a journey or task with purpose and gusto.

Quick buck

make some money easily

Rags to riches

Someone who starts life very poor and becomes rich.

Red tape

Bureaucratic rules and paperwork.

Rise and shine

Get out of bed.

Scot free

escape pursuers or avoid payment.

Shot in the arm

stimulus.

Sour grapes

Acting meanly after a disappointment.

Strike a deal (or bargain)

agree terms on a transaction.

Take a back seat

Take no active part.

The Ball is in your court

The next move is up to you.

The blind leading the blind

competent people leading others who are similarly incapable.

Thorn in the flesh

persistent difficulty or annoyance.

Time and tide wait for no man

one is so powerful to stop the march of time.

Tie the knot

Get married.

Turn a blind eye

refuse to take notice of a situation.

Turn the tables

Reverse the positions of adversaries.

Up a blind alley

On the wrong track.

Wake up on the wrong side of the bed

very grumpy.

Water under the bridge

past event that is no longer worth agonizing over.

When in Rome, do as the Romans

When you are in a different place or culture,

to follow their customs and practices.

Where there's smoke, there's fire

suspicion or rumor usually has a basis in fact

White elephant

Something that is more trouble than it is worth.

Exercise:

Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:

- To "raise eyebrows" is to ____.
a. question something b. be afraid
c. shock d. None of these
- If something will happen "rain or shine", it'll happen ____.
a. at some point, but we don't know when b .
outside c. no matter what
d. None of these
- To "rattle off" is to ____.
a. break something b. say things quickly c .
be old d. None of these
- "Razzle dazzle" is ____.
a. a fancy display b. an unusual eventc. some-
thing impossible d. None of these
- The "rear end" is ____.
a. the start of something b. a one way street c .
the back part d. None of these
- To "ride out" something is ____.
a. finish successfully b. to survive safely
c. give up d. None of these
- If it's to the "right and left" it's ____.
a. rare b. very quick
c. all around d. None of these
- If something "rings a bell", it ____.
a. makes a lot of noise b. is frightening c .
sounds familiar d. None of these
- To "rip into" means to ____.
a. enjoy b. attack
c. savour d. None of these
- To "run away with" means to ____.
a. lend b. steal c .
borrow d. None of these

Answers

- 1.c
A 2.c 3.b 4.a 5.c
6.b 7.c 8.c 9.b 10.b
No
To

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Comprehension

Reading comprehension is a test that assesses your understanding and retention of any written passage. The test involves reading a passage and answering questions based on the passage.

A quick reading is essential for optimal scores in comprehension passages because these are timed tests. The questions are usually in the same order as the contents in the passage. At least one question will test you on vocabulary - asking for a synonym, antonym or meaning of a word or phrase highlighted in the passage.

Scan the passage as to understand the gist of the material. Read the questions. Read the passage again, this time a little slowly, so as to locate the relevant answers. If you are required to give the meaning of any word or phrase, you should express the meaning as clearly as possible.

All answers should be based ONLY on what is implied in the passage; there is no room for drawing one's own conclusion outside of the passage.

Passage-1

A Jeweller, when peeped through his shop into the lane, saw a well dressed woman getting off her car. Along with her pet she moved forward and rang the bell. Curiously, the shopkeeper let her in. After an hour or so the curiosity subsided. The woman with utmost care looked at the trays containing diamond, at the counter in front of her nodded her head and asked for something else. In the end she asked for the tray-5 to be shown once again. The jeweller was very happy from within because the said tray contained the most valuable diamonds. When he brought the tray, the woman moved forward and dashed with the jeweller, resulting in all the diamond scattered hitherthither. The woman cut a sorry figure and jeweller looked at her timidly. She helped him picking the diamonds. In the mean while, she took out a piece of biscuit out of her purse and fed her dog. When jeweller could pick the piece of diamond he felt something to stop his heart beat. A 5 carate diamond was seen no where. Excitedly he looked around the entire floor but all in vein. Then he suspiciously looked at the woman and called the police. At the request of the jeweller the police searched the woman but could find nothing. The jeweller realized that the clever woman has cheated on him.

1. Why did the jeweller show curiosity while letting the woman in ?
(A) because she was well dressed
(B) because she rang the bell
(C) because she had a pet also
(D) because she was beautiful
2. In the above passage Tray-5 is important, be-

cause—

- (A) It contained shining diamonds
 - (B) Whatever it contained, all scattered on the floor
 - (C) The female cut the sorry figure and the jeweller got desperate
 - (D) This tray was loving to the jeweller
3. What is the meaning of 'counter' in the passage ?
(A) An article on which you count
(B) To be used during playing cards
(C) An opposition
(D) A flat surface, on which articles are kept to sell
 4. Police was called—
(A) The woman made the diamonds in tray-5 to fall down
(B) She was feeding her dog with biscuit and she did not like any of the diamonds
(C) A 5 carate diamond got disappeared
(D) She did not purchase anything from the tray
 5. Then he looked at the woman with suspicion. What does the underline phrase mean—
(A) He looked at the woman as if she was not a woman
(B) He angrily looked at the woman, because she made the tray to fall down
(C) He looked in such a way as if the woman had cheated on him
(D) He looked at her suspiciously and the police arrested her

Answers to Passage-1

1.A 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.C

Passage-2

Directions—(Q. 1–12) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Keshava, the washerman had a donkey. They worked together all day, and Keshava would pour out his heart to the donkey. One day, Keshava was walking home with the donkey when he felt tired. He tied the donkey to a tree and sat down to rest for a while, near a school. A window was open, and through it, a teacher could be heard scolding the students. 'Here I am, trying to turn you donkeys into human beings, but you just won't study !' As soon as Keshava heard these words, his ears pricked up. A man who could actually turn donkeys into humans ! This was the answer to his prayers. Impatiently, he waited for school to be over that day. when everyone had gone home, and only the teacher remained behind to check some papers, Keshava entered the classroom.

'How can I help you ?' asked the teacher. Keshava scratched his head and said, 'I heard what you said to the children. This donkey is my companion. If you made it human, we could have such good times together.' The teacher decided to trick Keshava. He pretended to think for a while and then said, 'Give me six months and it will cost you a thousand rupees.' The washerman agreed and rushed home to get the money. He then left the donkey in

the teacher's care.

After the six months were up, Keshava went to the teacher. The teacher had been using the donkey for his own work. Not wanting to give it up, he said, 'Oh, your donkey became so clever that it ran away. He is the headman of the next village.' When Keshava reached the next village he found the village elders sitting under a tree, discussing serious problems. How surprised they were when Keshava marched up to the headman, grabbed his arm and said, 'How dare you? You think you are so clever that you ran away? Come home at once!'

The headman understood someone had played a trick on Keshava. 'I am not your donkey!' he said. 'Go find the sage in the forest.' Keshava found the sage sitting under a tree with his eyes closed, deep in meditation. He crept up and grabbed the sage's beard. 'Come back home now!' he shouted. The startled sage somehow calmed Keshava. When he heard what had happened, he had a good laugh. Then he told the washerman kindly, 'The teacher made a fool of you. Your donkey must be still with him. Go and take it back from him. Try to make some real friends, who will talk with you and share your troubles. A donkey will never be able to do that!' Keshava returned home later that day with his donkey, sadder and wiser.

- Which of the following can be said about the teacher?
(A) He had the ability to transform animals into human beings
(B) He took advantage of Keshava's simple nature
(C) He had plotted with the village headman to cheat Keshava
(D) He enjoyed teaching children though he was poorly paid
(E) He was honest and used Keshava's money to care for the donkey
- Why did Keshava talk to his donkey while working?
(A) He wanted to practise his communication skills because he wanted to make friends
(B) To entertain himself because he found his work monotonous
(C) The donkey helped him to find answers to his problems
(D) He regarded the donkey as his friend and confided in him
(E) He believed the donkey to be a human being in disguise
- How did Keshava get his donkey back?
(A) He threatened to take the teacher to the village elders
(B) The sage forced the teacher to release the donkey
(C) He asked the village headman for help
(D) The teacher returned it on learning that Keshava had learnt his lesson
(E) None of these
- Which of the following is NOT true in the context

of the passage?

- The donkey was over burdened by the teacher.
 - The teacher was cunning by nature.
 - The sage laughed at Keshava and treated him unkindly.
 - Both (a) & (c)
 - Both (b) & (c)
 - Only (b)
 - All (a), (b) & (c)
 - None of these
5. Why was Keshava keen to meet the teacher one day?
- Keshava wanted to ask the teacher how to make his donkey a better companion
 - He wanted to learn more prayers as he was devout
 - He had been reliably informed that the teacher had changed donkeys into human beings
 - He heeded the teacher's words of advice and wanted to study
 - None of these

Answer to Passage-2

Ans : 1.B 2.E 3.E 4.A. 5.A

Passage-3

Nature is an infinite source of beauty. Sunrise and sunset, mountains and rivers, lakes and glaciers, forests and fields provide joy and bliss to the human mind and heart for hours together. Everything in nature is splendid and divine. Everyday and every season of the year has a peculiar beauty to unfold. Only one should have eyes to behold it and a heart to feel it like the English poet William Wordsworth who after seeing daffodils said: 'And then my heart with pleasure fills and dances with the daffodils?.'

Nature is a great teacher. The early man was thrilled with beauty and wonders of nature. The Aryans worshipped nature. One can learn the lessons in the vast school of nature. Unfortunately the strife, the stress and the tension of modern life have made people immune to beauties of nature. Their life is so full of care that they have no time to stand and stare. They cannot enjoy the beauty of flowing rivers, swinging trees, flying birds and majestic mountains and hills. There is however, a cry to go back to village from the concrete and artificial jungle of cities. Hence the town planners of today pay special attention to provide enough number of natural scenic spots in town planning. To develop a balanced personality, one needs to have a healthy attitude which can make us appreciate and enjoy the beauty of nature.

There is other balm to soothe our tired soul and listless mind than the infinite nature all around us. We should enjoy it fully to lead a balanced and harmonious life, full of peace and tranquility.

- Which of the following statements is not made in the passage about Nature?

- (a) Nature is an infinite source of beauty
 - b) Everything in nature is splendid and divine
 - (c) Nature is a great teacher
 - (d) The Aryans worshipped Nature
 - (e) The early man was scared of Nature
2. What is needed to develop balanced personality?
- (a) interpersonal skills
 - (b) reading poetry
 - (c) healthy attitude
 - (d) going back to villages
 - (e) None of these
3. Why do people not enjoy the beauty of Nature ?
- (a) They are running after material pleasures
 - (b) They do not consider nature as balm to soothe their fired minds
 - (c) Their life is full of worries and tensions
 - (d) They are afraid of nature
 - (e) None of these
4. What should we do to enjoy tranquil life ?
- (a) Get totally immersed in our daily routine
 - (b) Believe that nature is infinite source of beauty
 - (c) Lead a disciplined and dedicated life
 - (d) Enjoy the nature around us
 - (e) Form a habit of daily physical exercise
- 5.. What are the town planners doing today?
- (a) Providing facilities for enjoying nature
 - (b) Establishing balance between concrete and artificial jungle of cities
 - (c) Supporting the cry to go back to villages
 - (d) Making efforts to inculcate healthy attitude among people
 - (e) None of these

Answer to Passage-3

Ans : 1.e 2.c 3.c 4.d. 5.a

GENERAL ENGLISH - NO.1

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. This is _____ very book I want to buy.
A. the B. a C. an D. None
2. _____ is different from that of the 19th century.
A. New Delhi of the 18th century B. The New Delhi of the 18th century
C. New Delhi of 18th century D. None
3. _____ seems enjoyable to you seems troublesome to me.
A. Which B. What C. That D. It
4. There is _____ in what you say.
A. anything B. something else C. anything else D. something
5. A: I think I broke my left leg. B: _____.
A. I hope not so. B. I do not hope it C. I hope not. D. None
6. They like _____ better than mine.
A. him and her B. his and her C. he and she D. his and hers
7. Is there _____ wrong with your feet?
A. something B. anything C. other thing D. things
8. A: Shall I sit at this end of the boat, or the other end?
B: You can sit at _____ end .
A. any B. both C. each D. either
9. A: Would you like this one or the other one? B: _____ will do.
A. Both B. All C. Either D. Any
10. No need to be in such a hurry. There are still _____ minutes left.
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
11. Does _____ matter if he can't finish the job in time?
A. it B. this C. that D. he
12. Days in winter is shorter than _____ in summer.
A. these B. those C. this D. that
13. _____ father is an engineer.
A. William and Michaels' B. Williams' and Michaels'
C. William's and Michael's D. William and Michael's
14. My trousers are old. I have to buy _____.
A. a new pair B. a pair of C. a new one D. a new ones
15. Most of the wood here _____ to make furniture.
A. is used B. are used C. uses D. are using

16. All that can be done _____.
A. has been done B. have done C. have been done D. has done
17. All of them _____ interested in photography.
A. is B. are C. show D. shows
18. _____ have you read today?
A. How many news B. How many pieces of news
C. How much piece of news D. How much pieces of news
19. All the _____ given by Mr. Sohan _____ quite helpful to us all.
A. advices — are B. advice — are C. advice — is D. advices — is
20. Meena is a close friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother B. Mary's mother's C. Marys' mother D. Mary mothers'
21. My younger sister wears modern _____.
A. clothings B. clothes C. dressing D. cloth
22. A: Where is your father? B: At _____.
A. Mr. Nair B. the Mr. Nairs C. Mr. Nair's D. Mr. Greens'
23. He has three brothers. John is the _____ of the three.
A. most cleverest B. more clever C. cleverest D. cleverer
24. The pianos in the other store are _____, but _____.
A. cheaper — not as better B. cheaper ... not as good
C. more cheap — not as better D. more cheap — not as better
25. They came _____ than we had expected.
A. more later B. much later C. more late D. much late
26. She does her work _____ than her classmates
A. far more diligently B. such more diligently
C. so more diligently D. much more diligent
27. He walked 10 miles that day. He never thought he was able to walk _____ far.
A. such B. that C. so D. B and C
28. She is _____ as any of us.
A. as a good swimmer B. so good swimmer C. as good swimmer D. as good a swimmer
29. He has _____ to take us all.
A. too small a car B. a too small car C. very small a car D. so small a car
30. The price of the jacket is too _____.
A. high B. big C. much cheap D. expensive
31. A _____ language should be learned orally.
A. alive B. lived C. living D. live
32. The star looks smaller than the sun because it is _____ away from us.
A. much farther B. more farther C. more far D. more further
33. He came to America _____ November, 1991.
A. in B. on C. at D. since

34. Mexico is _____ the south of the United States.
A. in B. at C. to D. within
35. My sister is very good _____ painting.
A. in B. with C. at D. for
36. _____ the morning of July 25, he visited his friend in the hospital.
A. In B. On C. At D. Upon
37. We are leaving _____ Bihar tomorrow.
A. to B. upon C. from D. for
38. My wife has worked in this clinic _____ 2002.
A. from B. in C. since D. on
39. My uncle lives _____ 914 Fairview Avenue.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
40. I don't think you can finish the work _____ my help.
A. into B. without C. upon D. unless
41. No one knows his address _____ his daughter.
A. except B. besides C. excepting D. beside
42. How are you getting along _____ your classmates?
A. on B. over C. with D. about
43. Although he is considered a great writer, _____ works are not widely read.
A. but his B. his C. however, his D. still his
44. _____ he comes, we won't be able to go.
A. Except B. Without C. Unless D. Even
45. You'll miss the train _____ you hurry up.
A. as B. if C. until D. unless
46. The horse is getting old and cannot run _____ it did.
A. as faster as B. as fast as C. so fast as D. so fast than
47. It is neither hot _____ cold in winter in the south.
A. nor B. or C. but D. and
48. It will be years _____ you regret what you've done.
A. after B. since C. before D. that
49. Take my advice, _____ you'll get into trouble.
A. but B. since C. or D. so
50. _____ I was there at that time, I saw what had happened with my own eyes.
A. As B. Since C. For D. A and B
51. _____ you have come, just stay a little longer.
A. Since B. So C. For D. And
52. You must be tired, _____ you haven't taken any break the whole morning.
A. but B. for C. or D. and

53. _____ Is there any subway like this in your city?
_____ Yes, but it _____ at the moment.
A. is still been built B. is still being builded C. is still being built D. is built
54. _____ Did you enjoy last night's concert?
_____ Yes, although Beethoven's Fifth Symphony _____ rather poorly.
A. has been played B. was playing C. had played D. was played
55. In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. serves C. served D. is served
56. I need one more stamp before my collection _____.
A. has completed B. completed C. is completed D. will complete
57. Several people _____ in yesterday's car crash.
A. were badly hurt B. were badly hurted C. was badly hurt D. hurted badly
58. Paper _____ by the Chinese long before its use _____ in Europe.
A. invented _____ known B. was invented _____ were known
C. invented _____ was known D. was invented _____ was known
59. As soon as everyone _____ the examination _____, the test papers were given out.
A. taking _____ was seated B. took _____ seated
C. taking _____ seated D. taken _____ was seated
60. Higher education _____ available to all high school graduates in this country.
A. have been made B. has been made C. has made it D. have made it
61. Many machines _____ by electricity.
A. are made run B. are made to run C. make to run D. are made running
62. Worries _____ all kinds of illness, from high blood pressure to stomachache.
A. believe to have caused B. are believed to be caused
C. are believed to cause D. believed to be caused
63. We _____ play soccer if it _____ rain.
A. would ... doesn't B. will ... didn't C. will ... doesn't D. would ... wouldn't
64. Is there anything _____ do for you?
A. can I B. I will C. I can D. will I
65. I think you _____ do something for her.
A. had to B. ought to C. might to D. have
66. You _____ take your raincoat. I don't think it will rain.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. won't D. can't
67. Hearing the funny story, he _____ laughing.
A. couldn't help B. couldn't help but C. couldn't but D. could help
68. The door is locked. He _____ out.
A. must go B. must has gone C. mustn't have gone D. must have gone
69. Passengers _____ talk to the driver while the bus is in motion.
A. will not B. ought not C. shall not D. would

70. John _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't quite sure yet.
A. must B. may C. will D. can
71. My flower is dead. I _____ it every day.
A. will water B. must water C. should have watered D. should water
72. There is a speed limit. You _____ drive too fast.
A. needn't drive B. mustn't C. oughtn't D. don't
73. Nick learned from his science class that water _____ at 100 degrees centigrade.
A. boiling B. boils C. boil D. is boiling
74. We will play golf on Sunday if it _____.
A. doesn't rain B. won't rain C. didn't D. wouldn't
75. We'll begin when you _____ ready.
A. will be B. have C. have been D. are
76. Great changes _____ in China since 1980.
A. has taken place B. have taken place C. have been taken place D. took place
77. He _____ when we got there.
A. would have already arrived B. will already arrive
C. had already arrived D. has already arrived
78. You are finally back. Where _____ ?
A. have you gone B. you went C. did you went D. have you been
79. How many times _____ you _____ to Los Angeles?
A. have ... gone B. have ... been C. had ... been D. had ... gone
80. I wondered if they _____ for Chicago next month.
A. are leaving B. will leave C. were leaving D. had left
81. The man I _____ yesterday is my high school teacher.
A. came across B. come across C. has come across D. had come across
82. My watch is new. It _____ perfect time.
A. kept B. had kept C. keeps D. will keep
83. Do you mind _____ here?
A. I sit B. my sitting C. my siting D. I sitting
84. I can hardly imagine Mike _____ across the Atlantic Ocean all by himself.
A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. sailling
85. I would appreciate _____ back this afternoon.
A. you to call B. you call C. you're calling D. your calling
86. No one enjoys _____ in public.
A. to be made fun of B. making fun of C. being made fun of D. to make fun of
87. If you keep _____ in English, your oral English will improve.
A. to talk B. talking C. talk D. having talked
88. You wanted that, ?
A. would you B. didn't you C. wouldn't you D. do you

89. He saw that ?
A. is he B. won't he C. didn't he D. doesn't he
90. You know that's right _____.?
A. would you B. wouldn't you C. don't you D. didn't you
91. He will be coming _____ ?
A. is he B. did he C. doesn't he D. won't he
92. After all this time you'd think he'd have forgotten _____.?
A. didn't you B. wouldn't you C. don't you D. do you
93. Has the advertising agency _____ the new promotional material yet? I need it by this afternoon.
A. dropped off B. dropped in C. dropped out D. dropped by
94. We need to _____ the price of the product, which is relatively high, and focus on its quality as a selling point.
A. back down B. break down C. play down D. settle down
95. Have you _____ any other interesting product features that we could emphasize in the ads?
A. come across B. drawn out C. gotten across D. made out
96. We've decided to _____ billboards and use more double-page spreads instead.
A. back off on B. come down with C. cut back on D. drop off
97. This poster is horrible and can't be used. The colors and images are all wrong. We will have to _____.
A. do it over B. even it out C. do it in D. put it down
98. We had to reorder the printed advertisements because the printer completely forgot and _____ the free sample coupons.
A. kept off B. left out C. passed out D. shaved off
99. We're going to have to _____ the advertising campaign if we can't get any TV or radio time.
A. call on B. call off C. drop off D. drop out
100. This commercial doesn't seem to promote the product. Can you explain to me how dancing chickens _____ sport shoes?
A. pan out as B. hold up to C. add up to D. have to do with

GENERAL ENGLISH ANSWERS SET - 1

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. D	5. C	6. D	7. B	8. D
9. C	10. A	11. A	12. B	13. D	14. A	15. A	16. A
17. B	18. B	19. C	20. B	21. B	22. C	23. C	24. B
25. B	26. A	27. D	28. D	29. C	30. A	31. C	32. A
33. A	34. C	35. C	36. B	37. D	38. C	39. C	40. B
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. C	45. D	46. B	47. A	48. C
49. C	50. D	51. A	52. B	53. C	54. D	55. C	56. C
57. A	58. D	59. A	60. B	61. B	62. C	63. C	64. C
65. B	66. B	67. B	68. D	69. C	70. B	71. C	72. B
73. B	74. A	75. D	76. B	77. C	78. D	79. B	80. C
81. A	82. C	83. B	84. C	85. D	86. C	87. B	88. D
89. C	90. C	91. D	92. B	93. A	94. C	95. A	96. C
97. A	98. B	99. B	100. D				

Practice Test - General English - 1

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Directions : Pick out the correct answer from the choices given.

1. He came late, didn't he? Give a positive answer.
(A) Yes, he came. (B) Yes, he did. (C) Yes, did he. (D) Yes, he does.
2. He won't help us, will he? Give a negative answer.
(A) No, he will. (B) No, he won't. (C) No, he would. (D) No, he wouldn't.
3. I am right, ——— ?
(A) amn't I (B) am I (C) are I (D) aren't I
4. Everyone was happy, ——— ?
(A) wasn't he (B) weren't they (C) was he (D) were they
5. Neither of them knew the answer, ——— ?
(A) didn't he (B) didn't they (C) did he (D) did they
6. Neither of them ——— hard working.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) have been
7. Each of us ——— given a prize.
(A) have (B) have been (C) has (D) were
8. The two girls like ——— very much.
(A) one another (B) each other (C) each (D) none of these
9. By this time next year she ——— her course.
(A) will complete (B) will be completing (C) will have completed (D) completed
10. She ——— three languages .Now she ——— a fourth.
(A) is knowing , learns (B) knows , is learning (C) knows , learns (D) is knowing , is learning
11. Before he ——— the station ,the train ——— .
(A) reached , left (B) had reached , had left (C) reached , had left (D) reaches , left
12. When he ——— the room , his son ——— in his chair.
(A) entered , slept (B) was entering , slept
(C) entered , was sleeping (D) had entered , had slept

Directions : Find out the error in the sentences given.

13. (A) One / (B) has to do / (C) his duty / (D) no error
14. (A) People believe that / (B) the God / (C) is omnipresent. / (D) no error
15. (A) Dog / (B) is / (C) a faithful animal. / (D) no error
16. (A) Man / (B) is / (C) mortal. / (D) no error
17. (A) The Platinum / (B) is / (C) a precious metal. / (D) no error

Directions: Use correct prepositions wherever necessary.

18. He was absent ——— the class .
(A) to (B) from (C) in (D) at
19. The proposal was acceptable ——— me .
(A) to (B) in (C) with (D) from
20. The minister was accompanied ——— his private secretary .
(A) to (B) by (C) with (D) at

21. The prisoner was acquitted _____ the charge .
(A) of (B) at (C) in (D) by
22. She has great affection _____ the baby .
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) with
23. She takes _____ her father .
(A) down (B) after (C) off (D) to
24. You should aim _____ a first class .
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) with
25. Don't be angry _____ me .
(A) to (B) at (C) with (D) for
26. The teacher was angry _____ his behaviour .
(A) with (B) at (C) to (D) in

Directions : Use the correct tense forms.

27. I would rather _____ a cup of tea.
(A) liked (B) to like (C) has liked (D) like
28. I would rather you _____ home now.
(A) go (B) to go (C) went (D) has gone
29. I am not accustomed to _____ personal information about myself to strangers.
(A) giving (B) gave (C) has given (D) had given
30. He is accustomed to _____ her what he thinks.
(A) tells (B) told (C) telling (D) in telling
31. That sofa needs _____ again.
(A) to clean (B) cleaning (C) cleaned (D) had cleaned
32. The burglar _____ before the police arrived.
(A) escaped (B) has escaped (C) have escaped (D) had escaped
33. Slow and steady _____ the race.
(A) wins (B) is winning (C) win (D) are winning
34. He _____ very quickly when I met him yesterday.
(A) was walking (B) walks (C) has walked (D) has been walking
35. You will pass your examination, if you _____ hard.
(A) Worked (B) have worked (C) work (D) will have worked
36. I _____ here for almost half an hour.
(A) am waiting (B) was waiting (C) have been waiting (D) waited

Directions: Provide Synonyms

37. Weak
(A) feeble (B) strong (C) firm (D) obstinate
38. Holy
(A) famous (B) sacred (C) worship (D) pray
39. Which of the following word is correctly spelt?
(A) saparate (B) separate (C) seperete (D) seperats
40. Which of the following word is wrongly spelt?
(A) formaly (B) format (C) forge (D) forfeit

Answers

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. C
8. B	9. C	10. B	11. C	12. C	13. C	14. B
15. A	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. B	21. A
22. C	23. B	24. A	25. C	26. B	27. D	28. C
29. A	30. C	31. B	32. D	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. B	40. A		

Job-Adda.in

GENERAL ENGLISH - NO.2

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. Would you slow down a bit, please? I can't _____ you.
A. keep up with B. put up with C. make up to D. hold on to
2. _____ at the door before entering please.
A. Knocked B. To knock C. Knocking D. Knock
3. The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster.
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
4. Mr. Kesav, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.
A. the; —; B. the; the; C. —; —; D. —; the;
5. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true.
A. he B. this C. which D. who
6. Hundreds of jobs _____ if the factory closes.
A. lose B. will be lost C. are lost D. will lose
7. If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be?
A. what else B. who else C. which else's D. who else's
8. I gave the money to her _____ I saw her.
A. while B. the moment C. suddenly D. once
9. I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum.
A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken
10. I _____ to, but I forgot about buying butter.
A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected
11. A new cinema _____ here. They hope to finish it next month.
A. will be built B. is built C. has been built D. is being built
12. I read about it in some book, does it matter _____ it was?
A. where B. what C. how D. which
13. Many people have helped with canned food; however, the food bank needs _____ for the poor.
A. more B. much C. many D. most
14. Sit down and rest. You need to _____ your energy for the tennis match this afternoon.
A. leave B. save C. hold D. get
15. _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.
A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having slept

16. In that case, there is nothing you can do _____ than wait.
A. more B. other C. better D. any
17. I am surprised that you should have been fooled by such a /an _____ trick.
A. ordinary B. easy C. smart D. simple
18. One learns a language by making mistakes and _____ them.
A. correct B. correcting C. corrects D. to correct
19. _____ can you expect to get a pay raise.
A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard
20. Write to me when you get home.-----
A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can
21. With its rapid growth in population, the city _____ in all directions in the past five years.
A. spreads B. has spread C. spread D. had spread
22. I left my friend _____ in the shop.
A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. waits
23. Your shirt is in the washing machine. You have to wear _____ different one.
A. any B. the C. a D. other
24. People have heard what the President has said; they are waiting to see _____ he will do.
A. how B. what C. when D. that
25. If you're driving to the airport, can you give me a _____?
A. hand B. seat C. drive D. ride
26. Four of Robert's children were at the party, including _____, Luke.
A. the oldest B. an oldest one C. the old D. an old one
27. Naturally, after I tell her what to do, my daughter _____ go and do the opposite!
A. may B. can C. must D. should
28. The manager, _____ his factory's products were poor in quality, decided to give his workers further training.
A. knowing B. known C. to know D. being known
29. Thanks for the lovely party and the delicious food. -----
A. No thanks B. Never mind C. All right D. My pleasure
30. Sally worked late in the evening to finish her report _____ her boss could read it first thing next morning.
A. so that B. because C. before D. or else
31. Mr. Hari understands that _____ math has always been easy for him, it is not easy for the students.
A. unless B. since C. although D. when
32. The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if _____ whether he was going in the right direction.
A. seeing B. having seen C. to have seen D. to see

33. The silence of the library _____ only by the sound of pages being turned over.
A. has been broken B. breaks C. broke D. was broken
34. This coffee is from Mexico. Would you like _____?
A. it B. some C. this D. little
35. Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make _____ for our new students.
A. place B. area C. space D. room
36. Some passengers complain that it usually _____ too long to fill in travel insurance documents.
A. costs B. takes C. spends D. spares
37. I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up.
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty
38. My grandfather is as _____ as a young man and hates sitting around doing nothing all day.
A. enthusiastic B. energetic C. talkative D. sensitive
39. Broadly speaking, I would agree with Shirley, though not _____.
A. widely B. thoroughly C. entirely D. extensively
40. Tony is _____ the guidebook, looking for information about Japan, where he will travel soon.
A. tracing B. skipping C. inspecting D. scanning
41. One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) _____ in the number of natural disasters.
A. result B. account C. reason D. increase
42. Those who change mobile phones frequently will pay a heavy price for being _____.
A. graceful B. fashionable C. particular D. feasible
43. Her talent and experience _____ her to the respect of her colleagues.
A. permitted B. qualified C. deserved D. entitled
44. The engine of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of the crew at sea.
A. added to B. resulted from C. turned out D. made up
45. A farmer now holds sheep races on a regular basis, and during the past year over 10,000 people have _____ to watch the race.
A. showed off B. brought up C. turned up D. made up
46. The sales man said that _____ thief was a young man with _____ brown hair.
A. the — a B. the — — C. a — — D. ? a — a
47. Nowadays, people usually think if you enter a key university, you are your parents' _____.
A. pride B. luck C. value D. cheer
48. When Edison invented the light bulb, he tried over 2,000 experiments _____ he got it to work.
A. as B. after C. when D. before
49. The public transportation is very convenient in that big city, so there _____ be any difficulty in traveling around.
A. mustn't B. wouldn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
50. It is reported that the FIFA World Cup _____ in Germany.
A. would hold B. will be held C. is going to hold D. is being held

51. It tells us to _____ hope even when coming across failure; try to learn something valuable from it
A. look for B. call for C. take up D. give up
52. I _____ after Max, my pet dog, at home. He was ill.
A. have looked B. was looking C. would look D. give up
53. His mother worried that he spent too much time on the computer and not enough time _____.
A. to study B. study C. studied D. studying
54. I was shocked by the news, which made me realize _____ terrible problems we would face.
A. how B. which C. what D. that
55. Ang Lee won the best director Oscar at the 78th Academy Awards, _____ the highest honor in American movie fields.
A. to consider B. considering C. consider D. considered
56. Today's basketball match _____ as one of the most exciting matches that these two teams have ever played.
A. regards B. ranks C. treats D. thinks
57. Ebay, Amazon and Wal-Mart are popular websites _____ people can sell goods to each other.
A. where B. which C. when D. whose
58. He is always helping people without expecting anything _____.
A. in need B. in fact C. in danger D. in return
59. With ticket prices rising, TV _____ over as the typical way of watching a game for the young and old.
A. has taken B. had taken C. was taken D. is taken
60. I'm _____ a big journey. I'll visit all the places of interest here
A. in B. at C. on D. of
61. While driving through the city, she showed me the building _____ she once worked.
A. when B. in which C. by which D. at which
62. A woman tearfully explained _____ she had recently lost her husband in a car accident.
A. what B. when C. how D. where
63. It was an easy test and he should have passed, but he _____.
A. doesn't B. didn't. C. haven't D. should
64. A driver is asked to keep his safety belt _____ while driving on the freeway.
A. fasten B. fastening C. fastened D. being fastened
65. The high-speed railway _____ by 2010, when the World Expo is held in Shanghai.
A. will complete B. is completed C. has completed D. will be completed
66. When _____ a question, one should answer it as clearly as possible.
A. asking B. to ask C. asked D. ask
67. The shop was caught in a storm and many passengers were reported missing, which got their folks at home _____.
A. worried B. worrying C. worry D. to worry

68. I was almost killed the other day. A car passed me at _____ I thought was a dangerous speed.
A. that B. what C. as D. I have thought
69. The flower show, which _____ until 5 p.m. every day, has been a complete success.
A. opens B. opening C. is open D. is opened
70. He told me he _____ there the next day.
A. will go B. had gone C. has gone D. would go
71. Yesterday we were playing basketball when I fell on my knee. It _____ ever since then.
A. had hurt B. has hurt C. had been hurt D. has been hurt
72. He knew I collected stamps and coins and asked me whether my collection _____.
A. was growing B. was grown C. grew D. had been grown
73. I'll have your luggage brought in while you _____ out this form.
A. are filling B. have been filling C. have filled D. will fill
74. After the interview, she realized that she had no useful skills that _____ the interviewer.
A. was interesting B. would be interested C. interested D. interested in
75. _____ the people rose up.
A. Long before B. It was not long before
C. It was before long D. It was not before long
76. I _____ for New York tomorrow.
A. am leaving B. will have been leaving C. leaves D. left
77. We have _____ the city for a week. Now it's time for us _____.
A. been in — to leave B. come to — to leave
C. been in — leaving D. come to — leaving
78. I wonder if he _____. If he _____, please let me know as soon as possible.
A. comes — will arrive B. will come — arrives
C. comes — arrives D. will come — will arrive
79. Michael never buys a round of drinks
A. if he can avoid it. B. if I take the train.
C. if you leave it out in the sun. D. if you say he is fat.
80. I'll see you at the cinema
A. if you want to pass your English exam. B. if you don't go to bed soon.
C. if you have the time. D. if you can make it.
81. You wouldn't report me, ?
A. don't you B. would you C. wouldn't you D. do you
82. He isn't going to like this, ?
A. didn't he B. did he C. won't he D. is he
83. Shiela might come to see you tomorrow.
A. You might be visited by Shiela tomorrow. B. You will might be visited by Shiela tomorrow.
C. You would be visited by Shiela tomorrow. D. None

84. Frank Sinatra sang My Way..
A. My Way was sung by Frank Sinatra.
B. My Way had been sung by Frank Sinatra.
C. My Way would be sung by Frank Sinatra. D. None
85. We haven't found the answer _____.
A. yet B. already C. until D. altjough
86. _____ in our city are expensive.
A. The all restaurants B. All the restaurants
C. The restaurants all D. All restaurant
87. The hijackers were arrested and didn't know where _____.
A. will be taken B. they're taken C. they would take D. they were being taken
88. He was fined by the police for driving too _____.
A. fastly B. speedy C. hard D. fast
89. The old general told us stories of how he _____.
A. defeat the enemy B. was fighting in the battles of 1944
B. had won the war alone D. has fought the Germans
90. A horrible morning was followed by a torrent of rain _____ afternoon.
A. on late B. in late C. late in the D. late in
91. We _____ be millionaires one day.
A. can be able to B. could C. have had to D. will has to
92. The tourists were looking forward _____ the Tate Gallery.
A. to visit B. to visiting C. a visit to D. visiting
93. If you'd written earlier, I'd have known when you _____ to go on holiday.
A. will want B. would intend C. wanted D. would want
94. "I _____ to find my watch."
A. 've tried B. tried C. try D. 'm trying
95. No matter _____, you must keep trying.
A. however seems it difficult B. however it seems difficult
C. how difficult does it seem D. how difficult it seems
96. In his spare time he works _____ a salesman for an insurance company.
A. as B. like C. at D. out
97. My son is only one and a half years old but he can already _____.
A. walk B. go C. come D. hurry
98. How much longer _____ this dictionary?
A. have you needed B. will you need C. need you D. you need
99. The family lost their money on roulette so they're unable to buy _____.
A. anything B. nothing C. everything D. something
100. The policeman warned the photographer _____ too near.
A. doesn't come B. don't come C. not to come D. shouldn't come

GENERAL ENGLISH ANSWERS SET - 2

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. D	8. B
9. A	10. C	11. D	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. B	16. B
17. B	18. B	19. C	20. C	21. B	22. A	23. C	24. B
25. D	26. A	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. A	31. C	32. D
33. D	34. B	35. D	36. B	37. C	38. B	39. C	40. D
41. C	42. B	43. D	44. A	45. C	46. B	47. A	48. D
49. C	50. B	51. B	52. B	53. D	54. C	55. D	56. B
57. A	58. D	59. A	60. C	61. B	62. C	63. B	64. C
65. D	66. C	67. A	68. B	69. C	70. D	71. A	72. A
73. A	74. C	75. B	76. A	77. A	78. B	79. A	80. D
81. C	82. D	83. A	84. A	85. A	86. B	87. D	88. D
89. C	90. C	91. B	92. B	93. C	94. D	95. D	96. A
97. A	98. B	99. A	100. C				

Practice Test - General English - 2

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Directions : Fill up the blanks using suitable choices:

1. There is a beggar at the gate , _____ ?
(A) isn't it (B) is it (C) is there (D) isn't there
2. One should love one's country , _____ ?
(A) shouldn't one (B) shouldn't he (C) should one (D) should he
3. My uncle and guardian _____ a doctor.
(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) am
4. Neither he nor I _____ the rules.
(A) knows (B) has known (C) know (D) has
5. We should all help _____ .
(A) each other (B) one another (C) each (D) none of these
6. Of my two daughters she is _____.
(A) elder (B) eldest (C) the elder (D) the eldest
7. The Orator and the Statesman _____ killed in the accident.
(A) was (B) were (C) has (D) none of these
8. A great many _____ failed the test.
(A) boy (B) boys (C) girl (D) none of these
9. More than one attempt _____ made to break the door.
(A) have been (B) has been (C) were (D) have
10. The question has been _____ discussed .
(A) many (B) much (C) a few (D) none of these

Directions: Re-write as directed

11. She is making tea. (Turn into passive)
(A) Tea is made by her (B) Tea is being made by her (C) She makes tea. (D) none of these
12. They have completed the work. (Turn into passive)
(A) They have been completed by the work. (B) The work have been completed by them.
(C) The work has been completed by them (D) none of these
13. He helped me. (Turn into passive)
(A) He was helped me. (B) I am helped by him. (C) I was helped by him. (D) none of these
14. Bird: Cage (Select the pair that best expresses similar relationship)
(A) thief: prison (B) animals: Zoo (C) antique: museum (D) crime: punishment
15. The trekkers set up the hill at a _____ pace. (Use the antonym of 'sluggish')
(A) slow (B) quick (C) dull (D) brisk
16. Choose the wrongly spelt word:
(A) annihilate (B) anomalous (C) deprecate (D) eupheimism
17. He said to Ahmed, "I'll be late". (Change to indirect)
(A) She said to Ahmed that I'll be late. (B) She told Ahmed that she will be late.
(C) She told Ahmed that she'd be late. (D) She told Ahmed that she could be late.
18. Tom, 'who is a friend of mine', is coming with me. (Substitute the underlined part if required)
(A) my friend (B) a friend of mine (C) a neighbour friend of mine (D) no improvement

19. Everyone in the village respected Hughes. He was shot at. (Combine these two sentences with 'whom')
- (A) Everyone in the village whom respected Hughes and he was shot dead.
(B) Hughes whom everyone respected was shot dead.
(C) Everyone whom in the village respected Hughes was shot dead.
(D) Hughes whom everyone was respected and was shot dead.
20. The inspector saw what Hasan was doing. He called out to him. (Combine these two sentences with 'who')
- (A) The inspector who saw what Hasan was doing , called out to him.
(B) The inspector saw what who Hasan was doing and called out to him.
(C) Who the inspector saw what Hasan was doing, called out to him.
(D) none of these.
21. Only the brave deserve the fair. (Change into negative without changing its meaning)
- (A) Only the brave does not deserve the fair. (B) Not only the brave deserve the fair.
(C) None but the brave deserve the fair. (D) none of these

Direction: Find out the error.

22. (A) I / (B) have / (C) a work to do. / (D) no error.
23. (A) He / (B) gave me / (C) good advices. / (D) no error.
24. (A) Please give / (B) me / (C) a paper. / (D) no error.
25. (A) I / (B) have / (C) some luggages. / (D) no error .
26. (A) He / (B) bought / (C) some furnitures. / (D) no error.
27. (A) He / (B) heard / (C) a good news. / (D) no error.
28. (A) He / (B) imported / (C) some machineries. / (D) no error.
29. (A) He / (B) gave me / (C) some informations. / (D) no error.
30. (A) This / (B) is / (C) a fine scenery. / (D) no error.
31. (A) Second one / (B) from the left / (C) is my cousin / (D) no error.
32. (A) I, he and you / (B) are / (C) friends / (D) no error.

Direction: Use correct tense forms:

33. He usually _____ with a pen. Now he _____ a pencil.
(A) writes , uses (B) is writing uses (C) writes , is using (D) is writing , is using
34. He _____ his father two months ago.
(A) has visited (B) have visited (C) visited (D) visits
35. She would have come if he _____ her.
(A) invited (B) invites (C) had invited (D) will invite
36. If you smoke like this, it _____ your health.
(A) would spoil (B) will spoil (C) would have spoilt (D) might spoil
37. If he had money he _____ a watch.
(A) would have bought (B) will buy (C) would buy (D) bought

Direction: Use suitable prepositions

38. The book you are looking _____ is here.
(A) for (B) at (C) out (D) about
39. I saw him in Chennai two months _____.
(A) before (B) since (C) ago (D) for
40. Sam was very clever _____ cooking .
(A) in (B) at (C) with (D) on

Answers

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. C	5. B	6. C	7. B
8. B	9. B	10. B	11. B	12. C	13. C	14. C
15. D	16. D	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. A	21. C
22. C	23. C	24. C	25. C	26. C	27. C	28. C
29. C	30. C	31. A	32. A	33. C	34. C	35. C
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. C	40. B		

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GENERAL ENGLISH - NO.3

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. If she _____ about his financial situation, she would have helped him out.
A. knew B. had been knowing C. had known D. have known
2. I'll _____ their cat while they are away on holiday.
A. be looking into B. be looking at C. be looking after D. be looking over
3. The test was _____ difficult she had problems finishing it on time
A. such B. a C. as D. so
4. By the time she arrives, we _____ our homework.
A. finish B. will have finished C. will finish D. were finished
5. I really didn't know whether he _____ anything about it.
A. had told B. had said C. has spoken D. has talked
6. Everything _____ by the time you get there.
A. will have been ready B. had been ready C. was ready D. has been ready
7. There _____ the bell.
A. is going B. to go C. goes D. has gone
8. How many people does the doctor know _____ of the disease?
A. are dying B. has died C. dying D. dies
9. I _____ a novel _____ by O. Henry at nine yesterday.
A. read — written B. was reading — written C. would read — to write D. was to read — writing
10. The police _____ the criminal three days ago.
A. has arrested B. have arrested C. arrested D. had been arrested
11. I waited until he _____ speaking before I made the suggestion.
A. has finished B. had finished C. would finish D. would have finished
12. It _____ a long time before I see you again.
A. has been B. will be C. is being D. is
13. I _____ this TV set last Sunday, and now it _____.
A. have bought — hasn't worked B. bought — won't work
C. had bought — didn't work D. bought — doesn't work
14. Opposite of *stern* is
A. tenant B. crabby C. lenient D. unreasonable

15. Opposite of *sedate* is
A. flighty B. loiter C. calm D. peaceful
16. She _____ goes to a restaurant at the weekend.
A. a lot of B. much C. sometimes D. None
17. David likes _____ to music in the evening.
A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. None
18. _____ is a chronic drinker, someone who is intoxicated
A. alcoholic B. alcoholist C. drunk D. drunkard
19. _____ is someone who performs 'magic tricks' to entertain an audience, one who practises magic or sorcery
A. magic B. magician C. magicus D. magique
20. _____ is someone paid to operate a typewriter
A. typyst B. typist C. typewriter D. typer
21. Jane, you _____ sad! What's up?
A. will look B. looks C. look D. is looking
22. _____ your homework?
A. Did you do B. Has you done C. Has you done D. Have you done
23. When _____?
A. did you arrive B. did you arrived C. do you arrived D. has you arrived
24. She _____ in this house for years.
A. lives B. lived C. have lived D. None
25. The weather forecast says the sun _____ tomorrow.
A. is shining B. may shine C. shines D. will shine
26. We _____ my aunt next week on Friday. It will be her birthday.
A. are visiting B. have visited C. is visiting D. visited
27. Leif Ericson..... while hetowards the west.
A. was discovering ... sailed B. has discovered ... were sailing
C. has discovered ... was sailing D. discovered ... was sailing
28. Many things _____ this month.
A. changed B. has changed C. have changed D. would change
29. He mineral water every day.
A. drink B. drinks C. is drinking D. will drink
30. She from a large whisky-bottle.
A. will drink B. is drinking C. drinks D. drink
31. He was late. When he at the airport, the plane
A. arrived ... had already left B. had arrived ... had left
C. had arrived ... left D. has arrived ... left

32. After hepainting, hea shower.
A. has finished, had B. have finished,had C. finished had D. finish have
33. If I the Superman, I
A. was ,fly B. were, will fly C. were ,would fly D. would be, flew
34. He about everything!
A. always complain B. always complains C. is always complaining D. is complaining
35. Hari and we him the news.
A. had woken up, told B. wakes up ,told C. was waking up, told D. woke up, told
36. Which books to school yesterday?
A. took you B. take you C. do you take D. did you take
37. We that film.
A. already did see B. already saw C. has already seen D. have already seen
38. rugby?
A. Did you ever played B. Do you ever played
C. Has you ever played D. Have you ever played
39. I positive reviews about that film in the papers so I am going to see it.
A. has read B. have read C. read D. readed
40. I (finish) doing this exercise.
A. am finishing B. has just finished C. have just finished D. just finished
41. Showing lack of love for your country; not supporting someone that you should support
A. disloyal B. dissimilar C. illegal D. disrespectful
42. lacking beauty or charm
A. illegal B. immodest C. unattractive D. impure
43. not alike; different
A. impatient B. dissimilar C. impure D. disloyal
44. prohibited by law or by official or accepted rules; not allowed by law
A. immodest B. impure C. dissimilar D. illegal
45. having or showing an exaggerated opinion of your importance, ability; showing too much self-confidence
A. disloyal B. illogical C. immodest D. impractical
46. Your student ID will be ready _____ two days.
A. in B. on C. for D. over
47. What do you do _____ Friday night?
A. at B. in C. on D. over
48. There wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

67. ----- down! You're getting too excited!
A. Calm B. Come C. Turn D. Cheer
68. He was very angry but had to .. his language down because there were children in the room.
A. Move B. Put C. Take D. Tone
69. The wind blew strongly for several hours but then it started to ... down.
A. Move B. Blow C. Die D. Pass
70. She got the owner to ... down the price.
A. Tone B. Put C. Turn D. Knock
- 71-75 find the synonyms**
71. Warning
A. Attention B. Emergency C. Victim D. Caution
72. Amazement
A. Expectation B. Assumption C. Astonishment D. Passion
73. Teacher
A. Discussion B. President C. Leader D. Instructor
74. Respect
A. Destruction B. Degradation C. Duty D. Honor
75. Meeting
A. Speech B. Encounter C. Sale D. Announcement
76. Welcome back in this session — we're going to take a look at some of the vocabulary we used in session 2.
A. somebody B. everybody C. anybody D. nobody
77. In other words I help people with their money.
A. inviting B. inventing C. investing D. involving
78. My clients contact our office via email or phone and then we an appointment.
A. make B. take C. give D. do
79. You arrange an appointment with another person because you want to or see them.
A. encounter B. greet C. meet D. talk
80. The museum he paid a visit _____ at the end of the street.
A. stand B. to stand C. stands D. to stands
81. We have to go to the seaside in his car because ours _____ fixed.
A. wasn't B. haven't C. hasn't been D. hadn't been
82. He said he felt bad because he _____ late the night before.
A. sits up B. was sitting up C. has sit up D. had been sitting up
83. Until he was married, he _____ any new clothes.
A. has not had B. doesn't have C. has not D. did not have

84. By the end of the 18th century, the city's population _____ about two million.
A. was B. were C. had been D. has been
85. He _____ in his office at the moment.
A. should work B. could work C. should be working D. must have worked
86. When the film _____, a crowd of people stopped to watch it so that traffic came to a stop.
A. was being shot B. was shooting C. was shot D. shot
87. I don't think you _____ John.
A. having met B. have met C. to have met D. had met
88. The Smiths chose to buy the house as its surroundings _____ clean and quiet.
A. was B. has been C. being D. were
89. I _____ TV when the light went out.
A. watched B. was watching C. will watch D. had watched
90. They _____ with each other since they left the school.
A. haven't met B. didn't meet C. don't meet D. won't meet
91. Many of us _____ like fast food for lunch.
A. are B. is C. do D. does
92. A bicycle _____ much money.
A. isn't cost B. don't cost C. doesn't cost D. hasn't costed
93. The paint is wet. You _____ touch it.
A. oughtn't B. mustn't C. aren't D. had not better
94. You had better _____ again.
A. not to be late B. not to late C. not be late D. not late
95. You used to stay up late at night, _____?
A. usen't you B. didn't you C. haven't you D. used not you
96. I'd rather he _____ do anything about it for the time being.
A. won't B. doesn't C. will not D. didn't
97. Peter _____ come with us tonight. He isn't quite sure yet.
A. must B. may C. can D. will
98. Africa is _____ second _____ continent in the world.
A. a — large B. the — large C. the — larger D. the — largest
99. The more we looked at the picture, _____ we liked it.
A. the less B. the best C. the most D. better
100. As he was so tired, he soon _____.
A. felt asleep B. fell sleep C. fall asleep D. fell asleep

GENERAL ENGLISH ANSWERS SET - 3

1. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. C	8. A
9. B	10. C	11. B	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. A	16. C
17. C	18. A	19. B	20. B	21. C	22. D	23. A	24. B
25. D	26. A	27. A	28. C	29. B	30. B	31. A	32. C
33. C	34. C	35. D	36. D	37. D	38. D	39. B	40. C
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. C	46. A	47. C	48. D
49. A	50. C	51. B	52. C	53. C	54. A	55. D	56. B
57. B	58. B	59. B	60. A	61. A	62. D	63. A	64. B
65. C	66. A	67. A	68. D	69. C	70. D	71. D	72. C
73. D	74. D	75. B	76. B	77. C	78. A	79. C	80. D
81. C	82. D	83. D	84. C	85. C	86. A	87. B	88. D
89. B	90. A	91. C	92. C	93. B	94. C	95. B	96. D
97. B	98. D	99. A	100. D				

Practice Test - General English - 3

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Direction: Fill up the blanks from the choices given

1. I am not a doctor ,————— ?
(A) aren't I (B) am n' t I (C) are I (D) am I
2. Few people were present ,————— ?
(A) weren't they (B) were they (C) wasn't they (D) was they
3. This is a wonderful opportunity ,————— ?
(A) isn't this (B) isn't it (C) is this (D) is it
4. He arrived ————— than I.
(A) latter (B) later (C) latest (D) last
5. He spent ————— money he had.
(A) a few (B) the few (C) a little (D) the little
6. Delhi is ————— from here than Bombay.
(A) further (B) farther (C) furthest (D) farthest
7. The Chief Minister as well as two of his ministers ————— present.
(A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) are
8. The robber together with his gang ————— captured .
(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) are
9. Five thousand rupees ————— collected from the public.
(A) were (B) was (C) have (D) have been
10. The cattle ————— in the field .
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) none of these
11. The police ————— vigilant .
(A) is (B) was (C) are (D) has been
12. Six feet ————— a good height for an Indian .
(A) are (B) is (C) have been (D) none of these
13. Pen and ink ————— what I want now .
(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) none of these
14. One of the ————— ————— injured during the match.
(A) players were (B) player were (C) players was (D) none of these
15. A lot of water ————— overflowed the tank.
(A) have (B) has (C) have been (D) were
16. A good many passengers ————— stranded on their way.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) has been

17. Shoes ——— very expensive now-a-days.
(A) are (B) is (C) was (D) has been
18. That pair of scissors ——— still useful.
(A) are (B) is (C) have been (D) none of these
19. Some of the water ——— spilt on the floor.
(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) none of these
20. I corrected ———.
(A) myself (B) himself (C) herself (D) Yourself

Direction: Spot the error

21. (A) The breakfast / (B) will be / (C) ready soon. / (D) no error
22. (A) Alps / (B) separate / (C) France and Italy. / (D) no error
23. (A) Godavary / (B) is / (C) the largest river in Andhra Pradesh. / (D) no error
24. (A) Many great ships / (B) cross / (C) Atlantic. / (D) no error
25. (A) I / (B) wish to visit / (C) Black Forest. / (D) no error
26. (A) I / (B) usually travel / (C) in Gurudev Express. / (D) no error
27. (A) Every evening / (B) he reads / (C) Bible. / (D) no error
28. (A) My son / (B) always keeps / (C) Encyclopaedia for reference. / (D) no error
29. (A) The USA and USSR / (B) are / (C) the greatest world powers. / (D) no error
30. (A) Raju / (B) is / (C) tallest boy in the class. / (D) no error

Direction: Provide suitable prepositions

31. She succumbed ——— the fatal disease .
(A) to (B) for (C) in (D) on
32. Don't tamper ——— the lock .
(A) with (B) in (C) on (D) for
33. He is thirsting ——— revenge .
(A) for (B) on (C) with (D) of
34. You should not trifle ——— the feeling of others .
(A) for (B) with (C) in (D) on
35. If you try, you can triumph ——— your difficulties .
(A) for (B) at (C) over (D) of
36. I am greatly pleased ——— him .
(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) with
37. I am greatly vexed ——— his behaviour .
(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) with
38. They vied ——— one another for the prize .
(A) with (B) in (C) for (D) at
39. You must write the answers ——— ink .
(A) with (B) in (C) for (D) of
40. He wrote answers ——— a pencil .
(A) with (B) for (C) of (D) by

Answers

1. D	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. B
8. A	9. B	10. B	11. C	12. B	13. A	14. C
15. B	16. B	17. A	18. B	19. A	20. A	21. A
22. A	23. A	24. C	25. C	26. C	27. C	28. C
29. A	30. C	31. A	32. A	33. A	34. B	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. A	39. B	40. A		

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15. They need help, _____ they?
A. doesn't B. do C. need D. don't
16. Poland is ----- European country.
A. a B. an C. the D. None
17. Fred has -----unusual job.
A. a B. an C. the D. None
18. There is ----university in this city.
A. a B. an C. the D. None
19. Your brother is in Canada, _____ he?
A. does B. is C. isn't D. doesn't
20. We will eat soon, _____ we?
A. won't B. eat C. do D. will
21. You smoke, _____ you?
A. smoke B. does C. don't D. are
22. George works _____ Saturday.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
23. Linda lives _____ New York.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
24. The dog sleeps _____ night.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
25. John does not go to school _____ July.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
26. Peter was born _____ March 27, 1985.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
27. Monica was born _____ May.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
28. Paul is _____ than Steve.
A. slowly B. slowest C. slower D. slow
29. My father hurt _____ in the kitchen.
A. itself B. themselves C. herself D. himself
30. I can't find the dictionary _____.
A. somewhere B. nowhere C. anywhere D. everywhere
31. A _____ of people like Chinese food.
A. lot B. lots C. much D. many
32. We have a friend _____ speaks Hindi.
A. which B. who C. how D. what

50. Jack, you are back again at last! We _____ you for such a long time.
A. have to see B. didn't see C. aren't seeing D. haven't seen
51. I _____ you are wrong.
A. know B. was knowing C. am knowing D. knew
52. I _____ anyone so amusingly absent-minded.
A. has never known B. have never known C. could never known D. never know
53. When I went in, he _____ a TV programme so intently that he didn't hear me.
A. watched B. was watching C. has been watching D. had watched
54. I've heard about the book, but I _____ it yet.
A. haven't read B. hadn't read C. don't read D. didn't read
55. My sister _____ to the theatre."
A. has been going B. went C. was going D. has gone
56. A few years ago you never _____ a woman standing in a bus.
A. have seen B. had seen C. could see D. saw
57. The dog is _____ than the hamster.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. None
58. Everyone in our family sings beautifully, but my mother is the _____ singer.
A. good B. better C. best D. None
59. A knife is _____ than a spoon.
A. dangerous B. more dangerous C. most dangerous D. None
60. I _____ him only if he hadn't been driving so fast.
A. will have followed B. had followed
C. would have been able to follow D. could follow
61. Even if I _____ the money, I wouldn't have given him any.
A. had B. had had C. would have D. have had
62. We would have gone alone if we _____ the way.
A. would have known B. would know C. knew D. had known
63. Which sentence is correct?
A. I waited for at the airport long eight hours. B. I waited for at the airport eight long hours.
C. I waited at the airport for eight long hours. D. At the airport for eight long hours I waited.
64. The driver _____ to read a newspaper while he _____ for the lights to change.
A. had started // waited B. started // was waiting
C. has started // has been waiting D. was starting // has waited
65. One of our lawyers _____ the case.
A. has been studying B. has studying C. was studied D. had studying

66. Keep me _____ on anything that happens while I'm away.
A.posted B.at bay C.sweet D.None
67. 'Do you want to hear what happened at the party last night?' 'Oh yes, I'm _____.
A.all thumbs B. all ears C. all eyes D. None
68. She really _____ for a time when her husband left her, but she's feeling much better now.
A.went through the mill B.went to her head
C.went through the motions D. None
69. The best way to _____ is to offer her a drink.
A.break the ice B.break the bank C.break the news D. None
70. Don't let fame/success _____
A.go to your head B.go to the dogs C.go through the mill D. None
71. A musician who plays the guitar
A. guitarest B. guitartist C. guitarist D. guitarman
72. A person who likes the ideology of capitalism
A. capitalee B. capitaler C. capitalist D. capitaliste
73. A decision _____ today.
A. must be made B. must be make C. must be maked D. must been made
- 74.. All the clocks _____.
A. were sat forward B. were set forward C. were setted forward D. were sit forward
75. Children _____ what they want to.
A. must be left did B. must be left do C. must be left to do D. must been left do
76. We were _____ as the prince and princess emerged from the palace.
A. wet behind the ears B.hard-nosed C. all eyes D. None
77. I'm _____. I never get to bed before 2 o'clock in the morning.
A. a dark horse B. a night owl C. a red herring D. None
78. I was just admiring your beautiful plants, Helen. You must have _____ fingers
A.brown B.green C. yellow D. None
79. I forgot my umbrella, and it was raining _____
A.birds and bees B.cows and pigs C.cats and dogs D. None
80. When was the convict _____ from prison?
A.released B.sentenced C.escaped D.captured
81. Annie _____ me with a smile when we met.
A.scolded B.pleaded C.begged D.greeted
82. There is a long _____ (line of people) at the ticket booth.
A.group B.crowd C.gang D.queue

83. After a day's work, they slept _____.
A.strangely B.slowly C.severely D.soundly
84. When it is quiet, we can hear the _____ of the clock.
A.whistling B.bleating C.hums D.ticking
85. A team of nurses assisted the _____ during the operation.
A.tutor B.surgeon C. judge D.porter
86. I saw two owls in that _____.
A.shell B.hive C. igloo D.tree
87. The little boy cried when the elephant began to _____.
A.grunt B.bray C.trumpet D.squeal
88. Most animals can swim right away _____ they go into water.
A. for the first time B. the first time C. when first D. when the first
89. It was about twelve o'clock _____ I finished writing the report.
A. when B. since C. while D. the time
90. Life in the future will certainly be different from what it is now, _____ point of view people may take.
A. the B. no matter C. whatever D. which ever
91. It is almost impossible to become skillful in speaking a language _____ you use it constantly.
A. without B. if not C. except D. unless
92. It must have rained, _____ the ground is so wet.
A. but B. for C. before D. after
93. It was too late, _____ they decided to spend the night at the foot of the mountain.
A. so B. as C. for D. unless
94. He didn't pass the exam. That was _____ he didn't study hard.
A. since B. as C. because D. for
95. There is no doubt _____ we will win.
A. whether B. if C. what D. that
96. _____ he returns, nothing can be done.
A. That B. Whether C. Until D. Till
97. This word can be used both as a noun _____ as a verb.
A. as well B. and C. or D. nor
98. _____ she will join us in the game is not decided yet.
A. If B. Whether C. Since D. While
99. Life without friends _____ families would be lonely.
A. or B. and C. but D. with
100. _____ happens, we'll continue with the experiment.
A. Wherever B. Whatever C. However D. Whoever

GENERAL ENGLISH ANSWERS SET - 4

1. B	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. C
9. C	10. D	11. D	12. A	13. C	14. A	15. D	16. A
17. B	18. A	19. C	20. A	21. C	22. B	23. C	24. A
25. C	26. B	27. C	28. C	29. D	30. C	31. A	32. B
33. C	34. B	35. C	36. A	37. D	38. B	39. B	40. B
41. D	42. A	43. D	44. C	45. A	46. B	47. D	48. C
49. B	50. D	51. A	52. B	53. B	54. A	55. D	56. D
57. B	58. C	59. B	60. C	61. B	62. D	63. C	64. B
65. A	66. A	67. B	68. A	69. A	70. A	71. C	72. C
73. A	74. B	75. C	76. D	77. B	78. B	79. C	80. A
81. D	82. D	83. D	84. D	85. B	86. D	87. C	88. B
89. A	90. C	91. D	92. B	93. A	94. C	95. D	96. C
97. B	98. B	99. A	100. B				

Practice Test - General English - 4

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Direction: Provide suitable prepositions.

1. He is averse ——— eating meat .
(A) of (B) in (C) at (D) to
2. I am confident ——— success .
(A) of (B) in (C) at (D) with
3. I do not correspond ——— him .
(A) to (B) at (C) with (D) by
4. This wing of the building correspond ——— the other .
(A) at (B) to (C) by (D) on
5. We decided ——— a picnic .
(A) upon (B) to (C) at (D) for
6. He was deprived ——— his titles .
(A) of (B) at (C) in (D) on
7. Please desist ——— the deed .
(A) at (B) of (C) from (D) by
8. I am eligible ——— promotion .
(A) by (B) on (C) in (D) for
9. My name has been excluded ——— the list .
(A) from (B) for (C) by (D) in
10. He was admitted ——— the class .
(A) from (B) to (C) in (D) for

Direction: Fill up the blanks.

11. That was a fine speech , ——— ?
(A) wasn't that (B) was that (C) wasn't it (D) was it
12. Let's play some game , ——— ?
(A) shall we (B) will you (C) do we (D) won't you
13. One of them was a doctor , ——— ?
(A) weren't they (B) were they (C) wasn't he (D) wasn't one
14. Let me allow to go out , ——— ?
(A) shall we (B) shall I (C) do you (D) don't you
15. If he got a job, he ——— support his family.
(A) can (B) could (C) could have (D) none of these
16. If he ——— a bird, he would fly.
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) are
17. Had I known this, I ——— him at a distance.
(A) will keep (B) would keep (C) would have kept (D) kept

18. If I ——— rich, I would help my relatives.
(A) is (B) was (C) were (D) are
19. It is time you ———.
(A) leave (B) had left (C) left (D) had been left
20. A group of people ——— standing at the street corner.
(A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) none of these
21. Some of the houses ——— not fit to live in.
(A) are (B) is (C) was (D) none of these.
22. Half of the apples ——— bad.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) none of these
23. The majority of the boys ——— playing football.
(A) likes (B) like (C) is liked (D) none of these
24. Many of the flowers ——— dead.
(A) are (B) is (C) was (D) none of these
25. Some of my clothing ——— damaged.
(A) has been (B) have been (C) were (D) none of these

Direction: Find out the error

26. (A) I / (B) like / (C) the foot ball. / (D) no error
27. (A) We / (B) shall go home / (C) for the Onam. / (D) no error
28. (A) He / (B) goes / (C) to the bed at ten. / (D) no error
29. (A) He took / (B) his MA / (C) from the Kerala University. / (D) no error
30. (A) He / (B) goes to school / (C) on the foot. / (D) no error
31. (A) The criminal / (B) was sent / (C) to the prison. / (D) no error
32. (A) I / (B) go to the school / (C) regularly. / (D) no error
33. (A) He / (B) gave the beggar / (C) an one rupee note. / (D) no error
34. (A) He saw / (B) a MLA / (C) at the meeting. (D) no error
35. (A) A red and white saree / (B) were / (C) packed. / (D) no error

Direction: Rewrite as directed.

36. They will finish the work. (Turn into passive)
(A) They will be finished by the work. (B) The work will finished by them.
(C) The work will be finished by them. (D) none of these
37. You ought to do it. (Turn into passive)
(A) It ought to be done by you. (B) It ought to do by you.
(C) You ought to be done. (D) none of these
38. Open the door. (Turn into passive)
(A) The door is opened. (B) Let the door be opened. (C) Let the door opened. (D) none of these
39. I saw him crossing the road. (Turn into passive)
(A) The road was crossed by him. (B) It was being crossed by the road.
(C) He was seen crossing the road. (D) I was being crossed the road.
40. I saw him cross the road. (Turn into passive)
(A) He was seen to cross the road. (B) The road was crossed by him .
(C) He was crossed the road by him . (D) none of these

Answers

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. C
8. D	9. A	10. B	11. C	12. A	13. C	14. B
15. B	16. C	17. C	18. C	19. C	20. B	21. A
22. B	23. B	24. A	25. A	26. C	27. C	28. C
29. C	30. C	31. C	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. B
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 5

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Direction: Find out the error in the sentences given.

1. (A) No boy in the class / (B) is so tall / (C) as Raju. / (D) no error
2. (A) Raju is / (B) taller than / (C) any boy in the class./ (D) no error
3. (A) Very few / (B) boy in the class / (C) are so tall as Raju. / (D) no error
4. (A) Raju is taller than / (B) most students / (C) in the class. / (D) no error
5. (A) The price of rice (B) is higher / (C) than wheat. / (D) no error

Direction: Pick out the most effective word from the choices.

6. I found your diary after you — the house.
(A) left (B) had left (C) were leaving (D) would leave
7. Sydney Carton, proposed to Lucio, but she — the offer of marriage.
(A) turned down (B) turned off (C) turned on (D) turned out
8. If he had applied for the post —.
(A) he got it (B) he will get it (C) he will have got it (D) he would have got it
9. We must — the lost time by hurrying up.
(A) make up for (B) make for (C) make out (D) make up
10. A daily is a paper that — every day.
(A) comes out (B) comes by (C) comes up (D) comes of
11. Please — the lights before going to bed.
(A) put off (B) put out (C) put on (D) put in
12. He — his father rather than his mother.
(A) takes in (B) takes down (C) takes off (D) takes after
13. If the work men had not been tired, they — the work.
(A) would have completed (B) would complete (C) will complete (D) will have completed
14. Hardly — see the picture.
(A) I can (B) I could (C) can I (D) can't I

Direction: Choose the correct word which very closely fits each definition.

15. One who hates mankind is a —.
(A) philanthrope (B) misanthrope (C) cynic (D) sadist
16. A cartographer makes —.
(A) maps (B) cartoons (C) cartons (D) carts
17. A place where coins are made is called —.
(A) dock (B) drapery (C) mint (D) granary
18. The study of human races is —.
(A) Human physiology (B) Anatomy (C) Anthropology (D) None of these
19. Murder of one's father is called —.
(A) Genocide (B) homicide (C) suicide (D) patricide
20. A person who knows many languages is called —.
(A) illiterate (B) literate (C) bilingual (D) multi lingual

21. A journey by sea is called _____.
(A) voyage (B) gliding (C) flight (D) skating
22. The study of the origin and history of words is _____.
(A) Etymology (B) Entomology (C) Phonology (D) Phonetics

Direction: Use prepositions wherever necessary

23. I am grateful _____ you for your help .
(A) for (B) to (C) on (D) upon
24. Please excuse me _____ the delay .
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) on
25. He is inconsistent _____ his actions .
(A) in (B) for (C) on (D) by
26. Independent _____ help, he solved the problem .
(A) in (B) of (C) by (D) for
27. He is incapable _____ any action .
(A) of (B) in (C) on (D) by
28. The food is infected _____ germs .
(A) on (B) by (C) for (D) with
29. Sweets are injurious _____ health .
(A) with (B) to (C) for (D) on
30. I inspired him _____ hope .
(A) with (B) in (C) from (D) on
31. They imposed a heavy fine _____ the driver .
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) from
32. You should adhere _____ the discipline of the college.
(A) to (B) on (C) upon (D) at

Direction: Fill up the blanks using the words given in the choices

33. We must explore _____ sources of energy as our supply of fossil fuel has been _____.
(A) alternate, depleted (B) guaranteed, over (C) natural, exhausted (D) sufficient, increased
34. The activities of the association have _____ from the _____ objectives set for it in the initial years.
(A) grown, simple (B) deviated, original (C) details, grand (D) emerged, total
35. The hunter was attacked by a _____ of wolves.
(A) herd (B) gang (C) pack (D) flock
36. He has a good _____ over the ancient language too.
(A) authority (B) command (C) knowledge (D) information
37. The construction of the house has been _____ because of the _____ of the cement in the market.
(A) held, non availability (B) denied, restrictions
(C) hampered, shortage (D) completed, lack

Direction: Rewrite as directed

38. Amy and her brother Tom are known for their 'tall talk'. (The idiom means)
(A) high pitch talk (B) talking in low voice (C) unclear talk (D) boastful talk
39. The idiom 'a brain wave' means:
(A) silly idea (B) silent (C) loud (D) sudden inspiration
40. The offer 'holds good' for two days. ('Holds good' means:)
(A) will be ready (B) will be valid (C) will be withheld (D) will be stopped

Answers

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. A
8. C	9. A	10. A	11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C
15. B	16. A	17. C	18. C	19. D	20. D	21. A
22. A	23. B	24. C	25. A	26. B	27. A	28. D
29. B	30. A	31. C	32. A	33. C	34. C	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. D	39. D	40. B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 6

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Direction: Fill up the blanks

1. Recently he has been 'giving himself airs'. ('Giving himself airs' means:)
(A) establishing (B) behaving politely (C) getting treated (D) behaving arrogantly
2. _____ is an illusion usually associated with deserts.
(A) Mirage (B) Montage (C) Vintage (D) Melange
3. To be _____ I think you did not do the right thing.
(A) clever (B) free (C) frank (D) straight
4. Being awarded an Oscar marked a _____ in her life.
(A) yardstick (B) milestone (C) sign – post (D) memorial
5. Good restaurants serving pure vegetarian food are very hard to _____.
(A) come by (B) get in (C) go through (D) take to
6. If you want to save money, you must _____ the shopping you do.
(A) cut down on (B) increase (C) put up with (D) add on
7. The closest meaning of the word 'mania'.
(A) greatness (B) fame (C) madness (D) foolishness
8. Having been born in a good family, she is _____ rich to beg.
(A) very (B) too (C) greatly (D) plenty
9. It is possible to satisfy one's _____ by doing some extra work.
(A) pride (B) wants (C) desires (D) heart
10. If 'GOAL' means object of effort, then 'GAOL' means:
(A) a soup (B) a bird (C) a prison (D) an image
11. I escaped by the skin of my _____.
(A) nose (B) teeth (C) ears (D) hand
12. I hope I _____ succeed.
(A) will (B) would (C) shall (D) should
13. They come to her every day _____.
(A) didn't they (B) did they (C) have they (D) don't they
14. She has always had _____ distrust of strangers.
(A) deep (B) the deep (C) a deep (D) an deep
15. The word 'mock' means
(A) intimate (B) steal (C) ridicule (D) mimic

Direction: Give suitable prepositions

16. I have invited him _____ the wedding .
(A) with (B) to (C) at (D) for
17. He was involved _____ the conspiracy .
(A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with
18. The statement is not relevant _____ the context .
(A) to (B) for (C) at (D) with
19. I am obliged _____ you for your help .
(A) in (B) for (C) from (D) to
20. I parted _____ my friend at the station .
(A) with (B) from (C) to (D) for

21. The miser does not part ——— money .
(A) in (B) by (C) on (D) with
22. The teacher is popular ——— the students .
(A) with (B) in (C) on (D) for
23. They supply us ——— rice .
(A) to (B) with (C) for (D) on
24. They supply rice ——— us .
(A) to (B) for (C) with (D) at
25. The principal served a notice ——— me .
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) by

Direction: Find out the error

26. (A) Higher we go / (B) the cooler / (C) we feel. / (D) no error
27. (A) He speaks / (B) an excellent / (C) English. / (D) no error
28. (A) My father / (B) enjoys / (C) a very good health. / (D) no error
29. (A) He / (B) behaves as if / (C) he was a king. / (D) no error

Direction: Rewrite as directed

30. You must shut these doors. (Change into passive)
(A) These doors could be shut. (B) These doors is to be shut.
(C) These doors must have been shut. (D) These doors must be shut.
31. "I took it home with me", she said. (Change into indirect speech)
(A) She said that she had taken it home with her.
(B) She exclaimed that she had taken it with her to her.
(C) She said that she had it home.
(D) She said that she had been taking it to her home.
32. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) He has finished his work yesterday. (B) He have finished his work yesterday.
(C) He was finished his work yesterday. (D) He finished his work yesterday.
33. Change into indirect speech: 'Oh dear! I've lost my purse', she said.
(A) She said that she lost her purse. (B) She exclaimed that she had lost her purse.
(C) She said that she had lost her purse. (D) She expressed that she had lost her purse.
34. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) The committee are in session. (B) The committee is in session.
(C) The committee were in session. (D) The committee to be in session.
35. The opposite of 'vice' is:
(A) wickedness (B) goodness (C) virtue (D) silence
36. The idiom '*storm in the tea cup*' means:
(A) no fuss over trivial matter (B) big fuss over trivial matter
(C) clear idea (D) sudden inspiration
37. The mansion was '*pulled down*' to make way for a housing complex. The words italicised means:
(A) brought (B) constructed (C) demolished (D) broken
38. Most of the people in India live '*from hand to mouth*'. The closest meaning to this idiom is:
(A) a life of plenty providing for the future. (B) with moderate provision for the future.
(C) without any provision for the future. (D) with some provision for the future.
39. The phrase '*bag and baggage*' means:
(A) bagful (B) partially (C) completely (D) incomplete
40. Which among the following words means "understand fully"?
(A) Apprehend (B) Pretend (C) Imply (D) Comprehend

Answers

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. A	6. A	7. C
8. B	9. B	10. C	11. B	12. A	13. D	14. C
15. C	16. B	17. A	18. A	19. D	20. B	21. D
22. A	23. B	24. A	25. C	26. A	27. B	28. C
29. C	30. D	31. A	32. D	33. B	34. B	35. C
36. B	37. C	38. C	39. C	40. D		

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Practice Test - General English - 7

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill in the blanks using the suitable words in the choices.

1. Be careful when you cross the road , _____ ?
(A) will you (B) shall we (C) won't you (D) shall I
2. We need some money, _____ ?
(A) don't we (B) do we (C) needn't we (D) need we
3. Some of you are learning English, _____ ?
(A) wasn't he (B) aren't you (C) are you (D) was he
4. She looks ill, _____ ?
(A) don't she (B) does she (C) doesn't she (D) do she
5. Some of the food was wasted, _____ ?
(A) wasn't it (B) was it (C) were they (D) weren't they
6. She is _____ girl in the class.
(A) elder (B) the eldest (C) older (D) the oldest
7. Many a _____ injured.
(A) passengers were (B) passengers was (C) passenger were (D) passenger was
8. His speech was _____ too long .
(A) many (B) much (C) few (D) none of these
9. I gave him _____ money.
(A) any (B) few (C) a few (D) some
10. I have _____ faith in him than in you.
(A) lesser (B) less (C) lessest (D) none of these
11. Every boy _____ present.
(A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) have
12. Neither of them _____ given the correct answer.
(A) have (B) has (C) have been (D) were
13. I wish I _____ you.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) are
14. He is married _____.
(A) with my sister (B) my sister (C) to my sister (D) none of these
15. The moon as well as the stars _____.
(A) give light at night (B) do give light at night (C) gave light at night (D) gives light at night
16. The opposite of the word 'Acquitted' is _____.
(A) entrusted (B) convicted (C) exonerate (D) burned
17. Two men and a woman were killed in a _____ between a car and a jeep.
(A) strike (B) thrust (C) collision (D) collusion
18. Much water has _____ under the London bridge.
(A) flown (B) flowed (C) flew (D) followed
19. Sheele has two brothers . She does not like _____ of them .
(A) neither (B) any (C) either (D) none

20. Some rules are very rigid: others are _____.
(A) unrigid (B) hard and fast (C) loose (D) flexible
21. The door bell _____ for the last ten minutes .
(A) was ringing (B) is ringing (C) has been ringing (D) have been ringing
22. I have my bed room _____.
(A) on upstairs (B) in upstairs (C) at upstairs (D) upstairs
23. The girl was shivering _____ cold.
(A) in (B) by (C) with (D) of
24. "A friend in need is a friend _____".
(A) indeed (B) in truth (C) in fact (D) in action
25. I have lost my _____ of keys .
(A) collection (B) group (C) bunch (D) pieces
26. Sandeep speaks English _____.
(A) well (B) correct (C) good (D) best
27. The girl _____ her father last year.
(A) has lost (B) lost (C) had lost (D) have lost
28. I visit my parents on _____ Sundays .
(A) alternate (B) alternating (C) alternative (D) alternatively
29. The policeman asked me where _____.
(A) I am going (B) I was going (C) am I going (D) was I going
30. Rajan _____ to the Gymnasium three times a week .
(A) is usually going (B) is going usually (C) usually goes (D) will go usually
31. The walls are dirty . It is time we _____ them .
(A) paint (B) must paint (C) ought to paint (D) painted

Find out the error in the sentences:

32. (A) I / (B) have seen / (C) the film yesterday. / (D) no error
33. (A) I / (B) am working here / (C) for five years. / (D) no error
34. (A) I / (B) have been working / (C) here. / (D) no error
35. (A) I / (B) will / (C) go there. (D) no error
36. (A) Second one / (B) from the left / (C) is my cousin. / (D) no error

Rewrite as directed:

37. Find out the correct sentence
(A) French speak the French. (B) The French speak the French.
(C) The French speak French language. (D) The French speak French.
38. He writes poems (Turn into passive)
(A) He is written by poems. (B) Poems are written by him.
(C) It is written poems. (D) None of these
39. How do they teach you grammar? (Turn into passive)
(A) How are you taught grammar ? (B) How do they taught grammar ?
(C) How do you teach grammar ? (D) none of these
40. Did the noise frighten you ? (Turn into passive)
(A) Were you frightened by the noise ? (B) Did you frighten the noise ?
(C) Was the noise frightened by you ? (D) none of these

Answers

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. A	6. D	7. D
8. B	9. D	10. B	11. B	12. B	13. B	14. C
15. D	16. B	17. C	18. B	19. C	20. D	21. C
22. D	23. C	24. A	25. C	26. A	27. B	28. A
29. B	30. C	31. D	32. B	33. B	34. B	35. B
36. A	37. D	38. B	39. A	40. A		

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Practice Test - General English - 8

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Give suitable prepositions:

1. The principal served a notice ——— me .
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) by
2. He served me ——— a notice .
(A) for (B) to (C) with (D) on
3. You are prevented ——— entering the class .
(A) for (B) to (C) in (D) from
4. You are forbidden ——— enter the class .
(A) from (B) in (C) to (D) by
5. They protested ——— the new tax .
(A) against (B) from (C) in (D) for
6. You should refrain ——— bad company .
(A) to (B) from (C) against (D) on
7. He was relieved ——— his duties .
(A) of (B) from (C) in (D) with
8. I repent ——— my quarrel with you .
(A) in (B) of (C) at (D) to
9. The thieves robbed me ——— my purse .
(A) from (B) of (C) in (D) towards
10. I am sick ——— this idle life .
(A) of (B) in (C) on (D) with

In the sentences, find out in which part is the error:

11. (A) She / (B) can play / (C) violin very well. / (D) no error
12. (A) He / (B) does not know / (C) the English alphabets. / (D) no error
13. (A) I / (B) shall return the camera / (C) after five days. / (D) no error
14. (A) He speaks / (B) the English / (C) fluently. / (D) no error
15. (A) I / (B) travelled / (C) by Kishore's car. / (D) no error
16. (A) We / (B) went there / (C) on last Tuesday. / (D) no error
17. (A) They / (B) climbed / (C) the Everest. / (D) no error
18. (A) He / (B) was hung / (C) for murder. / (D) no error

Complete the sentences by filling the blanks with appropriate words in the choices:

19. I am too impatient ——— ?
(A) am n' t I (B) are n' t I (C) am I (D) are I
20. The furniture ——— to be delivered today .
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) were
21. I would have helped my neighbour if ——— .
(A) he will have helped me (B) he would help me
(C) he has helped me (D) he had helped me

22. Where ——— ?
(A) are you (B) has you been (C) you are (D) none of these
23. There's someone ——— outside the window .
(A) is standing (B) stands (C) stood (D) standing
24. It ——— raining for three days here .
(A) is (B) will be (C) has been (D) none of these
25. Some pictures are vivid , but certain others ———.
(A) unvivid (B) stable (C) handsome (D) vague
26. It is a ——— told by an idiot .
(A) tail (B) tile (C) tale (D) none of these
27. One of the boys ——— got high marks .
(A) will (B) have (C) has (D) will have
28. The fire force arrived and **extinguished** the fire . (Choose the correct phrase)
(A) put off (B) put of (C) put out (D) quenched
29. Take an umbrella in case ———.
(A) it rains (B) it has rained (C) it might rain (D) rained
30. Where ——— all the rivers gone ?
(A) is (B) do (C) did (D) have
31. Abraham Lincoln **put an end** to slavery . (words in bold means:)
(A) for ever (B) turning (C) abolished (D) none of these
32. When ——— we meet again ?
(A) would (B) are (C) shall (D) none of these
33. Mary declared that the book was not ———.
(A) our (B) her (C) your (D) hers
34. ——— we work hard, we will not be successful.
(A) if (B) although (C) because (D) unless
35. "To make out" means ———.
(A) to produce (B) to send out (C) to understand (D) to defeat
36. Seeing is ———.
(A) believe (B) believing (C) to believe (D) believed
37. A group of men ——— creating trouble .
(A) was (B) were (C) being (D) have been
38. When your friend is not an optimistic person , you call him ———.
(A) un optimistic (B) ophthalmic (C) pessimistic (D) disoptimistic
39. I have been visiting Chennai ——— my childhood .
(A) since (B) for (C) on (D) at
40. I congratulated my friend ——— his success.
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) about

Answers

1.C	2.B	3.D	4.C	5.A	6.B	7.A
8.B	9.B	10.A	11.C	12.C	13.C	14.B
15.C	16.C	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.A	21.D
22.A	23.D	24.C	25.D	26.C	27.C	28.C
29.A	30.D	31.C	32.C	33.D	34.D	35.C
36.B	37.A	38.C	39.A	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 9

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Sport the Error:

1. (A) You / (B) will be punished / (C) if you will come late. / (D) no error
2. (A) I / (B) would resign / (C) if I am you. / (D) no error
3. (A) I / (B) wish / (C) I have a car. / (D) no error
4. (A) It is time / (B) we / (C) leave. / (D) no error
5. (A) I ran / (B) fast and / (C) I could catch the bus. / (D) no error
6. (A) I want / (B) that you should / (C) work hard. / (D) no error
7. (A) I suggest / (B) you to see / (C) a doctor. / (D) no error
8. (A) The teacher made / (B) the boys to sweep / (C) the class room. (D) no error

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

9. We saw no-one we knew, —————?
(A) didn't one (B) did we (C) didn't we (D) didn't one
10. Iraq war was ————— one sided affair.
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) that
11. These are the books without ————— you can not write the examination.
(A) that (B) whom (C) who (D) which
12. If I were you, I ————— that scooter.
(A) will not buy (B) wouldn't buy (C) shall not buy (D) didn't buy
13. My sister is very good ————— cooking.
(A) in (B) about (C) at (D) for
14. That girl isn't very attractive, —————?
(A) is that (B) is it (C) isn't she (D) is she
15. Of my three daughters she is —————.
(A) elder (B) the eldest (C) older (D) oldest
16. This way is ————— the best.
(A) much (B) many (C) a few (D) none of these
17. Mary is ————— older than what she appears.
(A) many (B) much (C) very few (D) none of these
18. There are ————— than twenty boys in the class.
(A) lesser (B) less (C) few (D) fewer
19. Has anyone ever called you a fool ? (Turn into passive)
(A) Have you ever been called a fool ? (B) Has you ever called a fool ?
(C) Were you ever called a fool ? (D) none of these
20. Most of the houses in this street ————— new.
(A) are (B) is (C) was (D) none of these
21. This is the matter ————— I am proud.
(A) which (B) that (C) who (D) of which

22. There are ——— interesting poems in this collection .
(A) any (B) neither (C) some (D) an
23. I wish I ——— a computer .
(A) had (B) have (C) will have (D) would have
24. He wore a mask so that nobody ——— him .
(A) would recognize (B) won't recognize (C) can recognize (D) may recognize
25. I will give my telephone number ——— to contact me .
(A) in case you will need (B) in case you would need
(C) in case you need (D) in case you may need
26. The new manager has ——— many changes .
(A) brought about (B) brought round (C) brought up (D) brought off
27. When I came in , a cat ——— in my chair .
(A) sleeping (B) is sleeping (C) slept (D) was sleeping
28. You should bring your hall ticket with you to the examination hall ——— you will not be allowed to enter the hall .
(A) as a result (B) if so (C) otherwise (D) however
29. I spoke to her ——— .
(A) in the telephone (B) on the telephone (C) by the telephone (D) with the telephone
30. They went home after they ——— their work .
(A) finished (B) had finished (C) were finished (D) would finish
31. A collection of cattle is ——— .
(A) crowd (B) flock (C) pack (D) herd
32. A baby horse is called ——— .
(A) calf (B) kid (C) foal (D) cub
33. The table is made ——— wood .
(A) in (B) with (C) by (D) of
34. The old man is accused ——— stealing .
(A) of (B) with (C) for (D) in
35. I visited ——— University of Harward in the USA .
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) none of these
36. I would have helped my neighbour if ——— .
(A) he will have helped me (B) he would help me
(C) he has helped me (D) he had helped me
37. I have been getting my life ——— recently .
(A) organize (B) organizing (C) organized (D) has organized
38. A person who is absent minded often ——— things .
(A) remembers (B) recalls (C) ignores (D) forgets
39. Neither the commander nor his soldiers ——— to blame.
(A) is (B) are (C) am (D) has
40. Stars ——— in the sky .
(A) twinkled (B) twinkles (C) twinkle (D) twinkling

Answer

1.C	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.B	7.B
8.B	9.B	10.A	11.D	12.B	13.C	14.D
15.B	16.A	17.B	18.D	19.A	20.A	21.D
22.C	23.A	24.A	25.C	26.A	27.D	28.C
29.B	30.B	31.D	32.C	33.D	34.A	35.C
36.D	37.C	38.C	39.B	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 9

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Sport the Error:

1. (A) You / (B) will be punished / (C) if you will come late. / (D) no error
2. (A) I / (B) would resign / (C) if I am you. / (D) no error
3. (A) I / (B) wish / (C) I have a car. / (D) no error
4. (A) It is time / (B) we / (C) leave. / (D) no error
5. (A) I ran / (B) fast and / (C) I could catch the bus. / (D) no error
6. (A) I want / (B) that you should / (C) work hard. / (D) no error
7. (A) I suggest / (B) you to see / (C) a doctor. / (D) no error
8. (A) The teacher made / (B) the boys to sweep / (C) the class room. (D) no error

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

9. We saw no-one we knew, —————?
(A) didn't one (B) did we (C) didn't we (D) didn't one
10. Iraq war was ——— one sided affair .
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) that
11. These are the books without ——— you can not write the examination .
(A) that (B) whom (C) who (D) which
12. If I were you, I ——— that scooter .
(A) will not buy (B) wouldn't buy (C) shall not buy (D) didn't buy
13. My sister is very good ——— cooking .
(A) in (B) about (C) at (D) for
14. That girl isn't very attractive, ———?
(A) is that (B) is it (C) isn't she (D) is she
15. Of my three daughters she is ———.
(A) elder (B) the eldest (C) older (D) oldest
16. This way is ——— the best.
(A) much (B) many (C) a few (D) none of these
17. Mary is ——— older than what she appears.
(A) many (B) much (C) very few (D) none of these
18. There are ——— than twenty boys in the class.
(A) lesser (B) less (C) few (D) fewer
19. Has anyone ever called you a fool ? (Turn into passive)
(A) Have you ever been called a fool ? (B) Has you ever called a fool ?
(C) Were you ever called a fool ? (D) none of these
20. Most of the houses in this street ——— new.
(A) are (B) is (C) was (D) none of these
21. This is the matter ——— I am proud.
(A) which (B) that (C) who (D) of which

22. There are ——— interesting poems in this collection .
(A) any (B) neither (C) some (D) an
23. I wish I ——— a computer .
(A) had (B) have (C) will have (D) would have
24. He wore a mask so that nobody ——— him .
(A) would recognize (B) won't recognize (C) can recognize (D) may recognize
25. I will give my telephone number ——— to contact me .
(A) in case you will need (B) in case you would need
(C) in case you need (D) in case you may need
26. The new manager has ——— many changes .
(A) brought about (B) brought round (C) brought up (D) brought off
27. When I came in , a cat ——— in my chair .
(A) sleeping (B) is sleeping (C) slept (D) was sleeping
28. You should bring your hall ticket with you to the examination hall ——— you will not be allowed to enter the hall .
(A) as a result (B) if so (C) otherwise (D) however
29. I spoke to her ———.
(A) in the telephone (B) on the telephone (C) by the telephone (D) with the telephone
30. They went home after they ——— their work .
(A) finished (B) had finished (C) were finished (D) would finish
31. A collection of cattle is ———.
(A) crowd (B) flock (C) pack (D) herd
32. A baby horse is called ———.
(A) calf (B) kid (C) foal (D) cub
33. The table is made ——— wood .
(A) in (B) with (C) by (D) of
34. The old man is accused ——— stealing .
(A) of (B) with (C) for (D) in
35. I visited ——— University of Harward in the USA .
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) none of these
36. I would have helped my neighbour if ———.
(A) he will have helped me (B) he would help me
(C) he has helped me (D) he had helped me
37. I have been getting my life ——— recently .
(A) organize (B) organizing (C) organized (D) has organized
38. A person who is absent minded often ——— things .
(A) remembers (B) recalls (C) ignores (D) forgets
39. Neither the commander nor his soldiers ——— to blame.
(A) is (B) are (C) am (D) has
40. Stars ——— in the sky .
(A) twinkled (B) twinkles (C) twinkle (D) twinkling

Answer

1.C	2.C	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.B	7.B
8.B	9.B	10.A	11.D	12.B	13.C	14.D
15.B	16.A	17.B	18.D	19.A	20.A	21.D
22.C	23.A	24.A	25.C	26.A	27.D	28.C
29.B	30.B	31.D	32.C	33.D	34.A	35.C
36.D	37.C	38.C	39.B	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 10

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the error:

1. (A) She called / (B) him / (C) as a fool. (D) no error
2. (A) He / (B) discussed / (C) about the matter. / (D) no error
3. (A) He / (B) requested / (C) for my help. (D) no error
4. (A) He / (B) entered in to / (C) the hall. (D) no error
5. (A) He / (B) entered into / (C) an argument. (D) no error
6. (A) He / (B) did not attend / (C) to the party. / (D) No error
7. (A) He / (B) has married / (C) with his classmate. / (D) no error
8. (A) He / (B) was married / (C) to his classmate. / (D) no error
9. (A) There are / (B) many deers / (C) in the zoo. (D) no error
10. (A) I / (B) have bought / (C) two dozens oranges. / (D) no error

Provide suitable prepositions:

11. I congratulated my friend ——— his success.
(A) for (B) in (C) on (D) about
12. You should abstain ——— violence.
(A) of (B) from (C) at (D) to
13. Though poor, he keeps ——— appearance .
(A) by (B) in (C) up (D) with
14. He met ——— an accident .
(A) with (B) by (C) in (D) from
15. I don' t like to deal ——— him .
(A) with (B) in (C) for (D) up
16. They deal ——— electrical goods .
(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) with
17. He is always confined ——— his room .
(A) to (B) with (C) in (D) for
18. I prefer coffee ——— tea.
(A) on (B) with (C) to (D) for
19. Give me a chair to sit ———.
(A) on (B) in (C) with (D) of
20. Do you want to sit ——— an arm chair ?
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) for

Rewrite as directed:

21. It was very heavy. He cannot lift it. (Combine these two sentences with “too ——— to”)
(A) It was too heavy to lift it. (B) It too was heavy lift to lift.
(C) It was too heavy for him to lift it. (D) He was too heavy to lift it.

22. He was too tired to walk. (Use "so — that")
(A) He was so tired that to walk. (B) He was so tired that he could not walk.
(C) He was so tired that he could walk. (D) He was so too tired that he could walk.
23. He is very strong. He can lift the trunk. (Use "enough")
(A) He is enough strong to lift the trunk. (B) He is enough strong lift the trunk.
(C) He is strong enough to lift the trunk. (D) He is strong enough lift the trunk.
24. To steal is wrong. (Begin the sentence with 'it')
(A) It to steal is wrong. (B) It is to steal wrong. (C) It is wrong to steal. (D) It is wrong steal.
25. He was rude to say that. (Begin the sentence with 'it')
(A) It was rude to say that. (B) It to say that is rude.
(C) It was rude of him to say that. (D) It say that was rude

Fill up the blanks:

26. Have you read any novels ———?
(A) last (B) lastly (C) late (D) lately
27. Father comes ——— at five o' clock.
(A) to home (B) home (C) at home (D) none of these
28. ——— attention to what I am saying.
(A) give (B) pay (C) bring (D) none of these
29. The sick person ——— on the bed.
(A) lay (B) laid (C) lie (D) none of these
30. Of my three sons David is ———.
(A) elder (B) the elder (C) eldest (D) the eldest
31. Much of the countryside ——— under water.
(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) none of these
32. Much of the furniture ——— old fashioned.
(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) none of these
33. More than one person ——— feared to be drowned .
(A) are (B) has (C) have (D) is
34. Children ——— afraid of the dark .
(A) were (B) are (C) am (D) is
35. I am too impatient , ——— ?
(A) aren't I (B) am n' t I ? (C) isn't I ? (D) do I ?
36. He is the person ——— saved the child .
(A) which (B) whom (C) who (D) what
37. The synonym of 'fire' is:
(A) tire (B) liar (C) praise (D) dismiss
38. Twelve inches make ———.
(A) the foot (B) a foot (C) the feet (D) a feet
39. Please ask ———.
(A) whether the train is likely to be late (B) whether is the train likely to be late
(C) whether the train was likely to be late (D) whether was the train likely to be late
40. The foreigner had ——— set foot on the street when he was knocked down by a car.
(A) as soon as (B) almost (C) hardly (D) no sooner

Answers

1.C	2.C	3.C	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.C
8.D	9.B	10.C	11.C	12.B	13.C	14.A
15.A	16.C	17.A	18.C	19.A	20.B	21.C
22.B	23.C	24.C	25.C	26.D	27.B	28.B
29.A	30.D	31.A	32.A	33.B	34.B	35.A
36.C	37.D	38.B	39.A	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 11

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the error:

1. (A) He / (B) is / (C) good in mathematics. (D) no error
2. (A) The soil of Kuttanad / (B) is / (C) more fertile than Kottayam. (D) no error
3. (A) I heard / (B) all what / (C) she said. / (D) no error
4. (A) When he saw me / (B) he / (C) wished me. (D) no error
5. (A) My room / (B) is / (C) on upstairs. (D) no error
6. (A) He / (B) is / (C) my cousin brother. (D) no error
7. (A) He prevented / (B) me / (C) to go there. (D) no error
8. (A) He / (B) robbed / (C) my watch. ? (D) no error
9. (A) He / (B) has / (C) curly hairs. (D) / (D) no error
10. (A) Tell me / (B) the content / (C) of the letter. / (D) no error

Give suitable prepositions:

11. The student sat ——— the desk .
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) by
12. He is going to sit ——— an examination .
(A) at (B) for (C) on (D) in
13. Give me a pen to write ——— .
(A) with (B) on (C) in (D) for
14. These are the things I am ignorant ——— .
(A) in (B) of (C) about (D) to
15. I cannot put up ——— this nonsense .
(A) to (B) on (C) with (D) in
16. I have many letters to reply ——— .
(A) to (B) for (C) with (D) on
17. I have some business to attend ——— .
(A) for (B) to (C) with (D) by
18. I have two children to look ——— .
(A) for (B) at (C) after (D) down
19. I look ——— to my brother as my guardian .
(A) up (B) at (C) for (D) upon
20. Poets compare life ——— a long journey .
(A) at (B) to (C) for (D) in

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate choices:

21. A group of men ——— creating trouble .
(A) was (B) were (C) being (D) have been

22. — are you working for ?
(A) what (B) who (C) how (D) which
23. We have a friend — plays piano.
(A) what (B) which (C) that (D) who
24. Have a cup of tea, — ?
(A) Shall we (B) will you (C) would you (D) wouldn't you
25. There — a lot of water in the well.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) have
26. Mr.Smith is not —.
(A) home (B) in home (C) at home (D) for home
27. — your attention to your work.
(A) give (B) pay (C) bring (D) none of these
28. — the injured person on the rug.
(A) lie (B) lay (C) lays (D) none of these
29. He was — for murder.
(A) hang (B) hung (C) hanged (D) none of these
30. — you apologize, he won't forgive you.
(A) if (B) till (C) until (D) unless
31. One word for 'show in the form of a picture' is:
(A) describe (B) draw (C) depict (D) none of these
32. He has been sitting here — the last five hours.
(A) if (B) unless (C) since (D) for
33. A new series of hundred rupee notes — been issued.
(A) has (B) have (C) had (D) none of these
34. Had he applied, he — the job.
(A) would get (B) gets (C) would have got (D) will get
35. The word 'mock' means:
(A) intimate (B) steal (C) ridicule (D) none of these
36. Synonym of the word 'recur' is:
(A) reverse (B) repeat (C) receive (D) recede
37. The opposite of 'derange' is:
(A) arrange (B) disarrange (C) disorder (D) dislocate
38. I — walk ten miles without getting tired.
(A) might (B) could (C) may (D) can
39. Yesterday — European called at my house.
(A) an (B) the (C) a (D) none of these
40. Many Hindus study Sanskrit, but only — Muslims study it.
(A) few (B) a few (C) the few (D) none of these

ANSWER KEY

1.C	2.C	3.B	4.C	5.C	6.C	7.C
8.B	9.C	10.B	11.A	12.B	13.A	14.B
15.C	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.B	21.A
22.A	23.D	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.A	28.B
29.C	30.D	31.C	32.D	33.A	34.C	35.C
36.B	37.A	38.D	39.C	40.B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 12

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide suitable prepositions:

1. She is convinced — her mistakes .
(A) of (B) with (C) to (D) on
2. He is conversant — grammar .
(A) for (B) of (C) in (D) with
3. He persisted — his efforts .
(A) at (B) in (C) for (D) with
4. He insisted — my giving a reply .
(A) for (B) with (C) on (D) by
5. I am not accustomed — this way of life .
(A) to (B) for (C) with (D) on
6. He is very much attached — his father .
(A) with (B) to (C) in (D) against
7. The happy man is content — what he has .
(A) on (B) with (C) at (D) in
8. He is indifferent — his studies .
(A) to (B) with (C) for (D) by
9. She is good — Mathematics .
(A) in (B) for (C) at (D) with
10. He is innocent — the crime .
(A) for (B) of (C) in (D) to

Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

11. It is high time that we — the place.
(A) leave (B) left (C) have left (D) had left
12. — book you want is out of print.
(A) The (B) A (C) An (D) none of these
13. Let's go for a walk, — we?
(A) shall (B) shan't (C) will (D) would
14. This is the boy — all praise.
(A) whose (B) who (C) whom (D) whoever
15. He walks — he is drunk.
(A) though (B) as though (C) whether (D) however
16. I prefer the — proposition to the former.
(A) later (B) last (C) latter (D) latest
17. My uncle lives in the — house.
(A) nearest (B) near (C) next (D) nearer

18. The word "curtail" means:
(A) reduce (B) magnify (C) reject (D) resist
19. The opposite of "heavy" is :
(A) long (B) strong (C) light (D) weak
20. The meaning of "perceive" is:
(A) forget (B) observe (C) ignore (D) record
21. The opposite of "dense" is:
(A) thick (B) small (C) sparse (D) none of these
22. This is the first time that I ——— her song.
(A) have heard (B) heard (C) hear (D) had heard
23. This is the last time I ——— for you.
(A) pay (B) paid (C) have paid (D) have been paid
24. Is she here ———?
(A) yet (B) already (C) anything (D) none of these
25. There is ——— bread.
(A) no longer (B) no more (C) any longer (D) none of these
26. Let's buy a new sari with the annual bonus, ———?
(A) can we (B) don't we (C) shall we (D) can't we
27. It is one of the most interesting books I ———.
(A) ever read (B) had ever read (C) have ever read (D) can ever read
28. That is the last book I ——— from my friend.
(A) have got (B) had got (C) get (D) got
29. Much water ——— flowed under the bridge.
(A) have (B) had (C) has been (D) has
30. Everybody claims to be right, ——— ?
(A) isn't it (B) don't they (C) aren't they (D) won't they

Spot the error:

31. (A) Today I / (B) shall dine / (C) at my uncle's house. / (D) no error
32. (A) The judge / (B) has issued order / (C) for his arrest. / (D) no error
33. (A) His / (B) wages / (C) is low. / (D) no error
34. (A) There / (B) is / (C) no place in your compartment. / (D) no error
35. (A) He / (B) needs / (C) two pairs of shoes. / (D) no error
36. (A) Two third / (B) of the area / (C) is under water. / (D) no error
37. (A) Distribute / (B) these mangoes / (C) between four friends / (D) no error
38. (A) The two sisters / (B) help / (C) one another. / (D) no error
39. (A) Every poet and every artist / (B) was / (C) in their seat. / (D) no error
40. (A) He / (B) is / (C) junior than me. / (D) no error

ANSWER

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. A	6. B	7. B
8. A	9. C	10. B	11. B	12. A	13. A	14. C
15. B	16. C	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. B	21. C
22. A	23. A	24. A	25. B	26. C	27. C	28. C
29. D	30. B	31. C	32. B	33. C	34. C	35. C
36. A	37. C	38. C	39. B	40. C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 13

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Pick up from the answer choices one which complete the sentence correctly:

1. They don't work hard ——— ?
(A) do they (B) don't they (C) are they (D) aren't they
2. Tomorrow is a holiday, ——— ?
(A) is it (B) isn't it (C) does it (D) doesn't it
3. The boys have been playing ——— a long time.
(A) since (B) about (C) for (D) in
4. It ——— heavily when I woke up yesterday.
(A) is raining (B) was raining (C) has been raining (D) had been raining
5. If the driver ——— the brake, the car would have hit the man.
(A) did not apply (B) has not applied (C) had applied (D) had not applied
6. It was with great difficulty he gained entry to the auditorium, but he made a sudden ———.
(A) exit (B) departure (C) arrival (D) passage
7. I ——— him the truth, if I were you.
(A) will tell (B) would tell (C) told (D) shall tell
8. Would you mind ——— the door?
(A) to shut (B) to have shut (C) shut (D) shutting
9. I wish he ——— settle the issue soon.
(A) will (B) would (C) shall (D) may
10. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the people to ——— the cruelties of the British Authorities.
(A) put out (B) put up with (C) put off (D) put down
11. ——— is he up to?
(A) who (B) how (C) which (D) what
12. ——— exciting the journey was!
(A) Which (B) How (C) What (D) Where
13. When the teacher came to the class, the students ———.
(A) stand up (B) stood up (C) have stood up (D) are standing up
14. I ——— run fast when I was young.
(A) may (B) would (C) could (D) might
15. Lions and tigers are flesh-eating animals.
(A) Misanthropists (B) Utopians (C) Unanimous (D) Carnivorous
16. Brutus is ——— honourable man.
(A) an (B) a (C) the (D) that
17. Let us not confuse liberty ——— license.
(A) with (B) for (C) from (D) of

18. The rain was ——— heavy.
(A) quiet (B) quite (C) quite (D) quiet
19. I have ——— a mistake.
(A) done (B) did (C) make (D) made
20. I gave ——— my address.
(A) to her (B) her (C) with her (D) in her

Spot the Error:

21. (A) No less than fifteen / (B) students / (C) were absent. / (D) no error
22. (A) The rose / (B) smells / (C) sweetly. / (D) no error
23. (A) He said that / (B) he will attend / (C) the function. (D) no error
24. (A) Work hard / (B) lest / (C) you would fail. / (D) no error
25. (A) The mother / (B) forbade her daughter / (C) not to go there. / (D) no error
26. (A) One of my friends / (B) are / (C) a doctor. / (D) no error
27. (A) He / (B) is / (C) the most unique man. / (D) no error
28. (A) One of my brothers / (B) who is working in a bank / (C) is junior than me. / (D) no error
29. (A) He / (B) is only / (C) a six years old child. / (D) no error
30. (A) I / (B) have / (C) two sister - in - laws. / (D) no error

Use suitable prepositions

31. Everyone is liable ——— make mistakes .
(A) to (B) with (C) in (D) for
32. The workers are prejudiced ——— the new manager.
(A) in (B) with (C) for (D) against
33. We substitute tea ——— coffee .
(A) for (B) with (C) in (D) to
34. Coffee was replaced ——— tea .
(A) with (B) for (C) at (D) in
35. His character is devoid ——— vices .
(A) in (B) with (C) of (D) by
36. The chief guest gave ——— the prizes .
(A) away (B) for (C) to (D) in
37. He gave ——— his habit of smoking .
(A) in (B) up (C) away (D) by
38. That book abounds ——— mistakes .
(A) in (B) of (C) on (D) for
39. I cannot accede ——— your request .
(A) for (B) in (C) by (D) to
40. They ascribed the spread of cholera ——— impure water.
(A) to (B) in (C) by (D) with

ANSWERS

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. A	7. B
8. D	9. B	10. B	11. D	12. B	13. B	14. C
15. D	16. A	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B	21. A
22. C	23. B	24. C	25. C	26. B	27. C	28. C
29. C	30. C	31. A	32. D	33. A	34. A	35. C
36. A	37. B	38. A	39. D	40. A		

Practice Test - General English - 14

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the error, if any:

1. (A) He / (B) lay / (C) on the floor. / (D) no error
2. (A) My uncle/ (B) went / (C) to abroad. / (D) no error
3. (A) She / (B) is / (C) fifteen year old. / (D) no error
4. (A) He / (B) will consult you / (C) between 2 pm to 5 pm. / (D) no error
5. (A) You can not pass / (B) the examination / (C) unless you will study hard. / (D) no error
6. (A) He / (B) is elder than / (C) him by three years. / (D) no error
7. (A) He behaved / (B) me as if / (C) he is my boss. / (D) no error

Provide suitable propositions

8. He is bereaved ——— his only son .
(A) on (B) in (C) of (D) with
9. I availed myself ——— leave for two days .
(A) of (B) in (C) with (D) at
10. He broods ——— the loss of money .
(A) over (B) of (C) in (D) for
11. She burst ——— tears like a child .
(A) into (B) on (C) with (D) off
12. I called ——— my friend .
(A) on (B) off (C) in (D) at
13. I called ——— the doctor's house .
(A) on (B) at (C) off (D) of
14. The strike was called ——— .
(A) on (B) of (C) at (D) off

Rewrite as directed:

15. Rahul is very rich. He can buy a car. (Combine using 'Enough')
(A) Rahul is rich enough to buy a car. (B) Rahul is enough rich to buy a car.
(C) Rahul is enough rich and he can buy a car. (D) Rahul is very rich enough to buy a car.
16. When the police interrogated the thief, he 'made a clean breast of' everything.
(Meaning of the idiom underlined)
(A) pleaded innocent (B) denied (C) confessed (D) contradicted
17. Midhun said, "Do you enjoy cricket?" (Change into indirect speech)
(A) Midhun asked me if I enjoyed cricket. (B) Midhun asked me if I enjoy cricket.
(C) Midhun asked me if I did not enjoy cricket. (D) Midhun asked me if I had enjoyed cricket.
18. The news surprised everyone. (Turn to passive voice)
(A) Everyone has been surprised by the news. (B) Everyone is surprised by the news.

(C) Everyone was surprised by the news. (D) Everyone is being surprised by the news.

19. She said, "My husband has just been promoted." (Change into indirect speech)

- (A) She said that her husband has just been promoted.
(B) She said that her husband had just been promoted.
(C) She said that her husband was promoted.
(D) She said that her husband was being promoted.

20. The wall has been disfigured. (Change into active voice)

- (A) Someone disfigured the wall. (B) The wall is disfigured
(C) Someone has disfigured the wall. (D) Who disfigured the wall?

Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

21. It is five years ——— I retired.

- (A) after (B) when (C) from (D) since

22. Few students knew the answer, ———?

- (A) didn't they (B) did they (C) aren't they (D) isn't it

23. There weren't any hotels nearby, ———?

- (A) were they (B) was there (C) were there (D) wasn't it

24. Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the people to ——— the cruelties of the British Authorities.

- (A) put out (B) put up with (C) put off (D) put down

25. One of the animals in the zoo ——— dead.

- (A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have

26. This is the place ——— I saw the snake.

- (A) which (B) when (C) where (D) who

27. The approximate meaning of 'run-of-the-mill'.

- (A) running a mill (B) exciting (C) very important (D) ordinary

28. A doctor who attends to diseases of the skin:

- (A) geologist (B) ophthalmologist (C) dermatologist (D) psychiatrist

29. Opposite of the word 'rigid'.

- (A) Flexible (B) rough (C) smooth (D) soft

30. I accustomed to ——— what I think.

- (A) do (B) doing (C) does (D) did

31. I ——— see the dentist yesterday.

- (A) must (B) have to (C) had to (D) none of these

32. I drove there without ———.

- (A) to stop (B) stopping (C) stopped (D) none of these

33. _____ is difficult.
(A) The life (B) Life (C) A life (D) none of these
34. The people in this room _____ very friendly.
(A) is (B) are (C) has been (D) has
35. Long before the chief guest came, the students _____.
(A) were assembled (B) were assembling (C) have assembled (D) had assembled
36. Had he been careful, the accident _____.
(A) would have happened (B) would not have happened
(C) did not happen (D) had not happened
37. Ever since they got married, they _____ here.
(A) have been living (B) were living (C) had lived (D) had been living
38. _____ a good film on TV yesterday.
(A) There was (B) There is (C) There has been (D) There had been
39. Donkeys _____.
(A) chatter (B) coo (C) bray (D) mew
40. Bulls _____.
(A) grunt (B) bleat (C) bellow (D) buzz

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. C | 5. C | 6. B | 7. B |
| 8. C | 9. A | 10. A | 11. A | 12. A | 13. B | 14. D |
| 15. A | 16. C | 17. A | 18. C | 19. B | 20. C | 21. D |
| 22. B | 23. C | 24. B | 25. A | 26. C | 27. D | 28. C |
| 29. A | 30. B | 31. C | 32. B | 33. B | 34. B | 35. D |
| 36. B | 37. D | 38. A | 39. B | 40. C | | |

Practice Test - General English - 15

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1. Stars —— in the sky .
(A) twinkled (B) twinkles (C) twinkle (D) twinkling
2. In spite of very tight security , the prisoner —— from the jail .
(A) jumped (B) escaped (C) went (D) ran
3. The minister called —— the records .
(A) for (B) on (C) at (D) off
4. The workers clamoured —— higher wages .
(A) with (B) of (C) at (D) for
5. He always clings —— his ideals .
(A) to (B) on (C) for (D) over
6. I am not concerned —— the affair .
(A) for (B) with (C) at (D) of
7. I am concerned —— my son's affair .
(A) about (B) at (C) of (D) off
8. The prisoner was condemned —— death .
(A) with (B) to (C) of (D) on
9. You must conform —— the rules of the game .
(A) to (B) about (C) of (D) off
10. Some people cry —— democracy .
(A) down (B) of (C) to (D) for
11. I have dispensed —— the services of that typist .
(A) with (B) for (C) to (D) at
12. The table is made —— wood .
(A) of (B) from (C) for (D) with

13. Raju is not free on the 27th, we will have to find an _____ date.
(A) alternative (B) alternate (C) alter (D) none of these
14. He daren't face the enemy, _____?
(A) do he (B) dare he (C) don't he (D) daren't he
15. We need work hard, _____?
(A) needn't we (B) don't we (C) do we (D) need we
16. He ought to go now _____.
(A) ought he (B) oughtn't he (C) oughtn't to he (D) didn't he
17. We needn't wait long _____.
(A) do we (B) did we (C) need we (D) needn't we
18. We don't work hard _____.
(A) does we (B) do we (C) didn't we (D) did we
19. There _____ a dozen eggs in that basket.
(A) was (B) is (C) are (D) has
20. There _____ a pair of trousers in the wardrobe.
(A) were (B) was (C) have been (D) are
21. _____ there many guests at the wedding?
(A) Was (B) Were (C) Has (D) has been
22. This is the first time I _____ here.
(A) am (B) was (C) have been (D) has been
23. I have told you all _____ I knew.
(A) what (B) that (C) which (D) none of these
24. I am taking an umbrella in case it _____.
(A) has rained (B) rained (C) rains (D) rain
25. You had better _____ a doctor.
(A) to see (B) seeing (C) saw (D) see
26. It _____ rain this morning.
(A) can (B) is (C) was (D) could
27. He has _____ money.
(A) much (B) a lot of (C) a few (D) few
28. I looked at _____ in the mirror.
(A) me (B) myself (C) I (D) none of these
29. The winter is bound to be harsh; it is _____ necessary to save fuel.
(A) not (B) not at all (C) all the more (D) all the same
30. Everyone in my class _____ to learn computer programming.
(A) wish (B) wishing (C) wishes (D) have wished
31. Computer literacy is just a skill like _____ other.
(A) some (B) all (C) any (D) few
32. The elections are fast approaching, and it is time we set the ball _____.
(A) to roll (B) moving (C) rolling (D) playing
33. Work hard lest you _____.
(A) should fail in the test (B) will fail in the test (C) may fail in the test (D) failing in the test
34. _____ hay while the sun shines.
(A) Wash (B) Burn (C) Make (D) Pluck

Spot the Error:

35. (A) Trees / (B) drop its / (C) leaves in autumn. / (D) no error
36. (A) I / (B) don't / (C) know nothing. / (D) no error
37. (A) We intend / (B) to stay here / (C) a farther two weeks. / (D) no error
38. (A) Please don't / (B) mention about / (C) the incident again. / (D) no error
39. (A) She / (B) told to me / (C) to read it. / (D) no error
40. (A) The person / (B) who is standing / (C) besides the door is my brother. / (D) no error

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A | 6. B | 7. A |
| 8. B | 9. A | 10. A | 11. A | 12. A | 13. B | 14. B |
| 15. A | 16. B | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B | 21. B |
| 22. C | 23. B | 24. C | 25. D | 26. D | 27. B | 28. B |
| 29. C | 30. C | 31. C | 32. C | 33. A | 34. C | 35. B |
| 36. C | 37. C | 38. B | 39. B | 40. C | | |

Practice Test - General English - 16

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide suitable prepositions

1. The drink is made ——— fresh fruit and sugar .
(A) of (B) from (C) at (D) with
2. He embarked ——— some new business .
(A) on (B) with (C) in (D) for
3. He was enamoured ——— the girl .
(A) of (B) with (C) in (D) for
4. Don't encroach ——— my property .
(A) to (B) on (C) in (D) for
5. He enquired ——— me about the results .
(A) of (B) for (C) to (D) at
6. He glanced ——— me .
(A) at (B) for (C) of (D) with
7. I glanced ——— a few pages of the book .
(A) over (B) for (C) of (D) in
8. He informed me ——— the matter .
(A) on (B) for (C) in (D) of
9. He indulges ——— smoking .
(A) in (B) for (C) with (D) of
10. Don't interfere ——— other people's affairs .
(A) on (B) with (C) in (D) for

Spot the error:

11. (A) The two boys are / (B) like in looks, / (C) but not so personally. / (D) no error
12. (A) All that I have / (B) are / (C) yours. / (D) no error
13. (A) All children / (B) needs / (C) love. / (D) no error
14. (A) We do not allow / (B) to smoke / (C) in the kitchen. / (D) no error
15. (A) Geetha is (B) comparatively (C) weaker in music. (D) no error
16. (A) Her beauty (B) is (C) most unique (D) no error
17. (A) You are (B) older than (C) him. (D) no error
18. (A) None of (B) these two books (C) are yours. (D) no error
19. (A) He is (B) poorer than (C) me. (D) no error
20. (A) He and (B) myself (C) went to Simla. (D) no error

Fill up the blanks with the choices given:

21. My brother has got a new ———.
- (A) work (B) job (C) a piece of job (D) none of these

22. Please explain ——— what you want.
(A) me (B) to me (C) in me (D) with me
23. I object to ——— them my age.
(A) tell (B) in telling (C) telling (D) told
24. I will ask you ——— I need help.
(A) in case (B) if (C) in case of (D) none of these
25. Who is that ? ——— is John.
(A) He (B) It (C) This (D) Those
26. It is ages since she ———.
(A) has arrived (B) arrives (C) arrived (D) had arrived
27. We waited one and a half ———.
(A) hour (B) hours (C) houred (D) hourly
28. It is time they ——— home.
(A) go (B) goes (C) to go (D) went
29. George ran faster than ———.
(A) me (B) him (C) them (D) I
30. Here is a boy ——— is good at sports.
(A) whom (B) who (C) whose (D) none of these
31. Each man and each woman ——— a vote.
(A) have (B) has (C) is (D) was
32. If you are tired go and ——— down.
(A) lay (B) lie (C) laid (D) lays
33. Rome was not built in a ———.
(A) week (B) month (C) day (D) year
34. The thief was slippery as ———.
(A) the pavement (B) an eel (C) a cat (D) a bird
35. Invest your money carefully lest you ———.
(A) will regret later (B) should regret later (C) can regret later (D) may regret later
36. ——— the prohibitory orders, the crowd is growing.
(A) Respecting (B) Mindful (C) Despite (D) According
37. I have to blame ——— for his failure.
(A) myself (B) mine (C) my own (D) me
38. Give the opposite of 'strict'.
(A) lazy (B) open (C) lax (D) liberalism
39. Murder of a child is:
(A) insecticide (B) infanticide (C) genocide (D) foeticide
40. The adjective form of "simplify" is:
(A) simple (B) simplicity (C) simply (D) simpleton

ANSWER

1.B	2.A	3.A	4.B	5.A	6.A	7.A
8.D	9.A	10.C	11.B	12.B	13.B	14.B
15.C	16.C	17.C	18.A	19.C	20.B	21.B
22.B	23.C	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.B	28.D
29.D	30.B	31.B	32.B	33.C	34.B	35.B
36.C	37.A	38.C	39.B	40.A		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 17

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide prepositions:

1. I don't interfere — my students in such matters .
(A) with (B) for (C) at (D) of
2. The ship is heavily laden — cargo .
(A) in (B) with (C) on (D) of
3. The king loaded the soldier — honours .
(A) of (B) for (C) with (D) of
4. He made — the door .
(A) for (B) of (C) at (D) beside
5. The street is paved — stones .
(A) with (B) in (C) on (D) of
6. It is a matter pertaining — philosophy .
(A) to (B) in (C) for (D) on
7. Don't resort — foul means to make money .
(A) off (B) in (C) with (D) to
8. The court set — his claims .
(A) in (B) aside (C) of (D) for
9. The essay sets — the author's views .
(A) forth (B) in (C) for (D) at
10. He set — on a pilgrimage .
(A) out (B) for (C) at (D) on

Spot the error:

11. (A) My shoes are / (B) worse / (C) to wear . / (D) no error
12. (A) My elder brother / (B) and my sister / (C) helps me in doing my home work . / (D) no error
13. (A) He immediately / (B) returned / (C) the book. / (D) no error
14. (A) I / (B) am / (C) honest always / (D) no error
15. (A) He / (B) rises / (C) seldom early / (D) no error
16. (A) You should have / (B) always been / (C) behaving well. / (D) no error
17. (A) I think / (B) you are enough strong / (C) to lift the trunk / (D) no error

Fill up the blanks:

18. In spite of very tight security , the prisoner — from the jail .
(A) jumped (B) escaped (C) went (D) ran
19. Two of the prisoners — from the jail.
(A) got on (B) got up (C) got across (D) got away
20. Don't — .
(A) fear (B) be afraid (C) be fear (D) none of these
21. After — this form, give it to the secretary.
(A) complete (B) have completed (C) completed (D) completing
22. You can't have an apple, and you can't have an orange — .
(A) also (B) either (C) neither (D) none of these
23. You can have an apple, but you can't have an orange — .
(A) too (B) either (C) neither (D) none of these

24. She is unhappy because he——any friends.
(A) has (B)hasn't (C) have (D) haven't
25. They —— that house when I was here last year.
(A) have been building (B) have built (C) were building (D) had been building
26. The students in the last benches complained that they could not —— what the teacher was saying.
(A) make out (B) make up (C) make up for (D) make after
27. —— I get some tea for you.?
(A) should (B) would (C) will (D) shall
28. The meaning of the phrase “Alma Mater.”
(A) matter of fact (B) material benefit (C) mother institution (D) important position
29. When I first met him, he —— in a hotel.
(A) had been working (B) has been working (C) was working (D) worked
30. He hardly ever lives in the village,———?
(A) does he (B) doesn't he (C) isn't he (D) will he
31. Nehru was not only a politician,——— a great writer.
(A) but (B) but also (C) and (D) also

Rewrite as directed

32. Find out the correct sentence.
(A) Four weeks are a good holiday. (B) Four weeks is a good holiday.
(C) Four week are good holidays. (D) Four weeks is a good holidays.
33. Vinod will get a first class. He is hard working. (Combine using 'so —— that')
(A) Vinod is hard working so that he will get a first class.
(B) Vinod is so hard working that he will get a first class.
(C) Vinod will get a first class so that he is hard working.
(D) So that Vinod is hard working he will get a first class.
34. The meeting was held in camera. (Meaning of the phrase underlined)
(A) was photographed (B) in private (C) openly (D) in a public place
35. The management has decided to suspend the striking employees. (Begin with 'it')
(A) It was decided to suspend the striking employees.
(B) It is decided to suspend the striking employees.
(C) It has been decided to suspend the striking employees.
(D) It had been decided to suspend the striking employees.
36. His explanations cut no ice with the police. (Approximate meaning of the idiom underlined)
(A) to have little effect (B) to make angry (C) satisfy (D) deceive
37. The appropriate meaning of 'spill the beans' is.
(A) scatter on the floor (B) fill the place (C) to suffer a fall (D) to reveal secret information
38. "I bought a book." is the active form of:
(A) A book has bought by me. (B) I was bought by a book.
(C) A book has been bought. (D) A book was bought by me.
39. The synonym of 'plain' is:
(A) smooth (B) simple (C) soft (D) shining
40. The antonym of 'fact' is:
(A) fixation (B) figure (C) fiction (D) fitness

ANSWER

1.A	2.B	3.C	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.D
8.B	9.A	10.A	11.B	12.C	13.A	14.C
15.C	16.B	17.B	18.B	19.D	20.B	21.D
22.B	23.A	24.B	25.C	26.A	27.D	28.C
29.C	30.A	31.B	32.B	33.B	34.B	35.C
36.B	37.D	38.D	39.B	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 18

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide suitable prepositions:

1. He sided _____ the enemy .
(A) with (B) for (C) at (D) about
2. He sneered _____ me .
(A) at (B) for (C) of (D) with
3. He agreed _____ stand by me at the election .
(A) of (B) for (C) to (D) with
4. If I have enough money, I _____ buy a car.
(A) must (B) should (C) will (D) would
5. He has not given _____ drinking.
(A) in (B) out (C) of (D) up
6. I opened the bottle _____ a screw driver.
(A) with (B) by (C) on (D) about
7. The old man was too weak to travel _____ himself.
(A) for (B) on (C) with (D) by
8. He was so absorbed _____ his work that he didn't raise his head.
(A) on (B) at (C) in (D) by
9. This juice is made _____ fresh oranges.
(A) of (B) by (C) with (D) from
10. He manages to live _____ the earnings from gambling.
(A) on (B) by (C) about (D) with
11. I agree _____ your proposal.
(A) on (B) to (C) about (D) might
12. This food is deficient _____ vitamins.
(A) with (B) for (C) in (D) from
13. She was absent _____ the class.
(A) with (B) for (C) in (D) from
14. I have invited them _____ a party.
(A) for (B) to (C) at (D) of
15. I came here _____ study English.
(A) for (B) in (C) to (D) with

Spot the error:

16. (A) He has / (B) money enough / (C) to buy a car. / (D) no error
17. (A) He / (B) has / (C) dark, thick, long hair. / (D) no error

18. (A) The audience is requested / (B) to leave / (C) by the nearest exit. / (D) no error
19. (A) He runs / (B) as fast like / (C) his brother. / (D) no error
20. (A) Look, / (B) it / (C) rains / (D) no error
21. (A) when / (B) I was 20 / (C) I was smoking. / (D) no error
22. (A) I will / (B) phone you / (C) when I will arrive. / (D) no error
23. (A) I / (B) am not believing / (C) him. / (D) no error
24. (A) My sister / (B) has / (C) fifteen years old. / (D) no error
25. (A) You speak / (B) a very good / (C) English / (D) no error
26. (A) She / (B) never / (C) listens me. / (D) no error
27. (A) She went / (B) at the seaside / (C) on Sunday. / (D) no error

Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

28. You must stop _____.
(A) to smoke (B) smoke (C) smoking (D) in smoking
29. I look forward to _____ you.
(A) sees (B) see (C) in seeing (D) seeing
30. We waited one and a half _____.
(A) hour (B) hours (C) houred (D) hourly
31. The bundle is so heavy that I can not lift it. (Use 'too' instead of 'so that')
(A) The bundle is too heavy for me to lift. (B) The bundle is too heavy that I cannot lift.
(C) The bundle is too heavy not to lift it. (D) The bundle is too heavy that I can lift it.
32. He hasn't got _____.
(A) any job (B) a job (C) job (D) none of these
33. I wish I _____ for the job.
(A) had applied (B) applied (C) have applied (D) apply
34. Please _____ the volume of the radio.
(A) turn down (B) turn out (C) turn in (D) turn up
35. The president _____ the youth to follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.
(A) called on (B) called upon (C) called at (D) called off
36. This is _____ European.
(A) an (B) a (C) the (D) that
37. He was _____ for murder.
(A) pleased (B) sentenced (C) punished (D) none of these
38. The rain was _____ heavy.
(A) quiet (B) qiute (C) quite (D) queit
39. The noun form of "assume" is:
(A) assumed (B) assuming (C) assurance (D) assumption
40. Come what may, I will stick with you _____ thick and thin.
(A) for (B) both (C) with (D) through

ANSWERS

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. D	6. A	7. D
8. C	9. D	10. A	11. B	12. C	13. D	14. B
15. C	16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. C	21. C
22. C	23. B	24. B	25. B	26. C	27. B	28. C
29. D	30. B	31. A	32. B	33. B	34. A	35. B
36. B	37. C	38. C	39. D	40. D		

Practice Test - General English - 19

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the error:

1. (A) The soup / (B) isn't / (C) enough hot / (D) no error
2. (A) I promise / (B) I pay / (C) you tomorrow. / (D) no error
3. (A) My parents / (B) wanted / (C) that I study. / (D) no error
4. (A) I don't like / (B) to be / (C) shouted. / (D) no error
5. (A) She is / (B) one of the women / (C) who have climbed Everest. (D) no error
6. (A) Why are / (B) you climbing / (C) across the wall? / (D) no error
7. (A) He walked / (B) right over / (C) the desert. / (D) no error
8. (A) I / (B) walked / (C) across the wood. / (D) no error
9. (A) When I was / (B) at your age / (C) I was working. / (D) no error
10. (A) He could / (B) read / (C) in the age of three. / (D) no error
11. (A) I shall / (B) take / (C) all two shirts. / (D) no error

Provide suitable prepositions:

12. Let's go and have a coffee ——— Marcel's.
(A) to (B) in (C) at (D) for
13. Switzerland is ——— Germany, France, Australia and Italy.
(A) among (B) between (C) in (D) none of these
14. He was reconciled ——— his wife.
(A) for (B) both (C) with (D) through
15. You have to account ——— the delay.
(A) by (B) of (C) off (D) for
16. The manager asked the clerk to return all the documents ——— his possession.
(A) of (B) in (C) from (D) under
17. The minister appealed ——— the people to help the flood victims.
(A) with (B) to (C) on (D) by
18. The thief ran away from the crowd, ——— he should be attacked.
(A) for (B) lest (C) since (D) if
19. Our neighbours have been living here ——— 1995.
(A) since (B) for (C) in (D) around

Fill up the blanks:

20. Mary is rich, ——— ?
(A) isn't it (B) isn't she (C) is she (D) is it
21. One of my brothers ——— a minister.
(A) have (B) are (C) is (D) were

22. My grandfather ——— ten years ago.
(A) had died (B) died (C) has died (D) have died
23. As a boy Edison ——— newspapers for a living.
(A) was selling (B) used to sell (C) sold (D) had sold
24. This is the place ——— I lost my bag.
(A) where (B) when (C) which (D) who
25. ——— was the journey like?
(A) who (B) how (C) which (D) what
26. If she comes I ——— call you.
(A) should (B) will (C) would (D) would have
27. When the boys reached the school, the bell ———.
(A) rang (B) has rung (C) had rung (D) had been rung
28. She can play ——— very well.
(A) violin (B) a violin (C) the violin (D) an violin
29. They climbed ———.
(A) the Everest (B) Everest (C) a Everest (D) an Everest
30. This is the person ——— brought the message.
(A) whom (B) whose (C) who (D) which
31. Unhygienic surroundings ——— health problems.
(A) give rise to (B) call for (C) call off (D) set in
32. The book is not only interesting but also ———.
(A) intruding (B) intrinsic (C) endearing (D) instructive

Rewrite as directed:

33. You are foolish to do that. (Begin this sentence with 'it')
(A) It is you are foolish to do that. (B) It is foolish you are to do that.
(C) It is foolish to do that. (D) It is foolish of you to do that.
34. To go by train would be best. (Begin the sentence with 'it')
(A) It is to go by train would be best. (B) It is the train to go would be best.
(C) It would be best to go by train. (D) It would be best the train to go.
35. Choose the word that is closest meaning to the word 'immunity'.
(A) disinclination (B) freedom (C) protection (D) apathy
36. The closest of the word 'benevolence' is:
(A) attention (B) attraction (C) patience (D) kindness
37. The word which means 'false reports that damage the reputation of a person':
(A) candour (B) gander (C) banter (D) slander
38. 'Arrears' best means :
(A) small pieces (B) works of art
(C) unpaid debts (D) the back portion of a building
39. Choose the correct preposition for the sentence: The thief hid all his loot ——— a stone.
(A) below (B) under (C) beneath (D) by
40. He said, 'I must go at once.' Change into indirect speech:
(A) He said that he had to go at once. (B) He said that he would go at once.
(C) He said that he must have gone at once. (D) he said that he had had to go at once.

ANSWERS

1.C	2.B	3.C	4.C	5.D	6.C	7.B
8.C	9.C	10.C	11.C	12.C	13.B	14.C
15.D	16.B	17.B	18.B	19.A	20.B	21.C
22.B	23.B	24.A	25.D	26.B	27.D	28.C
29.B	30.C	31.A	32.D	33.D	34.C	35.C
36.D	37.D	38.C	39.B	40.A		

Practice Test - General English - 20

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the Error:

1. (A) I / (B) have bought / (C) new furnitures. / (D) no error
2. (A) Everyone / (B) of my friends / (C) own a car. / (D) no error
3. (A) I am going / (B) to lay down / (C) for half an hour. / (D) no error
4. (A) May I lie / (B) my coat / (C) on this chair? / (D) no error
5. (A) Lie / (B) this injured person / (C) on this rug. / (D) no error
6. (A) The shirt / (B) was hanged / (C) on the wall. / (D) no error
7. (A) The doctor / (B) lay the patient / (C) on the bed. / (D) no error

Provide suitable prepositions

8. I shall call — you in the evening.
(A) with (B) at (C) of (D) on
9. Can I pay — credit card?
(A) by (B) on (C) about (D) with
10. He heard it — the radio.
(A) in (B) at (C) on (D) by
11. I don't want you to be disappointed — me.
(A) with (B) about (C) for (D) at
12. The car pulled — before the front door.
(A) up (B) at (C) by (D) on
13. Shakespeare lived — the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I.
(A) since (B) in (C) during (D) for
14. The forest department has planted trees — the side of the road.
(A) at (B) along (C) on (D) beside
15. He is an authority — linguistics.
(A) on (B) of (C) with (D) from
16. The regulations come — the central government rather — the state government.
(A) from, than (B) of, from (C) for, by (D) for, with

Fill up the blanks with the choices given:

17. I met him — Monday.
(A) on last (B) in last (C) last (D) at
18. I shall give the money to — I like.
(A) who (B) whom (C) that (D) which
19. Do you know — was responsible for the damage?
(A) who (B) whom (C) that (D) whose
20. There — no showers since last month.
(A) are (B) were (C) have been (D) will be

21. They arrived early, ——— they might get a good seat.
(A) so that (B) so as (C) as (D) such as
22. I save money by ——— smoking.
(A) carefully (B) frequently (C) ever (D) never
23. I ——— prefer coffee.
(A) ever (B) usually (C) forever (D) never
24. There is a cat in the kitchen. ——— is drinking milk.
(A) It (B) He (C) She (D) Them
25. They sell ——— dresses in that store.
(A) lady (B) lady's (C) ladies (D) ladies'
26. ——— bread and butter the only thing you have for me?
(A) Wasn't (B) Are (C) Is (D) Aren't
27. He became a philosopher, ——— ?
(A) didn't he (B) did he (C) has he (D) hasn't he
28. I meant ——— your attention to this matter.
(A) to be called (B) to call (C) to calling (D) to had called
29. Home is ——— sweetest place on earth.
(A) our (B) the (C) a (D) an
30. He asked me if I ——— help him to lift the box.
(A) can (B) will (C) would (D) may
31. The patients ——— for the arrival of the doctor for the last two hours.
(A) are waiting (B) waiting (C) were waiting (D) have been waiting
32. Tourists always enjoy ——— the setting sun.
(A) watching (B) to watch (C) in looking (D) looking
33. Only ——— people are ——— after death.
(A) virulent, glorified (B) vicious, condemned (C) virile, forgotten (D) virtuous, remembered
34. The police ——— the angry mob.
(A) scattered (B) drove (C) dispersed (D) sent
35. The new principal ——— great respect from his students.
(A) received (B) observed (C) acquired (D) commanded

Rewrite as directed

36. He is quite 'at sea'. 'At sea' means:
(A) by the sea (B) lost in thought (C) determined (D) confused
37. Mark 'stands well' with his boss. 'Stands well' closely means:
(A) Mark is well thought of by his boss. (B) Mark is not well thought of by his boss.
(C) Boss is well thought of by Mark. (D) Boss is not well thought of by Mark.
38. Find the word that is wrongly spelt:
(A) courageous (B) encourage (C) vicious (D) majistrate
39. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) peursue (B) purseue (C) persue (D) pursue
40. Place an alphabet before the word 'love' to get the meaning 'a spice'.
(A) T (B) C (C) S (D) W

ANSWERS

1.C	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.A	6.B	7.D
8.D	9.A	10.C	11.A	12.A	13.C	14.B
15.A	16.A	17.C	18.B	19.A	20.C	21.A
22.D	23.B	24.A	25.D	26.C	27.A	28.B
29.B	30.C	31.D	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.A
36.D	37.A	38.D	39.D	40.B		

Practice Test - General English - 21

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Pick out the correct choices to fill the blanks:

1. I must put ——— my visit till next week.
(A) off (B) of (C) on (D) up
2. Add an initial letter to the word 'arrow' to get the meaning 'to distress'.
(A) C (B) T (C) H (D) W
3. Ravi is married ——— his cousin.
(A) with (B) along with (C) to (D) by
4. The ——— is one who works on wood.
(A) artefact (B) artiste (C) artist (D) artisan
5. There is some confusion ——— the agreement.
(A) in (B) over (C) on (D) around
6. The snake crawled ——— its hole.
(A) into (B) in (C) under (D) by
7. The judge ordered that the criminal be put ——— death.
(A) among (B) with (C) by (D) to
8. More than fifty years have gone by ——— Gandhiji passed away.
(A) till (B) until (C) off (D) since
9. I wonder whether I shall get ——— my maths examination.
(A) at (B) through (C) in (D) off
10. When Rena called ——— me, she was all dressed in.
(A) at (B) off (C) on (D) for
11. The train is running ——— time.
(A) in (B) at (C) to (D) on
12. The lion has a ——— look.
(A) deadly (B) deathly (C) dead (D) dreary
13. His job gives him an ——— to go abroad.
(A) occasion (B) possibility (C) hope (D) opportunity
14. He was charged with the breach of conduct rules but was ——— by the enquiry committee.
(A) exonerated (B) hacked (C) punished (D) indicated
15. He ran ——— the road.
(A) over (B) at (C) by (D) across
16. Raju is displeased ——— his wife.
(A) on (B) with (C) by (D) to
17. The antonym of 'bold' is:
(A) stupid (B) strong (C) rigid (D) timid
18. Mr. John is ——— European.
(A) a (B) an (C) of (D) by

19. Keep quiet, ——— ?
(A) can't you (B) will you (C) shall you (D) won't you
20. ——— breaking his leg, he hurt his arm too.
(A) As well as (B) Besides (C) Even if (D) As long as
21. Necessity is the ——— of invention.
(A) father (B) cause (C) reason (D) mother
22. There is something wrong, ——— ?
(A) isn't there (B) wasn't there (C) is there (D) will there
23. A motor car is kept in a ———.
(A) garage (B) shed (C) hall (D) open space
24. Young one of a cat is ———.
(A) calf (B) puppy (C) cub (D) kitten
25. ——— is a carnivorous animal.
(A) Tiger (B) Elephant (C) Bull (D) Zebra
26. A fleet of ———.
(A) geese (B) animals (C) ships (D) birds
27. It is high time that we ——— the place.
(A) leave (B) left (C) have left (D) had left
28. "Please help me." This is an ——— sentence.
(A) assertive (B) imperative (C) exclamatory (D) interrogative
29. "Post mortem" means:
(A) medical examination after death (B) operation
(C) surgical investigation (D) medical check up
30. Scientific study of the eye and its diseases is:
(A) dermatology (B) ophthalmology (C) orthopaedics (D) orthography

Find out the error:

31. (A) The series of / (B) lectures / (C) were boring. / (D) no error
32. (A) I have / (B) my meal / (C) at home. / (D) no error
33. (A) The police could arrest only one thief / (B) of the club robbery and / (C) many of them are still in large. / (D) no error
34. (A) The house / (B) is / (C) under repairs. / (D) no error
35. (A) The ship / (B) drowned / (C) in the sea. / (D) no error
36. (A) Excuse / (B) me / (C) being late. / (D) no error
37. (A) While I was walking / (B) along the road yesterday / (C) I had seen a very old man. / (D) no error
38. (A) There was a heated discussion / (B) among my father and mother / (C) about me today. / (D) no error
39. (A) Each one of you who considers this report / (B) will make up their mind / (C) as I did. / (D) no error
40. (A) A tallest man / (B) I have ever seen / (C) lives near the house where I live. / (D) no error

ANSWERS

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. B	6. A	7. D
8. D	9. B	10. C	11. D	12. A	13. D	14. A
15. D	16. B	17. D	18. A	19. A	20. A	21. D
22. A	23. A	24. D	25. A	26. C	27. B	28. B
29. A	30. B	31. C	32. B	33. C	34. C	35. B
36. B	37. C	38. B	39. B	40. A		

Practice Test - General English - 22

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill up the blank spaces with correct answers:

1. You should avail _____ of every opportunity to practice English.
(A) him (B) yourself (C) them (D) himself
2. The snake crawled _____ its hole.
(A) into (B) in (C) under (D) by
3. The box _____ ten books.
(A) contain (B) contains (C) containing (D) none of these
4. As soon as she saw him, she unleashed a _____ of fond of praise and appreciation.
(A) rain (B) torrent (C) chain (D) series
5. I am angry, _____?
(A) am I (B) aren't I (C) isn't it (D) wasn't it
6. Pay careful attention _____ what I am going to say.
(A) to (B) with (C) on (D) into
7. He is the man I am looking _____.
(A) of (B) for (C) with (D) about
8. Bangladesh's triumph _____ India in cricket was quite unexpected.
(A) in (B) by (C) against (D) over
9. The minister arrived _____ time.
(A) at (B) of (C) over (D) on
10. He _____ thirty years old.
(A) has (B) had (C) is (D) none of these
11. This is the last letter he _____ from me.
(A) have got (B) had got (C) is getting (D) get
12. The charity does not consist _____ indiscriminate alms - giving.
(A) in (B) with (C) on (D) of
13. He has no liking _____ mathematics.
(A) in (B) with (C) of (D) for
14. Ask him to call _____ my office.
(A) on (B) of (C) off (D) at
15. Silkworms feed _____ mulberry trees.
(A) in (B) on (C) with (D) of
16. The books _____ help you the most are those that make you think.
(A) what (B) which (C) when (D) where
17. One of the friends who _____ to see me here is a businessman.
(A) come (B) comes (C) will come (D) none of these
18. I won't see him _____ he calls me.
(A) if (B) unless (C) after (D) since
19. We went to the airport to see him _____.
(A) away (B) down (C) through (D) off

20. _____ must always do one's duty.
(A) One (B) He (C) She (D) We
21. There _____ plenty of pins in the drawer.
(A) is (B) have (C) shall (D) are
22. Remesh has come, _____ ?
(A) hasn't he (B) isn't he (C) doesn't he (D) can't he

Find out the mistake in the sentences:

23. (A) I have / (B) lesser books / (C) than you/ (D) no error
24. (A) I and you are not supposed / (B) to attend the function / (C) at night. / (D) no error
25. (A) The invitation card says that Sathish / (B) marries with / (C) Sunitha next month. / (D) no error
26. (A) Nobody can deny that Gandhiji's ideas / (B) are different / (C) than Nehru's. / (D) no error
27. (A) I have been teaching in the college / (B) for the last several years but have never seen / (C) such a worst student as Raj. / (D) no error
28. (A) I work much on Sunday / (B) at home / (C) than on other days. / (D) no error
29. (A) Ram was unable to support his parents / (B) even though both of them / (C) had income of their own. / (D) no error
30. (A) A friend of mine who is a doctor / (B) gave me some useful advices / (C) when I rang him two hours ago. / (D) no error
31. (A) The number of people / (B) applying were so large / (C) that the college had to stop issuing application forms. / (D) no error
32. (A) He told me that he could not buy paintings / (B) which he wanted very much / (C) because he hadn't enough money. / (D) no error

Rewrite as directed:

33. "Have a bone to pick with somebody" means:
(A) Have no hesitation about anything. (B) Have a reason to quarrel with somebody.
(C) Have no reason to quarrel with somebody. (D) none of these
34. "Wear one's heart on one's sleeve" means:
(A) get upset (B) pay more money (C) show one's feeling openly (D) be calm
35. The group of judges is known as:
(A) a swarm (B) a bunch (C) a bench (D) a bevy
36. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) I saw him on this morning. (B) I saw him in this morning.
(C) I saw him this morning. (D) I saw him by his morning.
37. Which of the following is a correct plural noun?
(A) sisters in law (B) sister in law (C) sister in laws (D) sisters in laws
38. The antonym of 'barren' is:
(A) small (B) fertile (C) ugly (D) dull
39. Gold is _____ precious metal. (Put article wherever necessary)
(A) the (B) an (C) a (D) none of these
40. The police have caught the thief. (Pick out the collective noun in the sentence.)
(A) The police (B) catch (C) thief (D) none of these

ANSWER - 22

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. B
8. D	9. D	10. C	11. C	12. D	13. D	14. D
15. B	16. B	17. B	18. B	19. D	20. A	21. D
22. A	23. B	24. A	25. B	26. C	27. C	28. A
29. C	30. B	31. B	32. A	33. B	34. C	35. C
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 23

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed:

- The idiom "Smell a rat" means:
(A) have feeling that everything is smelling like a decaying rat.
(B) Having a feeling that something wrong is happening.
(C) Having a feeling that nothing wrong is happening. (D) none of these
- Choose the wrongly spelt word:
(A) annihilate (B) anomalous (C) deprecate (D) eupheimism
- He said to Ahmed, "I'll be late". (Change to indirect)
(A) She said to Ahmed that I'll be late. (B) She told Ahmed that she will be late.
(C) She told Ahmed that she'd be late. (D) She told Ahmed that she could be late.
- Jayan said nothing. (Choose the question)
(A) What did Jayan say? (B) What does Jayan say? (C) What Jayan say? (D) What has Jayan said?

Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

- I _____ waiting for his reply for two weeks now.
(A) am (B) have been (C) was (D) had been
- A book fell _____ the shelf.
(A) off (B) down (C) onto (D) along
- I saw a _____ of ants.
(A) swam (B) litter (C) team (D) colony
- Don't park your car _____ the gate.
(A) in between (B) at front of (C) in front of (D) in the middle of
- Sheela swam _____ the river.
(A) on top of (B) beneath (C) across (D) over
- Kindly allow me to say _____ words.
(A) a few (B) the few (C) few (D) any few
- _____ enough food for all?
(A) Are there (B) Is there (C) Where there (D) Were there
- It has been raining _____ breakfast.
(A) for (B) for a while (C) since (D) afterwards
- Ten kilograms of rice _____ over two hundred rupees.
(A) cost (B) coast (C) coasts (D) costs
- _____ your head in the pillow when you sleep.
(A) Laid (B) Lied (C) Lay (D) Lie
- Now every student _____ to be a doctor or an engineer.
(A) wanting (B) waiting (C) had wanted (D) wants
- _____ the rise of prices, the market place is crowded.
(A) As a result of (B) Owing to (C) Due to (D) Despite

17. A bad workman blames his _____.
(A) stars (B) tools (C) master (D) wife
18. No man is an island entire of _____.
(A) himself (B) itself (C) herself (D) themselves
19. All these exhibits are _____ sale.
(A) to (B) for (C) on (D) at
20. Do you like _____?
(A) to drive (B) driving (C) drive (D) a drive
21. My aunt has lived in Australia _____ ten years.
(A) since (B) for (C) ever since (D) upto
22. A habit _____.
(A) develops (B) occurs (C) comes up (D) forms
23. 'At loggerheads' approximately means:
(A) in harmony (B) in anger (C) in dispute (D) in mirth
24. 'To beat the air' approximately means:
(A) to make efforts in vain (B) to be successful (C) to trouble others (D) to make mistakes
25. 'Horse' is related to hay in the same way as 'cow' is related to _____.
(A) milk (B) fodder (C) leaves (D) straw
26. 'Wince' is related to pain in the same way as 'prostration' is related to _____.
(A) discomfort (B) frustration (C) submissiveness (D) happiness
27. _____ it was not raining, we did not play football.
(A) Because of (B) Since (C) Though (D) For
28. "The Old Testament" tells of the _____ the Jews made with God.
(A) covenant (B) covennant (C) covenant (D) covanant
29. The play was so _____ that the audience laughed all through it.
(A) ludicrous (B) ludicroose (C) ludicruous (D) ludecrous
30. The past participle of 'rise' is _____.
(A) rise (B) risen (C) rose (D) rised
31. I wouldn't jump off that rock _____.
(A) if I am you. (B) if I had been you. (C) if I were you. (D) If I would have been you.

Find out the error

32. (A) His handicap can be attributed / (B) to the fact that he was born / (C) by an undernourished mother. / (D) no error
33. (A) The faster he completes the work given to him / (B) the largest / (C) will be his profit. / (D) no error
34. (A) He confidently asked the crowd if they thought that / (B) he was right / (C) and the crowd shouted that they do. / (D) no error
35. (A) If I would have realized what a bad driver you were / (B) I would not have / (C) come with you. / (D) no error
36. (A) The majority of the woman teachers are persuading / (B) the principal to consider / (C) their demands. (D) no error
37. (A) I have been teaching in this school since several years / (B) but have never met / (C) such a hopeless class as this. / (D) no error
38. (A) When he went out he left the radio on / (B) so that his parents shall think / (C) that he was still in the house. / (D) no error
39. (A) Page after page of the Gita were read / (B) and it gave great consolation / (C) to his troubled mind. / (D) no error
40. (A) More than one person / (B) have written the answer / (C) correctly. / (D) no error

ANSWER - 23

1.B	2.D	3.C	4.A	5.B	6.A	7.A
8.C	9.C	10.A	11.B	12.C	13.D	14.C
15.D	16.D	17.B	18.A	19.B	20.B	21.B
22.D	23.C	24.A	25.B	26.A	27.C	28.A
29.A	30.B	31.C	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.A
36.A	37.A	38.B	39.A	40.B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 24

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill up the blanks:

1. Each one of our houses ——— to let.
(A) was (B) were (C) are (D) is
2. This is the first time I ——— here.
(A) am (B) was (C) has been (D) have been
3. I have told you all ——— I know.
(A) what (B) that (C) which (D) it
4. It ——— rain this morning.
(A) can (B) could (C) will (D) shall
5. I look forward to ——— you.
(A) see (B) saw (C) seeing (D) seen
6. Come here and look up ——— paper.
(A) that (B) this (C) it (D) none of these
7. I like warm countries ——— Spain.
(A) as (B) like (C) while (D) none of these
8. When you come ——— your bike.
(A) take (B) bring (C) took (D) brought
9. Prices are ——— rising fast.
(A) surety (B) certainly (C) respectably (D) none of these
10. I will be home ——— 3 o'clock.
(A) since (B) from (C) for (D) no error
11. I want a completely ——— colour.
(A) other (B) different (C) for (D) none of these.
12. Our flat ——— this week
(A) is decorated (B) is being decorated (C) was decorated (D) none of these.
13. I am ——— for your help.
(A) thankful (B) grateful (C) sincerely (D) none of these
14. When I ——— the door, the children ran in.
(A) had opened (B) opened (C) opens (D) none of these
15. Leave me alone; I ———.
(A) work (B) had worked (C) was working (D) am working
16. He doesn't need any money from me. ——— we should be going to him for a loan.
(A) In addition (B) On the contrary (C) But (D) Besides
17. The little boy spent much money ——— sweets.
(A) on (B) in (C) for (D) at
18. Every thing depends on ——— receiving the reply in time.
(A) his (B) him (C) he (D) himself
19. I am going to bed early today ———.
(A) but I can't sleep well. (B) as I have to be up early tomorrow.
(C) and I had a tiresome day today. (D) as I had not slept.

20. There is a vacancy for an expert ——— video editing.
(A) on (B) with (C) at (D) in
21. Will you wait ——— I return.
(A) When (B) till (C) as (D) while
22. ——— we go by bus ——— by train, it will take at least six hours.
(A) Either ——— or (B) Neither ——— nor
(C) Whether ——— or (D) Not only ——— but also
23. ——— we read, ——— knowledge we get.
(A) The more ——— the more (B) The more ——— the less
(C) Either ——— or (D) Neither ——— nor
24. ——— I become a millionaire, I shall always be a socialist.
(A) Even if (B) Even although (C) if (D) none of these
25. ——— I was a child, we lived in London.
(A) While (B) As (C) When (D) none of these
26. When I ——— my letters, I did some gardening.
(A) wrote (B) had written (C) writes (D) none of these
27. We walked ——— the edge of the forest.
(A) till (B) until (C) as far as (D) none of these
28. He has written a book on the philosopher, Matilda Vidmi, whoever she ——— be.
(A) will (B) would (C) may (D) should
29. I wish you ——— stop smoking.
(A) will (B) would (C) may (D) none of these

Spot the Error:

30. (A) Due to me being a newcomer to the town / (B) I was unable to get a house / (C) suitable for my wife and me. / (D) no error
31. (A) The match could have been won in ease / (B) but Indian cricketers have mastered the art. / (C) of making easy things difficult. / (D) no error
32. (A) Ram as well as Rahul was invited / (B) but neither man / (C) have come to the party. / (D) no error
33. (A) Our past history and our present position in the world / (B) demands that we should be cautious and vigilant / (C) about our freedom and security. / (D) no error
34. (A) Arun is not only eminent / (B) for his writings in English / (C) but also for his paintings on spiritual themes. (D) no error.
35. (A) The committee is thankful to Sri Desai for preparing not only the main report / (B) but also preparing / (C) the agenda notes and minutes. / (D) no error
36. (A) I would have lost my luggage and other belongings / (B) if I would have left the compartment / (C) and gone out to fetch drinking water. / (D) no error
37. (A) I saw the accident but unfortunately / (B) I did not have to give evidence as there were / (C) a large number of other evidences. / (D) no error
38. (A) If Mahatma Gandhi was alive / (B) he would start weeping / (C) on seeing the present condition of India. / (D) no error
39. (A) I saw only five policeman / (B) who were running after / (C) the bank robbers. / (D) no error
40. (A) Will you go / (B) and see me / (C) when I am in hospital. / (D) no error

ANSWER

1. D	2. D	3. B	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. B
8. B	9. B	10. B	11. B	12. B	13. B	14. B
15. D	16. B	17. A	18. A	19. B	20. D	21. B
22. C	23. A	24. A	25. C	26. B	27. C	28. C
29. B	30. A	31. A	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. B
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. A	40. A		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 25

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill up the blanks using the choices given.

1. Stop talking nonsense, _____ ?
(A) will you (B) can't you (C) do you (D) don't you
2. Rama has come, _____ ?
(A) hasn't Rama (B) has he (C) hasn't he (D) doesn't he
3. Neither of them _____ hard working.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) have been
4. _____ of the land is uncultivated.
(A) many (B) much (C) few (D) none of these
5. _____ of my friends are learning English.
(A) many (B) much (C) a little (D) none of these
6. Hardly had he reached the gate _____ the bell rang.
(A) then (B) than (C) when (D) none of these
7. No sooner had he reached the station _____ the train began to move.
(A) when (B) then (C) than (D) none of these
8. We have nothing else to do _____ wait and hope.
(A) but (B) still (C) few (D) none of these
9. The lecture is _____ interesting.
(A) rather (B) fairly (C) a few (D) none of these
10. A wife who is in the habit of _____ her husband over trifles, can never make a happy home.
(A) chastising (B) ranting (C) scolding (D) thrashing
11. It was _____ a cold afternoon _____ we stopped playing.
(A) such _____ as (B) such _____ that (C) such _____ as to (D) none of these
12. The doctor told me to avoid fatty foods _____ bacon or hamburgers.
(A) so that (B) such as (C) such (D) none of these
13. I watched him _____ know more about him.
(A) in order to (B) since (C) because (D) none of these
14. We send monthly reports _____ they will have full information.
(A) in order to (B) in order that (C) so (D) none of these
15. They met on a Saturday in order that everybody _____ be free to attend.
(A) will (B) should (C) can (D) may
16. There is hardly any space for the children _____.
(A) even though it is a very large house. (B) since it is a very large house.
(C) though it is a very large house. (D) because it is a very large house.
17. _____ you are called, you may step into the room.
(A) As soon as (B) After (C) before (D) When
18. My first lesson _____ forgiveness came from my father.
(A) upon (B) about (C) in (D) on
19. Did you feel the earth _____ ?
(A) moved (B) had moved (C) move (D) moves
20. The train was an hour late. _____, I managed to get to the meeting in time.
(A) Since (B) Because (C) In spite of this (D) none of these
21. _____ had Ravi been so happy before.
(A) Nothing (B) Never (C) None (D) No
22. I can not say when I saw him _____.
(A) never (B) ever (C) last (D) latter

23. Her husband was sitting — the car and he looked frightened.
(A) in front of (B) opposite (C) in the front of (D) none of these
24. We were late — it rained.
(A) because of (B) because (C) while (D) none of these
25. Can you repair my watch if I leave it until Saturday? No, but we can do it — next Tuesday.
(A) until (B) till (C) by (D) none of these

Spot the error:

26. (A) By the time he gets back from his holidays / (B) the milkman has left / (C) twenty one bottles of milk out side the door. / (D) no error
27. (A) He was having a bath when the phone rang. / (B) Very unwillingly he got out of the bath / (C) and went to answer it. / (D) no error
28. (A) I have been travelling by local trains since several years / (B) but had never experienced / (C) such a horrible experience as this. / (D) no error
29. (A) Have you heard the news? Mukesh and Malati are engaged. / (B) That is not new. / (C) I knew it for ages. / (D) no error
30. (A) India today stands at crucial crossroads / (B) with its history / (C) as an independent nation / (D) no error
31. (A) I want you to pick up the box / (B) of eggs gently and / (C) kept it in the corner carefully. / (D) no error
32. (A) It is said by some parents / (B) that one of the local bank / (C) has started a new scheme of lending. / (D) no error
33. (A) The boy who / (B) you see there made the top score / (C) in the last match. / (D) no error
34. (A) The sun whose ray / (B) give the life to the earth was venerated as / (C) God by our ancestors. / (D) no error
35. (A) Our soldiers were better trained / (B) than that of / (C) our enemies. / (D) no error
36. (A) I was being astonished when I heard that / (B) he had left the country / (C) without informing anyone of us. / (D) no error

Rewrite as directed:

37. I saw two criminals. Their pictures appeared in the papers today.
(Combine these two sentences with 'whose')
(A) I saw the two criminals whose pictures appeared in the paper today.
(B) I saw two criminals whose their pictures appeared in the paper today.
(C) I saw whose two criminals and their pictures appeared in the papers.
(D) I saw two criminals and their appeared whose in the paper today.
38. Hughes was told what the inspector had done. He was delighted.
(Combine these two sentences with 'what')
(A) Hughes was delighted with what the inspector had done.
(B) Hughes what was told the inspector had done was delighted.
(C) Hughes was told what the inspector what had done was he delighted.
(D) Hughes was told what the inspector had done what he was delighted.
39. The artist was present at the exhibition. His paintings were on display.
(Combine these sentences with 'whose')
(A) The artist whose paintings were on display was present at the exhibition.
(B) The artist whose present at the exhibition and his paintings were on display.
(C) The artist was present at the exhibition and whose paintings were on display.
(D) The artist was present whose at the exhibition and his paintings were on display.
40. I shall always remember you.
(Change into negative without changing its meaning)
(A) I shall not always remember you. (B) I shall never forget you.
(C) I shall never remember you. (D) none of these

ANSWER

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.C	7.C
8.A	9.B	10.A	11.B	12.B	13.A	14.B
15.B	16.A	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.C	21.B
22.C	23.C	24.B	25.C	26.B	27.C	28.A
29.C	30.A	31.C	32.B	33.A	34.A	35.B
36.A	37.A	38.A	39.A	40.B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 26

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Find out the error

1. (A) Everybody among the business men were enjoying drinking / (B) when the manager of the hotel / (C) was shot dead. (D) no error
2. (A) He behaves as if/ (B) he was / (C) a king. / (D) no error
3. (A)He admitted/(B)that he was (C) in wrong./ (D) no error
4. (A) Six miles / (B) are a long/ (C) long distance / (D) no error
5. (A) Don 't make / (B) fool / (C) of me. / (D) no error
6. (A) I have been / (B) waiting for/ (C) one and a half hour. / (D) no error
7. (A) I have lain awake / (B) a good many night / (C) worrying about you. (D) no error
8. (A) It / (B) is often raining / (C) here. / (D) no error
9. (A) You / (B) had better / (C) to see the doctor. / (D) no error
10. (A) I use to play / tennis I (C) at weekends. / (D) no error
11. (A) No sooner did / (B) he arrived the station when / (C) the train began to move. / (D) no error

Fill up the blanks:

12. She has always had ———— distrust of strangers.
(A) deep (B) the deep (C) a deep (D) an deep
13. Had he applied, he ———— the job.
(A) would get (B) gets (C) would have got (D) will get
14. He reads ——— too quickly.
(A) fairly (B) rather (C) less (D) none of these
15. He came———.
(A) late (B) lately (C) latest (D) none of these
16. You had better ——— a doctor.
(A) consulted (B) to consult (C) consult (D) had consulted
17. He would rather——— him.
(A) meet (B) had met (C) to meet (D) none of these
18. He enjoys———.
(A) to swim (B) swim (C) swimming (D) swam
19. ——— the policeman the thief ran away.
(A) saw (B) see (C) seeing (D) seen

Provide prepositions:

20. The manager was approved ——— my plan .
(A) of (B) at (C) in (D) with
21. He has great aversion ——— meat eating .
(A) to (B) at (C) in (D) with

22. I have no sympathy ——— the ruined fellow .
(A) at (B) for (C) in (D) to
23. He suffered ——— want of money .
(A) from (B) at (C) in (D) on
24. She is usually seen ——— white saree.
(A) with (B) on (C) in (D) by
25. The teacher dressed the student ———.
(A) down (B) in (C) up (D) on
26. Presenting a dagger ——— me, the robber demanded money.
(A) to (B) at (C) with (D) towards

Fill up the blanks:

27. The ——— of the lion is loud and fearsome.
(A) chirping (B) wail (C) roar (D) cry
28. When I first met him, he ——— in a hotel.
(A) had been working (B) has been working (C) was working (D) worked
29. So far 50 people have ——— in the fighting.
(A) dead (B) death (C) died (D) none of these
30. I have to blame ——— for his failure.
(A) myself (B) mine (C) my own (D) me
31. Let's start the work, ——— ?
(A) don't we (B) do we (C) isn't it (D) shall we
32. Select the word meaning 'small branch':
(A) bit (B) stick (C) twig (D) log
33. Will you return asked John (Choose the right punctuation)
(A) "Will you return," asked John (B) "Will you return? asked John.
(C) "Will you return?" asked John. (D) "Will you return?" asked John
34. The play was so ——— that the audience laughed all through it.
(A) ludicrous (B) ludicroose (C) ludicrous (D) ludecrous
35. I ——— him yesterday.
(A) had met (B) have met (C) met (D) none of these
36. He used to visit his father, ——— ?
(A) doesn't he (B) does he (C) didn't he (D) did he
37. Open the door, ——— ?
(A) don't we (B) will you (C) shall we (D) do we
38. Run fast lest you ——— miss the train.
(A) shall (B) would (C) could (D) should
39. That is ——— utopian idea.
(A) of (B) an (C) a (D) by
40. Let's play, ——— ?
(A) do we (B) shall we (C) will we (D) can't we

ANSWERS

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. B	6. C	7. B
8. B	9. C	10. A	11. B	12. C	13. C	14. B
15. A	16. C	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. A	21. A
22. B	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. A	27. C	28. C
29. C	30. A	31. D	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. C
36. C	37. B	38. D	39. C	40. B		

Practice Test - General English - 27

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Spot the error:

1. (A) It is high time / (B) that we send / (C) the answer. / (D) no error
2. (A) Most of/ (B) people / (C) agree with me. / (D) no error
3. (A) Bread and butter / (B) is / (C) wholesome food. / (D) no error
4. (A) Can you / (B) mend this / (C) until Tuesday. / (D) no error
5. (A) Please explain / (B) me what / (C) you want. / (D) no error
6. (A) My brother / (B) has got / (C) a new work. / (D) no error
7. (A) The police / (B) is looking / (C) for him. / (D) no error
8. (A) I have / (B) big respect / (C) for her ideas. / (D) no error
9. (A) I 'll / see / (B) you / (C) a few days later. / (D) no error

Fill up the blanks:

10. He dares to face him ,————
(A) dare n' t he ? (B) doesn't he ? (C) does he ? (D) dare he?
11. I am ————— for your help.
(A) thankful (B) grateful (C) sincerely (D) none of these
12. I am ————— happy and distressed .
(A) alternatively (B) alternately (C) alternative (D) alternate
13. I sat ————— .
(A) quiet, in the corner, for an hour (B) in the corner, quiet, for an hour
(C) for an hour, quiet, in the corner (D) for an hour, in the corner, quiet
14. He has got a car ————— a motorbike.
(A) as if (B) as well as (C) even (D) as far as
15. A stitch in time saves ————— .
(A) many (B) much (C) a lot (D) nine.
16. There won't be any trouble, ————— ?
(A) will there (B) shall there (C) won't there (D) can't there
17. Fish is reared in ————— .
(A) stream (B) river (C) sea (D) aquarium
18. Young one of a goat is ————— .
(A) calf (B) kid (C) colt (D) cub
19. ————— is a carnivorous animal.
(A) Donkey (B) Horse (C) Elephant (D) Lion
20. A ————— of stars.
(A) band (B) team (C) troupe (D) constellation
21. Which word is correctly spelt ?
(A) occasion (B) ocassion (C) occassion (D) occation

22. "Are you happy?" This is an _____ sentence.
(A) assertive (B) imperative (C) exclamatory (D) interrogative
23. "Vis – a Vis" means :
(A) direct (B) opposite (C) private (D) personal
24. Something no longer in use.
(A) desolate (B) absolute (C) obsolete (D) primitive
25. Which of the following is a correct plural noun:
(A) Notary publics (B) Notaries Public (C) Woman Doctors (D) Man Servants
26. _____ jealous can be dangerous.
(A) a (B) this (C) an (D) not necessary
27. She is determined _____ completing her studies.
(A) on (B) with (C) in (D) of
28. Synonym of "anger":
(A) rage (B) pleasant (C) happy (D) love
29. The antonym of "deficit" is:
(A) credit (B) debit (C) surplus (D) inflate
30. We won't go out unless it _____ raining.
(A) stopping (B) is stopped (C) is stop (D) stops
31. The girls _____ he praised were delighted.
(A) whom (B) which (C) where (D) who
32. Rashid was sorry when he _____ of your illness.
(A) heard (B) hearing (C) will hear (D) shall hear
33. When they went home late they found that burglars _____ into their house.
(A) is breaking (B) has broken (C) had broken (D) breaking
34. The meaning of "weary" is:
(A) causing tiredness (B) showing firmness (C) bearing marks (D) enthusiasm
35. I expressed the hope that he might _____ recover.
(A) speedy (B) speeding (C) speed (D) speedily
36. Please use my knife to cut it _____.
(A) to (B) at (C) with (D) of
37. In the suitcase I found _____ shirt.
(A) a white old cotton (B) a cotton white old (C) an old white cotton (D) a cotton shirt white
38. _____ tired, Raju went to bed early.
(A) been (B) Being (C) Be (D) Has been
39. As Shirly was walking too fast, I could not _____ with her.
(A) keep up (B) keep (C) keep at (D) keep back
40. Which of the following is wrongly spelt?
(A) anarchy (B) slunk (C) trespass (D) hilareous

ANSWERS

1. B	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. B	6. C	7. B
8. B	9. C	10. B	11. A	12. B	13. A	14. B
15. D	16. A	17. D	18. A	19. D	20. D	21. A
22. D	23. B	24. C	25. B	26. D	27. A	28. A
29. C	30. D	31. A	32. A	33. C	34. A	35. D
36. C	37. C	38. B	39. A	40. D		

BRILLIANCE COLLEGE

Practice Test - General English - 28

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Fill up the blanks using the suitable choices.

1. He dares to face him, _____.
(A) dare n't he ? (B) doesn't he ? (C) does he ? (D) dare he?
2. You could go by air, or _____ you could drive there.
(A) alternatively (B) alternately (C) alternate (D) alternative
3. He carried _____.
(A) two strong, heavy, black boxes (B) heavy, two strong, black boxes
(C) black boxes, two strong, heavy (D) none of these
4. Which word is wrongly spelt?
(A) floppy (B) flossy (C) floridly (D) fluently
5. Synonym of "rare" is _____.
(A) available (B) scarce (C) important (D) frequent
6. "Demeanour" means _____.
(A) dignity (B) behaviour (C) insult (D) worry
7. An 'architect' is to 'building', as a 'cobbler' is to _____.
(A) cobweb (B) cobber (C) cobra (D) shoes
8. Opposite of the word 'fragile' is _____.
(A) compact (B) pompous (C) unbreakable (D) flimsy
9. Opposite of the word 'perilous' is _____.
(A) safe (B) natural (C) contributory (D) precarious
10. When I went in, every seat in the auditorium _____ taken.
(A) were (B) be (C) was (D) been
11. Seetha _____ to the radio when a lizard fell on her arm.
(A) listening (B) was listening (C) listen (D) is listening
12. Opportunity seldom knocks _____.
(A) once (B) often (C) twice (D) three times
13. Her mother works for _____ insurance company in Delhi.
(A) the (B) a (C) an (D) all
14. Time _____ all sorrows.
(A) heels (B) heals (C) heel (D) heal

Rewrite as directed:

15. Being tired, he fell asleep. (Change to a compound sentence)
(A) He was tired and fell asleep. (B) He tires and fell asleep.
(C) He was tired because he fell sleep. (D) None of these
16. She is not only pretty but also clever. (Change into a simple sentence)
(A) Being pretty, she is clever. (B) Besides being pretty, she is clever.
(C) She is pretty and clever. (D) None of these
17. What a wonderful opportunity! (Change into an assertive sentence)
(A) This is a good opportunity. (B) It is a very wonderful opportunity.
(C) It is a very good opportunity. (D) None of these
18. How kind of you to help him like that! (Change into an assertive sentence)
(A) You are very kind. (B) You are very kind of him to help.
(C) It is very kind of you to help him like that. (D) None of these
19. Since the weather is bad, we will 'cancel' the meeting arranged for this evening. (the italicized word means)
(A) give up (B) give away (C) give in (D) give out

20. The Govt 'rejected' all the demands. (Choose the correct phrase)
(A) put out (B) turned down (C) made out (D) gave out
21. Someone has stolen my watch. (Change into passive voice)
(A) Someone has been stolen my watch. (B) My watch has been stolen.
(C) My watch was stolen. (D) My watch had been stolen.
22. Please say this to him. (Give the negative form)
(A) Did not say this to him. (B) Do not say this to him.
(C) Had not say this to him. (D) none of these
23. In the sentence "No room here", 'room' means:
(A) Room for rent (B) Waiting room (C) Accommodation (D) Space
24. The idiom "To read between lines" means:
(A) To suspect (B) To do useless reading
(C) To read carefully (D) To understand the hidden meaning of the words
25. Pick out the correct sentence.
(A) I prefer coffee than tea. (B) Politics have divided the country.
(C) Sun rises in east. (D) He goes to bed at ten in the night.

Fill up the blanks:

26. James is not free on the 27th. We'll have to find an _____ date.
(A) Alternate (B) alternately (C) alternative (D) alternatively
27. She danced _____.
(A) at the town hall, beautifully, at night (B) beautifully, at night, at the town hall
(C) beautifully, at the town hall, at night (D) at the town hall, at night, beautifully
28. I sat _____.
(A) quiet, in the corner, for an hour (B) in the corner, quiet, for an hour
(C) for an hour, quiet, in the corner (D) for an hour, in the corner, quiet
29. The visitor was given a warm welcome on his _____.
(A) arrive (B) arriving (C) arrived (D) arrival
30. It has been raining in Kerala _____ six months.
(A) since (B) by (C) for (D) from
31. I can write a book _____ grammar.
(A) on (B) in (C) about (D) of
32. Monkeys live _____ trees.
(A) on (B) in (C) upon (D) by
33. It is natural _____ man to make mistakes.
(A) that (B) about (C) in (D) for
34. You would look better if _____.
(A) you would have cut your hair. (B) you cut your hair.
(C) you have cut your hair. (D) you will cut your hair
35. It _____ rain this evening.
(A) may (B) would (C) can (D) should
36. _____ the suspected causes for earthquakes is the construction of dams.
(A) Most of (B) Only (C) One of (D) many of
37. We work hard, _____?
(A) didn't we (B) aren't we (C) don't we (D) do we
38. If I had a better job, I _____.
(A) will help you (B) would help you (C) would have help you (D) helped you
39. He can not _____ the problem.
(A) cope with (B) cope up with (C) cope in (D) cope up
40. One of the _____ qualified in the entrance test.
(A) boys have (B) boy has (C) boys has (D) boy have

ANSWERS

1.A	2.A	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.B	7.D
8.C	9.A	10.C	11.B	12.C	13.C	14.B
15.A	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.A	20.B	21.B
22.B	23.D	24.D	25.D	26.C	27.C	28.A
29.D	30.C	31.A	32.B	33.D	34.B	35.A
36.C	37.C	38.B	39.A	40.C		

BRILLIANCE COLLEGE

Practice Test - General English - 29

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed:

1. In spite of his illness, he attended classes. (Change into a compound sentence)
(A) He was ill, but still he attended classes. (B) Because of his illness, he attended classes.
(C) It was his illness, he attended classes. (D) None of these
2. He got up and walked away. (Change into a simple sentence)
(A) He got up because he walked away. (B) He got up as he walked away.
(C) Getting up, he walked away. (D) None of these
3. O that I were young again! (Change into an assertive sentence)
(A) I wish I were young again. (B) I was young again.
(C) That I was young again. (D) none of these
4. The idiom that means "face the problem" is:
(A) Lick the dust. (B) Catch the bull by the horns.
(C) Break the ice. (D) The last straw.
5. One who doesn't believe in God is known as:
(A) Non believer (B) Materialist (C) Atheist (D) Pacifist
6. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) Your need is greater than me. (B) Your need is greater than mine.
(C) Your need greater but mine. (D) Your need is great than mine.
7. A road is being constructed. (Change into active voice)
(A) A road is constructing. (B) They are constructing a road.
(C) Being a road constructed. (D) None of these
8. Long before the prime minister (arrive) the audience (seat) themselves. (Use the correct tense)
(A) arrived, seated (B) Had arrived, had seated (C) arrived, had seated (D) had arrived, seated
9. Matricide means:
(A) Killing a large number of people. (B) Killing of one's father.
(C) Killing of one's own mother. (D) Killing of one's own brother.
10. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) professional (B) profesional (C) proffessional (D) proffesional
11. He ran away and thus escaped arrest. (Change into a simple sentence)
(A) He ran away in order to escape arrest. (B) He ran away and escaped arrest.
(C) He ran away as he escaped arrest. (D) None of these
12. 'jovial' means:
(A) employed (B) sad (C) angry (D) cheerful
13. The opposite of 'special' is:
(A) unusual (B) strange (C) common (D) proper
14. He liked my suggestion. (Turn to a complex sentence.)
(A) He liked what I suggested. (B) He suggested my likes.
(C) He liked and suggested (D) None of these

Fill up the blanks:

15. We spend _____ weekends at our country cottage.
(A) alternative (B) alternately (C) alternate (D) alternately
16. He carried _____.
(A) two strong, heavy, black boxes (B) heavy, two strong, black boxes
(C) black boxes, two strong, heavy (D) none of these

17. The officer ——— out five minutes ago.
(A) has gone (B) have gone (C) is gone (D) went
18. You ——— replied rudely.
(A) ought to (B) should have (C) must have (D) can have
19. The Government is inquiring ——— the matter.
(A) about (B) for (C) with (D) at
20. I am ——— for your reply.
(A) awaiting (B) waiting (C) wanting (D) None of these
21. The ——— used here are very costly.
(A) machineries (B) mechninery (C) machinery (D) mechinaries
22. He ——— from London last week.
(A) has returned (B) returned (C) had returned (D) return
23. ——— you like playing football?
(A) Do (B) Are (C) Have (D) Had
24. The sun ——— in the east.
(A) rices (B) raises (C) rises (D) rise
25. When I was young, I spent ——— year in Jaipur.
(A) an (B) for (C) the (D) a
26. Trees ——— their leaves in autumn.
(A) loses (B) lose (C) looses (D) loose
27. The son of your brother is your ———.
(A) brother- in- law (B) niece (C) son- in-law (D) nephew
28. The door shut with a ———.
(A) bank (B) dang (C) bang (D) blink
29. The water tank ——— and much water was wasted.
(A) over flowed (B) over loaded (C) over flew (D) over took
30. All men ——— equal in the eyes of God.
(A) are (B) is (C) were (D) had been
31. He had ——— a mistake.
(A) done (B) make (C) made (D) did
32. Remember that many accidents ——— sheer carelessness.
(A) come by (B) come of (C) come out (D) come up to
33. Twenty kilometres ——— a long way to walk.
(A) is (B) are (C) have (D) were
34. I am ——— happy and distressed .
(A) alternatively (B) alternately (C) alternative (D) alternate

Provide suitable prepositions:

35. He congratulated me ——— my success.
(A) for (B) upon (C) on (D) at
36. He is no good ——— English.
(A) at (B) for (C) over (D) to
37. He was pleased ——— the boy.
(A) with (B) on (C) over (D) of
38. He left for Chennai ——— train.
(A) on (B) by (C) in (D) from
39. He was sorry ——— the beggar.
(A) for (B) with (C) at (D) about
40. Are you sure ——— your success?
(A) to (B) with (C) of (D) about

ANSWERS

1.A	2.C	3.A	4.B	5.C	6.B	7.B
8.C	9.C	10.A	11.A	12.D	13.C	14.A
15.C	16.A	17.D	18.C	19.A	20.B	21.C
22.B	23.A	24.C	25.D	26.B	27.D	28.C
29.A	30.A	31.C	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.C
36.A	37.A	38.B	39.A	40.C		

Practice Test - General English - 30

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed:

1. If you don't work hard, you cannot succeed. (Change into a simple sentence)
(A) You don't work hard and you cannot succeed. (B) You cannot succeed without hard work.
(C) If you work hard, you cannot succeed. (D) None of these
2. He is a man of great ability. (Change into a complex sentence)
(A) He is a man who has great ability. (B) He has a man of great ability.
(C) He has great ability. (D) None of these
3. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) I am having a car. (B) I having a car. (C) I have a car. (D) I has a car.
4. When I (see) him, he (write) a letter. (Use the correct tense)
(A) saw, wrote (B) seeing, writing (C) seeing, wrote (D) saw, was writing
5. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) He came back yesterday. (B) He has come back yesterday.
(C) He is coming back yesterday. (D) He comes back yesterday.
6. Pick the word related to voting in an election.
(A) balot (B) ballot (C) ballet (D) ballat
7. An entomologist.....
(A) studies the history of words. (B) collects stamps.
(C) studies insects. (D) collects coins.
8. Choose the wrongly spelt word:
(A) routine (B) accommodation (C) foreign (D) systam

Fill in the blanks:

9. She spent three hours _____ over the manuscript.
(A) pouring (B) poring (C) browsing (D) pondering
10. When was the steam engine _____?
(A) discovered (B) discover (C) invented (D) invent
11. See that you _____ for the meeting in time.
(A) will come (B) would come (C) come (D) should come
12. I _____ to Mumbai recently.
(A) go (B) goes (C) have been (D) has been
13. We _____ meat for the lunch today.
(A) had (B) have (C) has (D) are
14. _____ money I had was stolen.
(A) A little (B) A few (C) The few (D) The little
15. He learnt to play _____.
(A) the guitar (B) a guitar (C) an guitar (D) guitar
16. He _____ to watch TV for so long.
(A) must not (B) should not (C) will not (D) ought not
17. You can have a cup, _____.
(A) can't you (B) aren't you (C) will you (D) won't you
18. A little progress has been made, _____ it?
(A) hasn't (B) haven't (C) hadn't (D) didn't

19. It is so dark that _____.
(A) I can't see nothing (B) I can see nothing
(C) I could see nothing (D) I couldn't see nothing
20. There was _____ a sound to be heard in the room.
(A) no (B) not (C) none (D) nothing
21. _____ less than five students have tried to solve this problem.
(A) None (B) no (C) nothing (D) not
22. Mr. Smith is not _____ home.
(A) in (B) to (C) at (D) by
23. I did not see him _____.
(A) lately (B) recently (C) late (D) recent
24. As my bicycle was broken, I borrowed _____.
(A) John's (B) John's one (C) John's ones (D) None of these
25. The minister called _____ his programme.
(A) up (B) off (C) in (D) for
26. This is the _____ for the new school.
(A) site (B) sight (C) cite (D) sitte
27. Slow and steady _____ the race.
(A) wins (B) ends (C) decides (D) follows
28. Our hen _____ twenty eggs last month.
(A) lay (B) lied (C) lie (D) laid
29. He had prepared well, but he did not _____ his examination.
(A) get through (B) get on (C) get about (D) get over
30. The speaker _____ talking for an hour, in spite of the audience being impatient.
(A) go on (B) go off (C) go into (D) go about
31. Could you please _____ my answers and tell me if it was all right.
(A) look into (B) look after (C) look down upon (D) look
32. The police _____ questioning two men.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
33. I wish I _____ in Ooty now.
(A) am (B) have been (C) were (D) is
34. This is the man _____ I met at the theatre.
(A) who (B) whom (C) to whom (D) for whom

Provide Prepositions:

35. He started _____ Chennai.
(A) to (B) for (C) in (D) on
36. The man that you spoke _____ is a doctor.
(A) to (B) in (C) out (D) at
37. I am fed up _____ staying at this place.
(A) at (B) on (C) for (D) with
37. You should adapt yourself _____ the conditions of the place.
(A) to (B) about (C) on (D) in
39. I was delighted _____ his unexpected arrival.
(A) at (B) for (C) of (D) with
40. He discussed the matter _____ the phone.
(A) in (B) over (C) at (D) upon

ANSWER - 30

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. C
8. D	9. B	10. C	11. C	12. C	13. B	14. D
15. A	16. D	17. A	18. A	19. B	20. B	21. B
22. C	23. B	24. A	25. B	26. A	27. A	28. D
29. A	30. A	31. A	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. B
36. A	37. D	38. A	39. A	40. B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 31

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide apt prepositions:

1. Milk is good ———— drink.
(A) to (B) in (C) of (D) for
2. The mother was accustomed ———— the behaviour of her son.
(A) to (B) of (C) with (D) about
3. The room was filled ———— smoke.
(A) with (B) by (C) on (D) in
4. I have not met him ———— yesterday.
(A) on (B) of (C) for (D) since
5. They availed themselves ———— every opportunity to speak English.
(A) of (B) for (C) at (D) in
6. He is senior ———— me, though he is younger.
(A) than (B) from (C) in (D) to

Use correct choices to fill the blanks:

7. Take care that you ———— cheated.
(A) will not be (B) would not be (C) are not (D) should not be
8. I shall call you when the dinner ———— ready.
(A) will be (B) is (C) shall be (D) would be
9. They will come if you ———— them.
(A) will invite (B) shall invite (C) would invite (D) invite
10. I ———— a letter to him last week.
(A) had written (B) wrote (C) has written (D) write
11. We ———— to the pictures last night.
(A) had gone (B) have gone (C) went (D) go
12. The man complained that his bicycle ———— stolen.
(A) had been (B) has been (C) was (D) is
13. Here ———— the bride.
(A) is coming (B) comes (C) has come (D) was coming
14. I usually go to ———— at ten.
(A) the bed (B) a bed (C) bed (D) an bed
15. She does everything but ————.
(A) sings (B) sing (C) sang (D) singing
16. The doctor gave him an injection to ———— the temperature.
(A) put down (B) get down (C) bring down (D) take down
17. He took ———— with his work.
(A) troubles (B) pains (C) leave (D) rest
18. This is my servant ———— I was telling you.
(A) who (B) whom (C) about whom (D) that
19. ———— honest man is ———— noblest work of God.
(A) the, a (B) an, the (C) a, the (D) the, the
20. He filled the glass with water to the ————.
(A) brim (B) a margin (C) edge (D) rim

21. She _____ me of stealing her money.
(A) threatened (B) charged (C) blamed (D) accused
22. Every child should be taught to be _____ to animals.
(A) kindly (B) kind (C) kinded (D) kindful
23. The clock is _____ right.
(A) no (B) not (C) none (D) neither
24. This is the pen _____ I am looking for.
(A) by which (B) for which (C) in which (D) with which
25. Has your father come _____ from work yet?
(A) to home (B) home (C) at home (D) by home
26. Do you prefer white wine or _____.
(A) red one (B) red ones (C) red (D) none of these
27. He felt _____ tired.
(A) much (B) very (C) many (D) a lot
28. He can play cricket, _____?
(A) will he (B) can't he (C) won't he (D) can he
29. His health is _____ too good.
(A) no (B) none (C) not (D) nothing
30. He orders me _____ as if I were his slave.
(A) about (B) though (C) like (D) through
31. I met him _____ ago.
(A) an year (B) the year (C) a year (D) year
- Rewrite as directed:**
32. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(A) gramar (B) grammer (C) grammar (D) gramer
33. Must I go by train? (Give a negative response)
(A) No, you mustn't (B) No, you needn't (C) No, you must (D) No, you need
34. His advice did not prove very useful. (Change into a complex sentence)
(A) He advised and prove very useful. (B) What he advised did not prove very useful.
(C) He advised what he proved very useful. (D) None of these
35. There I saw a man who was very old. (Change to a simple sentence)
(A) There I saw a very old man (B) There a very old man that I saw.
(C) There was a man whom I saw old (D) None of these
36. "Are you coming home with her"? he asked. (Change into indirect)
(A) He asked if he was coming home with her (B) He asked if he were coming home with her.
(C) He asked if he was going home with her. (D) He asked if he going home with her.
37. Where have you been all day? I have been looking for you *high and low*.
(Here 'high and low' means)
(A) anywhere (B) wherever (C) whenever (D) everywhere
38. He is a 'dermatologist'. It means:
(A) A specialist of heart and its diseases (B) A specialist of kidneys and their problems
(C) A specialist of brain and its ailments (D) A specialist of skin and its diseases
39. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) I shall inform them this. (B) I shall inform of this.
(C) I shall inform at this. (D) I shall inform by this.
40. They usually (go) to Kashmir on a holiday, but this year they (go) to Darjeeling.
(Use the correct verb)
(A) went, went (B) went, go (C) go, are going (D) went, will go

ANSWER

1.A	2.A	3.A	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.C
8.B	9.D	10.B	11.C	12.A	13.B	14.C
15.B	16.C	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.A	21.D
22.B	23.B	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.B	28.B
29.B	30.A	31.C	32.C	33.B	34. B	35.A
36.C	37.D	38.D	39.B	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 32

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed

1. On being challenged, they ran away. (Change to a complex sentence)
(A) They challenged because they ran away. (B) When they were challenged and they ran away.
(C) When they were challenged, they ran away. (D) None of these
2. He admitted his guilt. (Change to a complex sentence)
(A) He admitted that he was guilty. (B) He admitted because he was guilty.
(C) He was admitted he was guilty. (D) None of these
3. Heat (expand) and cold (contract). (Use the correct verb)
(A) expanded, contracted (B) expands, contracts
(C) expand, contracted (D) expanded, contracts
4. He rises early. (Use 'seldom')
(A) He rises seldom early. (B) Seldom he rises early.
(C) He seldom rises early. (D) He rises early seldom.
5. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) I sat in the corner quiet for an hour. (B) I sat quiet in the corner for an hour.
(C) I sat for an hour quiet in the corner. (D) I sat for an hour in the corner quiet.
6. We seldom see them now a days. (Begin the sentence with 'seldom')
(A) Seldom we see them now a days. (B) Seldom do we see them now a days.
(C) Seldom did we see them now a days. (D) Seldom will we see them now a days.
7. A doctor who specialises in the treatment of heart disorder is called:
(A) a surgeon (B) a cardiologist (C) an oncologist (D) an optician
8. Have you a pencil? (Give a short negative answer)
(A) No, I haven't (B) No, I have (C) No, I hasn't (D) No, I has
9. How hot! (Change into assertive)
(A) Very hot. (B) It was very hot. (C) It is very hot. (D) I has very hot.
10. She is too weak to carry the box. (Use 'so ——— that')
(A) She is so weak to carry that the box. (B) She is so weak that she can carry the box.
(C) She is so weak that she could not carry the box. (D) She is so weak that she can not carry the box.

Fill up the blanks

11. See that the patient ——— complete test.
(A) is having (B) has (C) will have (D) will be having
12. I ——— waiting for his reply for two weeks now.
(A) am (B) have been (C) was (D) had been
13. My brother ——— tomorrow.
(A) will have arrived (B) would arrive (C) is arriving (D) has arrived
14. I ——— the TV for a long time when the burglars burst in.
(A) was seeing (B) have been seeing (C) had been seeing (D) is seeing
15. 'Right hand man' means
(A) honest person (B) efficient assistant
(C) one who cannot use his left hand (D) foolish person
16. One of the boys ——— injured in the accident which occurred yesterday.
(A) were (B) was (C) are (D) have been
17. ——— school has ——— new look.
(A) The, a (B) A, the (C) A, an (D) The, the

18. I arranged to go ——— for tea.
(A) to my friend's home (B) at my friend's home (C) my friend's home (D) with my friend's home.
19. The audience consisted ——— of women.
(A) most (B) mostly (C) mostfully (D) none of these
20. We are moving from our present house into ———.
(A) a smaller one (B) a smaller (C) a smaller ones (D) a small
21. What is the name of that person ——— you were speaking?
(A) whom (B) to whom (C) who (D) whose
22. He felt ——— tired.
(A) much (B) very (C) many (D) a lot
23. We were ——— the worse for our experience.
(A) no (B) nothing (C) not (D) none
24. Neither of them ——— the answer.
(A) know (B) knows (C) have known (D) knowing
25. ——— the Taj Mahal?
(A) Did you ever see (B) Have you ever seen (C) Did you ever saw (D) Has you ever seen
26. I made him ——— me the money back.
(A) give (B) given (C) gave (D) gives
27. We have got ——— petrol.
(A) many (B) much (C) plenty of (D) large
28. Which of your sisters is ———, Jane, or Mary?
(A) old (B) the elder, (C) the eldest (D) elder
29. This is the place ——— he was shot.
(A) that (B) where (C) which (D) whom
30. I met him ———.
(A) on last Monday (B) last Monday (C) in last Monday (D) for last Monday
31. When ——— you lost your pen?
(A) have you lost (B) has you lost (C) did you lose (D) had you lost
32. I know ———.
(A) to swim (B) how to swim (C) swim (D) swam
33. After they ———, I ——— my dinner.
(A) went, had (B) had gone, had (C) went, had had (D) went, have
34. It is bad ——— money.
(A) to borrow (B) borrowing (C) borrowed (D) in borrow

Fill in with correct prepositions

35. Come what may, I shall adhere ——— my principles.
(A) to (B) with (C) on (D) upon
36. The sweets were distributed ——— the children.
(A) between (B) among (C) from (D) since
37. You can travel ——— bicycle.
(A) in (B) by (C) on (D) at
38. You can travel ——— a bicycle.
(A) in (B) by (C) on (D) at
39. I travelled to Kollam ——— bus.
(A) on (B) by (C) at (D) with
40. I'll come back ——— an hour.
(A) after (B) for (C) in (D) on

ANSWER

1.C	2.A	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.B	7.B
8.A	9.C	10.D	11.B	12.B	13.C	14.A
15.B	16.B	17.A	18.A	19.B	20.A	21.B
22.B	23.D	24.B	25.B	26.A	27.C	28.B
29.B	30.B	31.C	32.B	33.B	34.A	35.A
36.B	37.B	38.C	39.B	40.C		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 33

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed:

1. That you have been indiscreet is evident. (Turn to a simple sentence)
(A) The evident is indiscreet (B) Your indiscretion is evident.
(C) Your indiscretion that is evident. (D) None of these
2. I have no money to lend you. (Change into a complex sentence)
(A) I have no money that I can lend you. (B) I have no money whom I lend you.
(C) I have no money that lend you. (D) None of these
3. Father usually (drink) coffee in the morning, but today he (drink) tea. (Use the correct verb)
(A) drank, drank (B) drink, drinks (C) drinks, is drinking (D) is drinking, drinks
4. He has come late. (Use 'often')
(A) He has often come late. (B) He has come often late.
(C) He often has come late. (D) He has come late often.
5. She comes. (Use 'late')
(A) She comes late. (B) She late comes. (C) Late she comes. (D) None of these
6. Is she cleaning the kitchen? (Change into passive voice)
(A) Is the kitchen being cleaned by her? (B) She is being cleaned by the kitchen?
(C) Is the kitchen cleaned by her? (D) Is she cleaned by the kitchen?
7. ——— the traffic was bad, I arrived on time. (Use a suitable conjunction)
(A) If (B) Though (C) because of (D) On the contrary
8. She said, "Dad, What is a stable?" (Change into indirect speech)
(A) She asked her Dad what a stable was. (B) She asked her Dad what is a stable.
(C) she asked her Dad what was a stable. (D) None of these
9. Who broke this jug? (Change into passive)
(A) By whom was this jug broken? (B) who this jug broken?
(C) Who was this jug broken? (D) who did this jug broke?
10. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) She asks where is the library. (B) She asks where the library is.
(C) She asks where was the library. (D) She asks where the library was.
11. Mr. Ram is an archaeologist. 'Archaeologist' means:
(A) One who studies antiquities
(B) One who study the origin and development of mankind.
(C) One who studies statistics of the population. (D) One who studies the science of plants
12. Choose the correct sentence.
(A) If he will study hard, he will get a first class. (B) If he will study hard, he gets a first class.
(C) If he studies hard, he will get a first class. (D) If he would study hard, he would get a first class.
13. Mahesh is cleverer than Mohan. (Change into positive)
(A) Mahesh is not so clever as Mohan. (B) Mahesh is clever as Mohan.
(C) Mohan is not so clever as Mahesh. (D) Mohan is so clever as Mahesh.
14. He helped her. (Use 'willingly')
(A) He willingly helped her. (B) He helped her willingly.
(C) He helped willingly her (D) None of these

Fill in the blanks:

15. Every morning I ——— the paper.
(A) will read (B) am reading (C) read (D) have read
16. When I visited him, he ——— bed – ridden for two months.
(A) was (B) had been (C) has been (D) have been

17. I shall call you when the guests ——— .
(A) will arrive (B) will be arriving (C) arrive (D) arrived
18. By 2010, I ——— in this college for 15 years.
(A) shall be teaching (B) shall teach (C) shall have been teaching (D) will teach
19. He is ——— older than I am.
(A) no (b) not (C) none (D) neither
20. We shall drive if the roads are ——— .
(A) clear (B) clearly (C) clearing (D) clarify.
21. Every morning this week, she has arrived ——— .
(A) lately (B) late (C) later (D) latest
22. Either your brakes ——— defective, or my eye sight ——— .
(A) are, is (B) is, is (C) is, are (D) are, are
23. He was made ——— me the money back.
(A) give (B) to give (C) for giving (D) by giving
24. You are ——— lucky to have escaped.
(A) much (B) many (C) very (D) none of these
25. I enjoyed the novel ——— you lent me last.
(A) whom (B) which (C) who (D) for which
26. She has done it ——— .
(A) easily (B) easy (C) very easy (D) easier
27. "What ——— ?", he says.
(A) you are doing (B) are you doing (C) you were doing (D) is you doing
28. Would you mind ——— these letters for me?
(A) post (B) posted (C) posting (D) posts
29. It is useless ——— with him.
(A) argue (B) argued (C) arguing (D) argues
30. They appointed him ——— .
(A) as a manager (B) manager (C) for a manager (D) as manager
31. I have seen a film. ——— I.
(A) so am (B) am so (C) so have (D) have so
32. In spite of her ——— Geetha still managed to find time for her hobbies like playing musical instruments.
(A) pre occupations (B) occupations (C) business (D) predelictions
33. The child ——— viral fever since last month.
(A) is suffering (B) has been suffering (C) was suffering (D) suffers
34. Time and tide ——— no man.
(A) waited (B) wait (C) waits (D) have waited
35. Whenever he is in London, my father ——— with a cousin of his.
(A) stay (B) shall stay (C) stays (D) is staying
36. The sun which is one of the million stars in the universe ——— us with heat and light.
(A) provide (B) provides (C) have provided (D) providing
37. She did not marry until ——— in life.
(A) late (B) lately (C) later (D) latest
38. He tried ——— to win the race.
(A) hard (B) hardly (C) hardfully (D) none of these
39. Most boys like ——— foot ball.
(A) play (B) played (C) in playing (D) playing
40. He said that he ——— time to see my uncle.
(A) did not have (B) hadn't (C) had no (D) will not have

ANSWER 33

1.B	2.A	3.C	4.A	5.A	6.A	7.B
8.A	9.A	10.B	11.A	12.C	13.C	14.B
15.C	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.A	20.A	21.B
22.A	23.B	24.C	25.B	26.A	27.B	28.C
29.C	30.B	31.C	32.A	33.B	34.C	35.C
36.B	37.A	38.A	39.D	40.B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 34

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Rewrite as directed

1. Tell me when the meeting will be held. (Turn to a simple sentence)
(A) Tell me the time of meeting. (B) Tell me how to meet. (C) Tell me the meeting held. (D) None of these
2. Alexander, king of Macedon, tried to become a world conqueror. (Change to complex sentence)
(A) Alexander who was the king of Macedon, tried to become a world conqueror.
(B) Alexander whom was a king of Macedon, tried to become a world conqueror.
(C) Alexander tried to become a world conqueror.
(D) None of these
3. He is punctual. (Use 'never')
(A) He never is punctual. (B) He is never punctual. (C) He is punctual never (D) none of these
4. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed ———— usual.
(Fill in the blank with the comparative form of the word 'early')
(A) early to (B) earlier than (C) earliest to (D) earlier to
5. When will you return your book? (Change to passive)
(A) When will your book be returned? (B) When your book will be returned?
(C) When your book is returned? (D) When shall your book be returned
6. A striver sinner is better than a satisfied saint. (Change into positive)
(A) A striver sinner is not so good as a satisfied saint. (B) A striver sinner is as good as a satisfied saint.
(C) A striver sinner is the best satisfied saint. (D) A satisfied saint is not so good as a striver sinner.
7. I will always remember that terrible day. (Change into negative without changing its meaning)
(A) I will never forget that terrible day. (B) I will not remember that terrible day.
(C) I will not always remember that terrible day. (D) I will always forget that terrible day.
8. In spite of his hard work, he failed the examination. (Change into a compound sentence)
(A) He worked hard but he failed the examination.
(B) Though he worked hard he failed the examination.
(C) He worked hard and failed the examination.
(D) He worked hard and passed the examination.
9. One who has suddenly risen to wealth and importance:
(A) burglar (B) upstart (C) amateur (D) stole

Choose the correct tense forms

10. Edison ———— newspapers before he became a famous inventor.
(A) had sold (B) has sold (C) used to sell (D) sells
11. It ———— when I went out.
(A) rained (B) is raining (C) was raining (D) has been raining
12. Each of these boys ———— games.
(A) play (B) plays (C) have played (D) have been played
13. He was unable to help me because he ———— to earn much money.
(A) has been failing (B) has failed (C) had failed (D) was being failed
14. "Is your father in?" "No, he isn't. He ———— to Bangalore." "When he ———— to Bangalore?"
"Yesterday."
(A) has gone, went (B) go, go (C) went, has gone (D) went, went
15. I ———— several letters last night.
(A) have written (B) wrote (C) am writing (D) had written

Fill up the blanks

16. He won't come, unless you ———— him.
(A) call (B) will call (C) called (D) would call

17. My father ——— fifty years old last Sunday.
(A) is (B) was (C) has been (D) had been
18. I am sure I ——— him before.
(A) met (B) meet (C) have met (D) meets
19. She spoke so quietly that we could ——— hear her.
(A) hard (B) hardly (C) hardy (D) hardfully
20. I felt something ——— my foot.
(A) touch (B) touched (C) to touch (D) touches
21. I ——— the job; look at it.
(A) finished (B) have finished (C) finish (D) has finished
22. He talks as if he ——— all about it.
(A) knows (B) knew (C) has known (D) had known
23. She wishes she ——— the work yesterday.
(A) finished (B) has finished (C) had finished (D) finishes
24. I wish I ——— younger.
(A) am (B) were (C) have been (D) has been
25. This carpet is ——— better in quality than the other.
(A) much (B) many (C) very (D) fairly
26. He spoke ———.
(A) well at the meeting (B) at the meeting well
(C) tomorrow morning there (D) last night at the function
27. She ——— have a baby.
(A) goes to (B) is going to (C) going to (D) went to
28. The light went out while I ———.
(A) was reading (B) read (C) reads (D) reading
29. It is worthwhile ——— the meeting.
(A) attending (B) attend (C) attended (D) attends
30. I prefer cold water ——— tea.
(A) to (B) than (C) rather (D) better than
31. The sick person ——— on the bench.
(A) lay (B) laid (C) lie (D) lain
32. Neither of them ——— invited to the party.
(A) was (B) were (C) had (D) will
33. Could you ——— a pen?
(A) lending (B) lent (C) lend (D) have lent
34. I could scarcely make ——— his writing.
(A) out (B) up (C) of (D) up for
35. ——— they heard the bell, the girls went to their classes.
(A) While (B) Since (C) As soon as (D) None of these
36. Deepa enjoys ——— the novel of Charles Dickens.
(A) to read (B) to be reading (C) reading (D) read
37. The poet and the dramatist ——— dead.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
38. On hot days we usually ——— for a swim.
(A) are going (B) have gone (C) have been going (D) go
39. ——— the rain, the play continued.
(A) Except for (B) In spite of (C) Because of (D) With regard to
40. We elected Tom ———.
(A) Secretary (B) as Secretary (C) for Secretary (D) by Secretary

ANSWER - 34

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. A
8. A	9. B	10. C	11. C	12. B	13. C	14. A
15. B	16. A	17. B	18. C	19. B	20. A	21. B
22. B	23. A	24. B	25. A	26. A	27. B	28. A
29. A	30. A	31. A	32. A	33. C	34. A	35. C
36. C	37. B	38. D	39. B	40. A		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 35

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Use correct tense forms

1. I ——— you, if I had money.
(A) will help (B) would help (C) would have helped (D) shall help
2. Balaram ——— this magazine for twenty five years by next January.
(A) will have been editing (B) edit (C) will edit (D) has edited
3. He ——— a car for two days, when he ——— an accident.
(A) is driving, has (B) had been driving, had
(C) was driving, has (D) had been driving, had been
4. It started to rain while we ——— cricket.
(A) are playing (B) were playing (C) have been playing (D) has been playing
5. I suppose we ——— before.
(A) have met (B) met (C) has met (D) meet
6. A car ——— over him when he ——— the road.
(A) run, is crossing (B) ran, was crossing (C) is running, was crossing (D) ran, is crossing
7. They ——— in Mumbai for six years when I first met him.
(A) had been living (B) were living (C) would have lived (D) are living
8. It is time I ——— my driving test.
(A) would have passed (B) passed (C) have passed (D) will pass
9. I ——— to finish the exercise for the last one hour.
(A) am trying (B) have been trying (C) I have been tried (D) was tried

Rewrite as directed

10. This is the place where the meeting will be held. (Change to a simple sentence)
(A) The meeting is held at the place. (B) The meeting will be held here.
(C) This is the venue of the meeting. (D) None of these
11. I was surprised to see his obstinacy. (Change into a complex sentence.)
(A) I was surprised when I saw his obstinacy. (B) I was surprised on seeing his obstinacy.
(C) I was surprised when I see his obstinacy. (D) None of these
12. You should have been behaving well. (Use 'always')
(A) You should have always been behaving well. (B) You should always have been behaving well.
(C) You should have been always behaving well. (D) You always should have been behaving well.
13. I like coffee better than tea. (Use 'prefer')
(A) I prefer coffee than tea. (B) I prefer coffee to tea. (C) I like coffee prefer than tea. (D) I like coffee prefer to tea.
14. Somebody cleans the room every day. (Change into passive voice)
(A) The room is cleaned every day (B) Some body is cleaned the room every day.
(C) The room was cleaned every day. (D) Somebody was cleaned the room every day
15. Ahamed is taller than Anand. (Change to positive)
(A) Ahamed is as tall as Anand. (B) Ahamed is not so tall as Anand.
(C) Anand is as tall as Ahamed. (D) Anand is not so tall as Ahamed.
16. Chennai is one of the biggest cities in India. (Change to comparative)
(A) Chennai is bigger than any other city in India.
(B) Chennai is bigger than most other cities in India.
(C) Chennai is bigger than any other cities in India.
(D) Chennai is bigger than most other city in India.

17. A trusted person to whom one speaks about one's private affairs:
(A) confessor (B) listener (C) confidant (D) trustee
18. He is truly noble. (Change into an exclamatory sentence)
(A) He is noble! (B) How noble he is! (C) What noble he is! (D) None of these

Fill up the blanks

19. This is the first time I _____ a type writer.
(A) will ever use (B) have ever used (C) ever had used (D) have ever been using
20. Mr. Ram, with his wife and children _____ gone to Mumbai.
(A) have (B) has (C) has been (D) have been
21. I _____ three houses so far.
(A) built (B) have built (C) build (D) has built
22. Belonging to the sametime.
(A) recent (B) current (C) modern (D) contemporary
23. It _____ ages since I _____ from you.
(A) is, heard (B) has been, heard (C) have been, hear (D) is, hear
24. We heard somebody _____ the door.
(A) opens (B) opened (C) open (D) opens
25. I have come _____ my aunt.
(A) seeing (B) to see (C) see (D) saw
26. I have _____ often wished I could visit Britain.
(A) much (B) very (C) fairly (D) none of these
27. I saw Ramu _____ the door.
(A) opening (B) opens (C) is opening (D) was opening
28. I suppose we _____ before.
(A) saw (B) have seen (C) see (D) has seen
29. The police _____ arrested the thief.
(A) has (B) have (C) was (D) were
30. There _____ to be many differences between the two parties.
(A) seem (B) seems (C) has seemed (D) is seem
31. _____ was a good ruler.
(A) The King George V (B) King George V (C) A King George V (D) none of these
32. There are many large shops in _____.
(A) Oxford Street. (B) the Oxford Street (C) an Oxford Street (D) a Oxford Street
33. The accident took place two days _____.
(A) since (B) ago (C) back (D) before
34. Put _____ the light, please.
(A) out (B) off (C) on (D) up
35. He has a great reputation _____ honesty.
(A) in (B) for (C) about (D) of
36. That girl apologized _____ her murder.
(A) for (B) at (C) to (D) none of these
37. Leela has been appointed as a substitute _____ Mary.
(A) for (B) of (C) with (D) against
38. Take care lest _____.
(A) you shall fail (B) you should fail (C) you will fail (D) you may fail
39. I am late, _____?
(A) am I (B) aren't I (C) isn't I (D) is I
40. She is a _____ girl.
(A) fairly (B) fair (C) faired (D) fired

ANSWER - 35

1. B	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. A	6. B	7. B
8. B	9. B	10. C	11. A	12. B	13. B	14. A
15. D	16. B	17. C	18. B	19. B	20. B	21. B
22. D	23. A	24. C	25. B	26. B	27. A	28. B
29. B	30. A	31. B	32. A	33. B	34. A	35. B
36. C	37. A	38. B	39. B	40. B		

Job-Adda.in

Practice Test - General English - 36

Time: 20 minutes

Marks: 40

Provide suitable one word

1. A literary work published after its author's death:
(A) proxy (B) plagiarism (C) posthumous (D) proletarian
2. The murder of a new born child by or with consent of a parent:
(A) patricide (B) homicide (C) genocide (D) none of these
3. One who abstains completely from alcohol is:
(A) an atheist (B) a kleptomaniac (C) a teetotaler (D) a misanthrope

Rewrite as directed

4. I shall forget this occasion. (Use 'never')
(A) I shall forget never this occasion. (B) I shall never forget this occasion.
(C) I never shall forget this occasion. (D) I shall forget this occasion never.
5. We walk to school. (Use 'always')
(A) We always walk to school. (B) We walk to school always.
(C) We walk always to school. (D) None of these
6. He is too poor to build a house. (Use so ——— that)
(A) He is so too poor that he can not build a house. (B) He is so poor that he can not build a house.
(C) He is so poor that he could not build a house. (D) He was so poor that he can not build a house.
7. They must start immediately. Otherwise he will miss the train. (Use 'unless')
(A) They must unless start immediately, otherwise he will miss the train.
(B) Unless they must start immediately, they will miss the train.
(C) Unless they start immediately, they will miss the train.
(D) Unless they must start immediately, they miss the train.
8. How lovely the park is! (Change into assertive)
(A) The park is very lovely. (B) The park is lovely. (C) The park is most lovely. (D) The park is splendid
9. His absence is due to illness. (Change into a complex sentence)
(A) He is absent because he is ill. (B) His absence is to illness.
(C) He is absent due to illness. (D) None of these
10. We should have hired a taxi. (Change to passive)
(A) A taxi should have been hired. (B) We should have been hired.
(C) A taxi should be hired. (D) We should be hired a taxi.
11. You ought to listen to his words.
(A) His words are listened to. (B) His words ought to be listened to.
(C) His words are ought to be listened to. (D) You ought to be listened to.
12. He entered the room. (Use 'calmly')
(A) He entered the room calmly. (B) He entered calmly the room.
(C) He calmly entered the room. (D) Calmly he entered the room

Provide suitable prepositions

13. What do you object ———?
(A) to (B) for (C) of (D) none of these
14. He is always ——— a bad temper.
(A) with (B) by (C) for (D) in
15. We sympathise ——— those in distress.
(A) with (B) for (C) to (D) by
16. The principal gave ——— the prizes.
(A) away (B) out (C) over (D) way

17. Please look _____ this word in the dictionary.
(A) for (B) up (C) after (D) into
18. Ram has strong resemblance _____ his mother.
(A) about (B) for (C) to (D) on
19. She was married _____ a doctor.
(A) of (B) to (C) with (D) as
20. She takes _____ his father.
(A) with (B) to (C) for (D) after
21. Do you object _____ my opening the window.
(A) to (B) with (C) on (D) in
22. I am sorry _____ being late.
(A) for (B) at (C) to (D) since

Fill up the blanks

23. I _____ English at evening classes this year.
(A) learn (B) am learning (C) have learning (D) was learnt
24. Kishore _____ novels.
(A) usually is reading (B) usually has read (C) usually reads (D) usually was reading
25. How long _____ here?
(A) have you been staying (B) are you stay (C) are you staying (D) was you staying
26. I _____ an important letter; don't disturb me.
(A) write (B) am writing (C) was writing (D) is writing
27. I saw him _____ the road.
(A) crossed (B) crossing (C) crosses (D) none of these
28. I would have mended the fuse if _____ enough wire.
(A) had (B) was (C) had had (D) having
29. If I had known in time he _____ his plans.
(A) would change (B) will have changed (C) would have changed (D) changed
30. I am very pleased _____ you.
(A) see (B) to see (C) seeing (D) have seen
31. We found this exhibition _____ interesting.
(A) very (B) many (C) much (D) none of these
32. Hardly had he stood up _____ the teacher asked him to sit down.
(A) when (B) but (C) than (D) and
33. He is _____ upon his uncle.
(A) dependent (B) dependant (C) depending (D) none of these
34. Our office is _____ small nor big.
(A) either (B) not (C) quite (D) none of these
35. It looks _____ it is going to rain.
(A) if (B) as if (C) whether (D) none of these
36. _____ they heard the bell, the girls went to their classes.
(A) While (B) Since (C) As soon as (D) None of these
37. As auditory is related to hearing, tactile is related to _____.
(A) touch (B) seeing (C) smell (D) taste
38. My uncle has gone to _____ hospital to visit a sick friend.
(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) any
39. Add _____ sugar to the tea.
(A) little (B) a little (C) few (D) a few
40. The officer asked the assistant to _____ the file.
(A) put on (B) put up (C) put in (D) put off

ANSWER

1.C	2.D	3.C	4.B	5.A	6.B	7.C
8.A	9.A	10.A	11.B	12.A	13.A	14.D
15.A	16.A	17.B	18.C	19.B	20.D	21.A
22.A	23.B	24.C	25.A	26.B	27.B	28.C
29.C	30.B	31.A	32.A	33.A	34.D	35.B
36.C	37.A	38.C	39.B	40.C		

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