

MISCELLANEOUS TEST
ENGLISH

FOR FURTHER CLARIFICATION CONTACT 8617739622 BETWEEN 10 am AND 6pm

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

1. I am glad to hear that you narrowly escaped (being run over by) a speeding car yesterday.

- (a) by being run over by
- (b) to run over by
- (c) being over run by
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(d) No improvement.

2. His speech was optimistic, but at the end of it he (stroke a note of caution).

- (a) strike a note of caution
- (b) struck for a note of caution
- (c) struck a note of caution
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)The main verb is 'strike' and its past participle form is 'struck' which should be used. Between option (b) and (c), option (c) is correct because option (b) has an additional preposition 'for' which makes the sentence incorrect.

3. I did not like his comments on my paper but I had no alternative as (I have agreed to keep quiet).

- (a) I have to agree to keep quiet
- (b) I had agreed to keep quiet
- (c) I had agreed for keeping quiet
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(b)Replace 'have' with 'had' as the given sentence is in past tense.

4. The police nabbed a notorious criminal who (had been terrorizing builders and extorted money) from them for the past two years.

- (a) was terrorizing builders and extorted
- (b) had not been terrorized builders and extorted
- (c) had been terrorizing builders and extorting
- (d) No improvement

Ans.(c)"And" is a conjunction which should have same form of 'verb' on both sides of it. So "extorting" should be there.

5. Modern industrialised communities have lost touch with the soil and do not experience that joy which nature gives and the rich glow of health (that which comes from contact with) mother earth.

- (a) which comes from contact with
- (b) which flows how from contact with
- (c) that which come out contact with
- (d) No improvement

Ans. (a) 'That' and 'which' are not used together when they mean the same.

6. In India today, many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French Revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that (much has happened) since then.

- (a) much might happen
- (b) much had happened
- (c) much has been happening
- (d) No improvement

Ans. (d) No improvement.

7. He has been receiving no other message than an urgent telegram (asking him to rush his village) immediately.

- (a) asking him rushing at his village
- (b) asked him to rush his village
- (c) asking him to rush to his village
- (d) No improvement

Ans. (c) The verb 'rush' takes preposition 'to' after it.

8. Every human advance carries with it not only automatic benefits but also a new responsibility, and (we must remain constantly aware for) the dangers that lie in the possible misuse of our enormous skills.

- (a) we must remain constantly aware about
- (b) we must remain constantly aware of
- (c) we must remain constantly aware to
- (d) No improvement

Ans. (b) The 'adjective' aware takes the preposition 'of'.

9. Asking me (why was I absent, I was punished by the headmaster).

- (a) why was I absent, was I punished by the Headmaster
- (b) why I was absent, was I punished by the Headmaster
- (c) why I was absent, the headmaster punished me
- (d) No improvement

Ans. (c). Subject-verb inversion occurs only in interrogatives; here, there is a statement form of sentence. So, the structure should be: "Why I was absent"

10. An NGO is working towards providing free education to the girl child so that every girl can (stand on their own) feet.

- (a) stands on their own
- (b) stand on her own
- (c) stand on her own's
- (d) No Improvement

Ans. (b) "Every girl" is a singular noun which will take singular verb with it. There is no context to show the "possession" so "own" will not take any possession with it. And possession with "apostrophe" is used with humans usually. "Own" cannot take apostrophe in any case.

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning to the given word.

11. AGOG

- (a) Incurious
- (b) Awestruck
- (c) Superstitious
- (d) Devilry

Ans.(b) Agog: highly excited by eagerness, curiosity, anticipation.

Incurious- indifferent

Awestruck: filled with or revealing awe.

Devilry – villainy

12. PETULANT

- (a) Cranky
- (b) Compliant
- (c) Accommodate
- (d) Weighty

Ans.(a)Petulant: childishly sulky or bad-tempered. (of a person or their manner)

Cranky: bad-tempered; irritable.

13. EXPUNGE

- (a) Create
- (b) Rascality
- (c) Delete
- (d) Clemency

Ans.(c)Expunge: erase or remove completely.

Clemency – forgiveness

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

14. NIGGLING

- (a) worthless
- (b) worthwhile
- (c) stillness
- (d) winding

Ans.(b)Niggling: (of thoughts, worries, or details) unimportant but demanding one's attention in an annoying way.

Winding- zigzag

15. TUMBLE

- (a) Healthy
- (b) Topple
- (c) Ascend
- (d) Insincere

Ans.(c)Tumble: fall suddenly, clumsily, or headlong.

Topple – to overthrow

Insincere – ingenuine

16. REPINE

- (a) Be happy
- (b) Grumble
- (c) Boycott
- (d) Artful

Ans.(a)Repine: feel or express discontent; fret.

Grumble – to feel dissatisfied

Boycott – to bndon or reject

Artful –sly

Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentences.

17. A small growth of trees without underbrush.

- (a) Drove
- (b) Grove
- (c) Herbs
- (d) Bale

Ans.(b) Option B is the correct substitution.

18. An unconventional style of living.

- (a) Bohemian
- (b) Ascetic
- (c) Amateur
- (d) Chauvinism

Ans.(a)Option A is the correct substitution.

Ascetic – a mode of living that is unadorned

Amateur- inexperienced/ lacking in skill

Chauvinism – excessively opinionated egotism

19. An irrational and intense fear of travel.

- (a) Gnosiophobia
- (b) Podophobia
- (c) Hodophobia
- (d) Ombrophobia

Ans.(c)Option C is the correct substitution.

Gnosiophobia - fear of knowledge

Podophobia - fear of feet

Ombrophobia – fear of rain

Four alternatives are given for the Idioms/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of Idiom/Phrase.

20. Stem the tide

- (a) a rejection or refusal
- (b) to stop something from increasing.
- (c) one that serves as a substitute or support.
- (d) to succeed in doing something that is difficult.

Ans.(b) to stop something from increasing.

21. Have a crack at something.

- (a) to get defeated
- (b) prevent from happening
- (c) to try something
- (d) to come down with

Ans.(c) to try something

22. In the pink

- (a) to wear
- (b) very healthy
- (c) to be extremely happy
- (d) to begin working

Ans.(b) very healthy

23. Send someone to glory

- (a) to kill someone, to officiate at the burial services for someone.
- (b) to praise someone extremely
- (c) despite many difficulties
- (d) to stop doing an activity, usually after a longtime.

Ans.(a) to kill someone, to officiate at the burial services for someone.

24. Cry down

- (a) to be in a situation where one must be very cautious.
- (b) to belittle; disparage, to silence by making a great noise.
- (c) to increase the amount or size of something,
- (d) to reduce the number of possibilities or choices.

Ans.(b) to belittle; disparage, to silence by making a great noise

In these questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate it corresponding to the appropriate letter. If there is no error, indicate corresponding to the last option.

25. Knowledge and wisdom makes an individual truly complete and self assured.

- (a) Knowledge and wisdom makes
- (b) an individual truly complete
- (c) and self-assured
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'Knowledge and wisdom' is a Plural subject. Hence 'knowledge and wisdom' make is the correct usage. i.e. (Plural form of verb' is correct)

26. The river has overflown its banks.

- (a) The river
- (b) has overflown
- (c) its banks
- (d) No error

Ans.(b) Sol. Overflow; Past-Over flowed: to be so full that the contents go over the sides. Hence 'has overflowed' is the right usage.

27. The police is investigating for the recent happening in the area.

- (a) The police is investigating
- (b) for the recent happening

- (c) in the area
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'are' will be replaced by 'is' because Police is a collective noun that takes Plural verb.

28. This happened just exactly five years ago

- (a) This happened
- (b) just exactly
- (c) five years ago
- (d) No error

Ans.(b) Sol. Use of 'just' and 'exactly' together is superfluous. Hence, either 'just' or 'exactly' will be used.

29. Ask her to call me when she will come back.

- (a) Ask her to call me
- (b) when she
- (c) will come back
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. 'comes back' will replace 'will come back'. Will is not used in conditional clauses like If, When, Before, After, As soon as.... Simple Present Tense is used

30. Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit information from the public they remained silent.

- (a) Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit
- (b) information from the public
- (c) they remained silent
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'elicit' will replace 'illicit' elicit (verb) – to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty, illicit (Adjective) – not allowed by law, illegal.

31. It was apparent for everyone present that if the patient did not receive medical attention fast he would die.

- (a) It was apparent for everyone present
- (b) that if the patient did not receive
- (c) medical attention fast he would die.
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. Use 'to' in place of 'for'. As preposition 'To' goes with Apparent in such cases

32. There is no rule regarding the length of a precis with relation to that of the original passage.

- (a) There is no rule regarding
- (b) the length of a precis
- (c) with relation to
- (d) that of the original passage.

Ans.(c) Sol. Change 'with relation to' by 'in relation to'.

33. The court held the local MLA responsible for the loss or damage to any public property.

- (a) The court held
- (b) the local MLA responsible
- (c) for the loss or damage to any public property
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. 'Loss is followed by of'.

34. The decline of his moral values has caused a lot of pain to his parents.

- (a) The decline of his moral values
- (b) has caused a lot
- (c) of pain to his parents
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'decline' is followed by 'in'.

35. I will avail myself with this golden opportunity.

- (a) I will avail
- (b) myself with
- (c) this golden opportunity
- (d) No error

Ans.(b) Sol. 'avail' is followed by 'of'. Hence 'avail myself of' is the right usage. Avail of (opportunity etc.)

36. He went for the lunch at 1 p.m. and then returned.

- (a) He went for the lunch
- (b) at 1 p.m. and then
- (c) returned
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. Remove 'the' before lunch. Name of meals do not take any article.

37. The answer to all the sufferings of human beings lies in the Science.

- (a) The answer to all
- (b) the sufferings of human beings
- (c) lies in the Science.
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Remove 'the' before Science as 'The' is not used with the name of any subject.

38. I like to travel by the air as I am a very busy person.

- (a) I like to travel
- (b) by the air as
- (c) I am a very busy person.
- (d) No error

Ans.(b) Sol. 'By air' is the correct phrase.

39. Of the two great cities, the former is biggest.

- (a) Of the two great cities
- (b) the former is
- (c) biggest
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Change 'biggest' to the 'bigger'. When one is chosen out of two, a comparative degree is used.

40. My teacher did not object to me using the mobile phone.

- (a) My teacher
- (b) did not object
- (c) to me using the mobile phone
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Change 'me' in 'my'. A possessive adjective will be used before a gerund. (using).

41. Sheeps are economically useful and so they are reared for wool and meat.

- (a) Sheeps are economically useful
- (b) and so they are reared
- (c) for wool and meat
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'Sheep' has no plural form but can be used in plural sense.

42. Towns after towns were conquered by him but he found no peace.

- (a) Towns after towns were
- (b) conquered by him
- (c) but he found no peace
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'Town after town' is the correct form. If a noun comes on the either side of a preposition, the noun will come in singular form.

43. He told me that it was his friend's Sameer's house.

- (a) He told me that
- (b) it was
- (c) his friend's Sameer's house
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Change 'friend's' into 'friend'. Double apostrophe can't be used in a sentence.

44. It was a big blunder but we ignored it for the welfare of the city.

- (a) It was a big blunder
- (b) but we ignored it
- (c) for the welfare of the city.
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. 'Blunder' means 'big mistake'. Hence 'big blunder' is superfluous.

45. One of the firmest belief among the Hindus is that Karma affects their life after death.

- (a) One of the firmest belief among
- (b) the Hindus is that karma
- (c) affects their life
- (d) after death.

Ans.(a) Sol. The 'noun' that comes after 'one of the' must be plural. Hence 'one of the firmest beliefs' is the correct usage.

46. My uncle frequently goes to abroad on business by air.

- (a) My uncle frequently goes to abroad (b) on business
- (c) by air
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. Remove 'to' after 'goes'

47. The teach was pleased at Sanjay.

- (a) The teacher
- (b) was pleased
- (c) at Sanjay
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Use 'with' in place of 'at'.

48. Yesterday, Sohan came across with one of his old friends.

- (a) Yesterday, Sohan came across with
- (b) one of his
- (c) old friends
- (d) No error

Ans.(a) Sol. Remove 'with' after 'across'.

49. The management did not select him as he was not eligible to the post.

- (a) The management did not
- (b) select him as he was
- (c) not eligible to the post
- (d) No error

Ans.(c) Sol. Use 'for' in place of 'to'

50. The students were awaiting for the arrival of the chief guest.

- (a) The students were
- (b) awaiting for
- (c) the arrival of the chief guest.
- (d) No error

Ans.(b) Sol. Remove 'for' after awaiting.