

Sentence

Improvement

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English

Chapter : Sentence Improvement

(1) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
The Chairman appointed her (**as a secretary**) as she is efficient.

SSCCGL08AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) a secretary (b) as secretary
(c) secretary (d) No improvement

(2) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
I wish I (**was**) a superman.

SSCCGL08AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) am (b) have been
(c) were (d) No improvement

(3) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. We do not (agree on) certain things.

SSCCGL10AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) agree to (b) agree about
(c) agree of (d) No improvement

(4) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
There are two pens here and (either write) well.

SSCCGL10AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) either have written (b) either wrote well
(c) either writes (d) No improvement

(5) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
She is (the best and wisest) girl in the class.

SSCCGL08AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) best and wisest (b) a best and a wisest
(c) the best and the wisest (d) No improvement

(6) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
The people of Japan are (wiser than America.)

SSCCGL08AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) wiser than that of America.
(b) wiser than those of America.
(c) wiser to that of America.

(d) No improvement

(7) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
I had not completed my project so I thought I was (done with) when the manager asked me to hand it in.

SSCCGL11AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) done for (b) done in
(c) done on (d) No improvement

(8) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. Rohan was upset and so (picked up) his food while his cousins ate heartily.

SSCCGL11AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) Picked out (b) Picked on
(c) Picked at (d) No improvement

(9) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
Why should we (bothered)?

SSCCGL21AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) bother (b) bothering
(c) to bother (d) no improvement

(10) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
I absolutely must (seen) him, however painful it may be for me.

SSCCGL21AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) saw (b) seeing
(c) see (d) no improvement

(11) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve

the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

I would love to come to your party! Thank you for (invites) me.

SSCCGL22AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) invited (b) invite
(c) inviting (d) no improvement

(12) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

It must (being) quite an exciting time to be alive.

SSCCGL22AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) has been (b) have been
(c) been (d) no improvement

(13) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. I had (**not only helped her by**) giving hints but also with providing him links.

SSCCGL05AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) helped not only to her by. (b) helped her not only by
(c) not only helped her (d) No improvement

(14) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. We (**has finished**) our lunch half an hour ago.

SSCCGL05AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) finished (b) will have finished
(c) had finished (d) No improvement

(15) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. He jumped off the train while it (had been running).

SSCCGL10AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) has been running (b) ran
(c) was running (d) No improvement

(16) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. I (didn't see) him since we met two years ago.

SSCCGL10AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) am not seeing (b) have not seen
(c) had not seen (d) No improvement

(17) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

We might (have doing) something to help you.

SSCCGL17AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) having to do (b) has done
(c) have done (d) no improvement

(18) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

He (to be) positively rude.

SSCCGL17AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) was being (b) were being
(c) being (d) no improvement

(19) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. By rescuing the child from fire, the local resident (added another feather to his cap.)

SSCCGL09AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) made a significant achievement
(b) was gifted with precious thing
(c) was crowned and rewarded
(d) No improvement

(20) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. The government plans to (take up) the construction project soon.

SSCCGL09AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) Take on (b) Take off
(c) Take in (d) No improvement

(21) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. The doctor (has advice) him to take proper diet.

SSCCGL09AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) has advised (b) had been advised
(c) was advised (d) No improvement

(22) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. (Being a pleasant evening), we went out for a long drive on a highway.

SSCCGL09AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) As a pleasant evening (b) It being a pleasant evening
(c) With a pleasant evening (d) No improvement

(23) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. He thanked me for what I (have done) for his wife.

SSCCGL11AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) had done (b) had been done
(c) have been done (d) No improvement

(24) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. (Hardly nothing) was offered to the victims of the earthquake.

SSCCGL11AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) Hardly something (b) Hardly anything
(c) Hardly little (d) No improvement

(25) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. (After he arrived) from office, he goes to gym.

SSCCGL12AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) After he had being arriving
 (b) After he had arrived
 (c) After he arrives
 (d) No improvement

(26) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
 When I first saw Ankit, he (was playing) cricket.

SSCCGL12AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) had played (b) had been playing
 (c) played (d) No improvement

(27) **Direction** : Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

He has painted that picture so often that he can do it with his (eyes closed).

SSCCGL10AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) arms full (b) eyes opened
 (c) mind blank (d) No improvement

(28) **Direction** : Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

If you talk to her nicely, she will probably (allow you) her notes.

SSCCGL10AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) allow that you have (b) let you have
 (c) let you to have (d) No improvement

(29) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. The (reason of) her outburst in the party is yet unknown.

SSCCGL12AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) reason for (b) reason to
 (c) reason on (d) No improvement

(30) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence. I left my job because I did not (agree to) the company's appraisal policies.

SSCCGL12AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) agree about (b) agree with
 (c) agree on (d) No improvement

(31) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
 William Shakespeare is the greatest of (all other) writers.

SSCCGL11AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) all the (b) any other
 (c) the other (d) No improvement

(32) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
 She is not used (to sleep) for so long.

SSCCGL11AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) to be sleeping (b) to sleep
 (c) to sleeping (d) No improvement

(33) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
 I'm (having to) too much fun.

SSCCGL17AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) having (b) had
 (c) has (d) no improvement

(34) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
 What would the cavalry (doing) out here?

SSCCGL17AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) be doing (b) be done
 (c) done (d) no improvement

(35) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
 In exactly the same words as were used originally

SSCCGL17AUG-S2 : 88

- (a) Verbatim (b) Offbeat
 (c) Divergent (d) Contrary

(36) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

A person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions

SSCCGL17AUG-S2 : 89

- (a) Adherent (b) Sceptic
 (c) Zealot (d) Disciple

(37) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

We (are looking forward for) a positive response from you.

SSCCGL09AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) are looking forward to
 (b) have been looking forward at
 (c) should look forward at
 (d) No improvement

(38) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

He (promised to mend) his ways.

SSCCGL09AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) had a promised to mending
 (b) promised for mending
 (c) was promised of mending
 (d) No improvement

(39) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
(No sooner the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared) than there was a rush on the online website for prebooking the same.

SSCCGL16AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) No sooner the advertisement regarding the launched of new smart phone appeared
(b) No sooner did the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared
(c) The advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone was no sooner having appeared
(d) No improvement

(40) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
The equipment is (adapted to) cotton industries.

SSCCGL16AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) Adapted from (b) Adapted for
(c) Adapted o (d) No improvement

(41) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
All (was surprising) to find that he was not with them.

SSCCGL17AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) was surprised (b) were surprised
(c) is surprised (d) no improvement

(42) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
Read in order (become) wise.

SSCCGL17AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) to have to be (b) to have become
(c) to become (d) no improvement

(43) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
Showing strong feeling

SSCCGL17AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Meek (b) Vehement
(c) Apathetic (d) Impotent

(44) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
A sheath for the blade of a sword

SSCCGL17AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Scabbard (b) Denude
(c) Divulge (d) Expose

(45) In the following question, out of the four

alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
The battle (to rage) for some time.

SSCCGL18AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) is raging (b) has been raged
(c) had been raging (d) no improvement

(46) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
She glanced back to make sure she (wasn't to be) observed.

SSCCGL18AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) wasn't be (b) weren't being
(c) wasn't being (d) no improvement

(47) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
The crime of betraying one's country

SSCCGL18AUG-S2 : 88

- (a) Treason (b) Frankness
(c) Fidelity (d) Allegiance

(48) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
Fanatical and uncompromising pursuit of ideals

SSCCGL18AUG-S2 : 89

- (a) Nonpartisan (b) Zealotry
(c) Neutral (d) Aloof

(49) In the following question, the sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by selecting the appropriate option.

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 78

- (a) weather (b) if (c) whether (d)
either

(50) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
His shoes (to cover) with mud.

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) was covered (b) were covered
(c) were covering (d) no

improvement

(51) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve

the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

The tropical storm (be) a hurricane

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) will become (b) become
(c) to become (d) no improvement

(52) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Affable (b) Cordial
(c) Vengeful (d) Benign

(53) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The state of being in short supply

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Plethora (b) Myriad
(c) Scarcity (d) Profusion

(54) The question below consists of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

It was a somewhat
X-carried it off as
Y-trying ordeal, but we
Z-best as we could

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 92

- (a) YXZ (b) XZY (c) XYZ
(d) ZYX

(55) The question below consists of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

The considerations which
X-are set forth in our
Y-lead us to refer ideas to the brain
Z-physiologies and psychologies

SSCCGL18AUG-S3 : 93

- (a) YXZ (b) YZX (c) XYZ
(d) ZYX

(56) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
She was uneasy because she (never be) on a plane before.

SSCCGL18AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) had never been (b) never been
(c) is never been (d) no
improvement

(57) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

No one knows how he escaped (dash) to pieces.

SSCCGL18AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) being dash (b) being dashed
(c) dashed (d) no improvement

(58) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The upward force that a fluid exerts on a body floating in it

SSCCGL18AUG-S1 : 88

- (a) Upthrust (b) Plunge
(c) Submerge (d) Capsize

(59) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The use of irony to mock or convey contempt

SSCCGL18AUG-S1 : 89

- (a) Sanction (b) Flatter
(c) Compliment (d) Sarcasm

(60) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
She was uneasy because she (never be) on a plane before.

SSCCGL19AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) had never been (b) never been
(c) is never been (d) no
improvement

(61) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
No one knows how he escaped (dash) to pieces.

SSCCGL19AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) being dash (b) being dashed
(c) dashed (d) no improvement

(62) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The upward force that a fluid exerts on a body floating in it

SSCCGL19AUG-S1 : 88

- (a) Upthrust (b) Plunge
(c) Submerge (d) Capsize

(63) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The use of irony to mock or convey contempt

SSCCGL19AUG-S1 : 89

- (a) Sanction (b) Flatter
(c) Compliment (d) Sarcasm

(64) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
Father (would have been appreciated) your efforts if you had informed him.

SSCCGL16AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) would be appreciated
(b) would have appreciated
(c) should have been appreciated
(d) No improvement

(65) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
Neha was (surprised by) her result.

SSCCGL16AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) surprised to (b) surprised from
(c) surprised at (d) No improvement

(66) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
There's nothing wrong with (having to) a different opinion.

SSCCGL19AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) have to (b) has to
(c) having (d) no improvement

(67) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
It has (being) too dangerous for too many people.

SSCCGL19AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) to be (b) become
(c) be (d) no improvement

(68) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Conformity to facts

SSCCGL19AUG-S2 : 88

- (a) Veracity (b) Deceit

- (c) Hypothesis (d) Theory

(69) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Search for and collect anything usable from discarded waste

SSCCGL19AUG-S2 : 89

- (a) Scavenge (b) Disperse
(c) Dissipate (d) Scatter

(70) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
May be they (has had) a fight.

SSCCGL19AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) were had (b) was having
(c) were having (d) no improvement

(71) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
We wouldn't want them to think we (doing) anything immoral.

SSCCGL19AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) was doing (b) were doing
(c) done (d) no improvement

(72) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Excessively lengthy speech

SSCCGL19AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Concision (b) Verbiage (c) Curt (d) Succinct

(73) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

An ornamented staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty

SSCCGL19AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Spectacle (b) Receptacle
(c) Sceptre (d) Zephyr

(74) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

Would you mind (to carrying) this bag for me.

SSCCGL20AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) to carry (b) carrying

(c) carry (d) no improvement

(75) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
The child (would have jumped) with delight on seeing the joker at the circus.

SSCCGL20AUG-S1 : 87

(a) jumping (b) jumped
(c) to jump (d) no improvement

(76) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
Tom pretended to not (heard) a thing.

SSCCGL21AUG-S1 : 86

(a) hear (b) hearing
(c) be hearing (d) no improvement

(77) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
He must (has change) clothes during the night.

SSCCGL21AUG-S1 : 87

(a) have changed (b) has changed
(c) have changes (d) no improvement

(78) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
I should (has to be) with them tonight.

SSCCGL21AUG-S2 : 86

(a) has been (b) have been
(c) been (d) no improvement

(79) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
He must not (to be left) like this.

SSCCGL21AUG-S2 : 87

(a) being left (b) been left
(c) be left (d) no improvement

(80) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
She did not like to have coffee (nor I did).

SSCCGL05AUG-S1 : 86

(a) neither I liked it (b) nor did I
(c) nor I like it (d) No improvement

(81) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
Taj Mahal is (a worth seeing monument) in Agra.

SSCCGL05AUG-S1 : 87

(a) a monument to see its worth
(b) a monument worth seeing
(c) one of worth seeing monuments
(d) No improvement

(82) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
A small makeshift stage (was construct) with a red curtain for a backdrop.

SSCCGL06AUG-S1 : 86

(a) are con structed (b) was constructed
(c) were constructed (d) No improvement

(83) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
Take out your binoculars and (will see) the Andromeda galaxy.

SSCCGL06AUG-S1 : 87

(a) see (b) saw
(c) seeing (d) No improvement

(84) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.
Put one's foot down

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 84

(a) Give up easily without a fight
(b) Learn to dance inspite of being clumsy
(c) Adopt a firm policy when faced with op position or disobedience
(d) Take the first step of a very long difficult journey

(85) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.
Whistle in the dark

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 85

(a) Pretend to be unafraid
(b) A ray of hope in the worst of times
(c) See a ghost while dreaming
(d) Be blind and fall into a trap

(86) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
I (am always wondered) what it would be like to be inside a chocolate factory.

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) have always wonder (b) have always wondering
(c) have always wondered (d) No improvement

(87) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
They loaded their ships with spices and silks and (returns) with the summer monsoon.

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) returned (b) return
(c) returning (d) No improvement

(88) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
Diminish in value over a period of time

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Escalate (b) Augment
(c) Aggrandise (d) Depreciate

(89) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.
Not able to produce children

SSCCGL06AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Gravid (b) Hebetic
(c) Fecund (d) Sterile

(90) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
I had (a few) eggs in the fridge, so we need to go to the market to buy them.

SSCCGL08AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) a little (b) few
(c) little (d) No improvement

(91) Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.
My brother is indifferent (about) whatever I say.

SSCCGL08AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) in (b) of
(c) to (d) No improvement

(92) In the following question, out of the four

alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
I gave up (drinks) many years ago.

SSCCGL23AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) to drink (b) drink
(c) drinking (d) no improvement

(93) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
Rahul went out without (saying) good bye.

SSCCGL23AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) say even (b) even said
(c) say (d) no improvement

(94) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

A person or thing that is likely to cause harm

SSCCGL23AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Menace (b) Cordial
(c) Festal (d) Blithe

(95) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Having or involving an extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something.

SSCCGL23AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Valiant (b) Stout
(c) Phobic (d) Foolhardy

(96) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
The shoes were very expensive; I couldn't afford (to buying) them.

SSCCGL20AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) buying (b) to buy
(c) bought (d) no improvement

(97) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".
After they (had finished) eating they went for a walk.

SSCCGL20AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) no improvement (b) have finished
(c) finish (d) will finish

(98) In the following question, out of the four

alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". As long as we are in this historical city let us spend our time (doing sightseeing).

SSCCGL22AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) to sightsee (b) sightsee
(c) sightseeing (d) no improvement

(99) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". He proposed (meets) me at the temple.

SSCCGL22AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) for meeting (b) to meet
(c) meeting with (d) no improvement

(100) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence. Irritating inconvenience

SSCCGL22AUG-S3 : 88

- (a) Tranquillity (b) Hassle
(c) Harmony (d) Rectitude

(101) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence. A punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.

SSCCGL22AUG-S3 : 89

- (a) Penalty (b) Reprieve
(c) Grace (d) Amnesty

(102) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". What would you like (to do it) for your birthday?

SSCCGL23AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) to do (b) doing
(c) does (d) no improvement

(103) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". You must (be mistake).

SSCCGL23AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) be mistakenly (b) be mistaken
(c) be mistook (d) no improvement

(104) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Complete with regard to every detail

SSCCGL23AUG-S1 : 88

- (a) Thorough (b) Lackadaisical
(c) Lax (d) Cursory

(105) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The faculty or power of using one's will

SSCCGL23AUG-S1 : 89

- (a) Antagonism (b) Aversion
(c) Rejection (d) Volition

(106) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". She (had to) four previous solo shows.

SSCCGL22AUG-S1 : 86

- (a) has
(b) has had
(c) has been
(d) no improvement

(107) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". That must (being) really difficult for you.

SSCCGL22AUG-S1 : 87

- (a) has been
(b) have been
(c) been
(d) no improvement

(108) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". She (starts walks) without responding.

SSCCGL23AUG-S2 : 86

- (a) start walking (b) started walking
(c) starting walking (d) no improvement

(109) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement". He must (being) overwhelmed with the responsibility.

SSCCGL23AUG-S2 : 87

- (a) been (b) has been
(c) have been (d) no improvement

(110) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

The quality of being particularly noticeable

SSCCGL23AUG-S2 : 88

- (a) Salience (b) Frivolous
(c) Immaterial (d) Trivial

(111) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

Of a disease or poison extremely severe or harmful in its effects

SSCCGL23AUG-S2 : 89

- (a) Innocuous (b) Virulent
(c) Naïve (d) Inoffensive

(112) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

She and Dad would (has had loved) Amit.

SSCCGL20AUG-S3 : 86

- (a) has loved (b) have loved
(c) to loved (d) no improvement

(113) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "no improvement".

Someone must (being) killed.

SSCCGL20AUG-S3 : 87

- (a) have been (b) has been
(c) been (d) no improvement

Answer Key

1	C	2	C	3	D	4	C	5	C
6	B	7	A	8	C	9	A	10	C
11	C	12	B	13	B	14	A	15	C
16	B	17	C	18	A	19	A	20	D

21	A	22	B	23	A	24	B	25	C
26	D	27	D	28	B	29	A	30	B
31	A	32	C	33	A	34	A	35	A
36	B	37	A	38	D	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	C	43	B	44	A	45	C
46	C	47	A	48	B	49	C	50	B
51	A	52	C	53	C	54	A	55	A
56	A	57	B	58	A	59	D	60	A
61	B	62	A	63	D	64	B	65	C
66	C	67	B	68	A	69	A	70	C
71	B	72	B	73	C	74	B	75	B
76	A	77	A	78	B	79	C	80	B
81	B	82	B	83	A	84	C	85	A
86	C	87	A	88	D	89	D	90	B
91	C	92	C	93	D	94	A	95	C
96	C	97	A	98	C	99	B	100	B
101	A	102	A	103	B	104	A	105	D
106	B	107	B	108	B	109	C	110	A
111	B	112	B	113	A				

Solutions

- As a secretary implies many secretaries. But here only one secretary is required, therefore only "secretary" is appropriate.
- Superman is a hypothetical term. With hypothetical terms, were is used with singular nouns also.
- No improvement because when two people agree with each other on certain terms the "agree on" is used appropriately.
- Here pen is the subject of the sentence which is addressed with 'either'. When 'either' is used as the subject of the sentence, then the verb is used in the singular form
- Here 'wise' is used in the superlative form as 'wisest'. With superlatives, the article 'the' is used.
- There is a comparison between people of Japan and people of America. Since the comparison is between plurals, "those of" instead of "than of" which is used with singular
- "Done with" implies finishing something. Here the subject is likely to be punished for not completing the work. Hence, "done for" is used to

imply that the subject will be punished by the manager.

8) "Pick up" means to improve or increase. "Pick out" means to choose, find or recognize in a group.

"Pick on" means to criticize or punish. "Pick at" implies eating food in small pieces and without enjoyment. Since Rohan is upset, he will eat food in pieces without enjoyment. Therefore, he picked at food.

9) While using modal words in questions we use: 'wh' word + modal verb + subject + verb in the base form

10) Here the modal verb "must" is used with its base form "may". In this situation when modal verb is used with base verb, the verb is used in base form. Therefore, seen is replaced with see.

11) The preposition "for" is used with verb + ing. Therefore invite is replaced with inviting.

12) The modal verb "must" should be followed by the base form of the verb "be". Here must should be followed by have + past participle of be (been)

13) The correct for mat should be "not only + preposition.....but also + preposition" as both the clauses should end with the same part of speech (here preposition).

14) "Ago" is used with past simple tense and not with present perfect tense

15) To demonstrate continuity of a past event we use past continuous tense and not past perfect continuous tense.

16) Here the sentence should be used in past perfect tense as it indicated unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present

17) When modal verb is used in the past tense, then it is followed by have + past participle form of verb (done)

18) When talking about actions and behavior, then the subject is followed by verb + being + (adverb) adjective.

19) Adding a feather in one's cap means making a significant achievement

20) Take up means to begin something. The government here is beginning with the construction project

21) "Advice" is used in the noun form and "Advise" is used in the verb form. The doctor here is giving advise (verb).

22) Being a pleasant evening implies that we are a pleasant evening. The correct usage should be "It being a pleasant evening"

23) For two actions happening in the past, the first one is in past perfect tense and the second one is in simple past tense.

24) The adverb of frequency, "hardly" has a negative meaning. Nothing also implies a negative

meaning. Two negatives make a the sentence positive. Therefore the adverbs of frequency having a negative meaning should be followed by anyone, any, anything etc.

25) The sentence is in present tense. Therefore arrived is replaced with arrives

26) The action took place in the past but was continuing. So the sentence should be in simple past tense.

27) Since the action takes place often, it can be done without seeing also.

28) In order to give permission, the words "let" and "allow" are used. Allow is followed by object + infinitive with "to" and let is followed by object and infinitive without "to". Therefore allow you is replaced by let you have

29) To express the cause for doing something the phrase "reason for" is used instead of "reason of" which implies because of

30) Agree to something means giving permission for it. Agree with something means to think that it is the right thing to do. Agree with someone means having the same opinion as them. Here the subject does not agree with the company's appraisal policy.

31) The superlative degree is followed by of all + plural noun.

32) "Used to" is followed by the verb in continuous form. Therefore sleep is replaced by sleeping.

33) "Having to" implies that one has to do something. In the given sentence, "to" is superfluous. Hence, having to should be replaced by having.

34) For an interrogative sentence with "would", the subject is followed by be + present participle of the verb. Therefore "doing" is replaced by "be doing".

35) Verbatim means in exactly the same words as were used originally. All other alternatives mean opposite of it.

36) A sceptic is a person inclined to questions or doubt accepted opinions

37) When waiting eagerly for something or waiting for something to happen, the phrase "look forward to" is used.

38) The sentence is in simple past tense so no improvement

39) When the sentence begins with a negative adverbial phrase, the order of the subject and the verb is interchanged and the verb is used in auxiliary form

40) Adapt to means becoming adjusted to new conditions. Adapt for something means to change it to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation.

41) Surprise is a non continuous verb. So "was surprising" is replaced by "were surprised".

- 42) When the aim or purpose is to do something, then the phrase "in order to" is used followed by the verb in its base form.
- 43) Vehement means showing strong feeling
- 44) Scabbard is a sheath for the blade of a sword
- 45) "For" and "Since" are used with perfect or perfect continuous tenses. The correct tense to be used in the given sentence is past perfect continuous tense. The correct form of the verb is "had + been + raging"
- 46) The sentence is in past progressive passive form and hence being is used with past participle.
- 47) Treason is the crime of betraying one's country
- 48) Zealotry is fanatical and uncompromising pursuit of ideal
- 49) .
- 50) When the sentence is in passive form, object is followed by was/were + verb in the 3rd form + preposition + subject
- 51) When the subject is singular, (tropical storm here), verb must be in singular form. Therefore "be" is replaced by "will become"
- 52) Vengeful means seeking to harm someone in return for a perceived injury
- 53) Scarcity is the state of being short in supply
- 54) It was a somewhat trying ordeal, but we carried it off as best as we could
- 55) The considerations which lead us to refer ideas to the brain are set forth in our physiologies and psychologies
- 56) When two actions are in the past tense, first action is expressed in past perfect tense i.e. had + past participle of be (been)
- 57) Dash means to smash something. Being is used with past participle, present progressive and past progressive passive forms
- 58) Upthrust is the upward force that a fluid exerts on a body floating in it
- 59) Sarcasm is the use of irony to mock or convey contempt
- 60) When two actions are in the past tense, first action is expressed in past perfect tense i.e. had + past participle of be (been)
- 61) Dash means to smash something. Being is used with past participle, present progressive and past progressive passive forms
- 62) Upthrust is the upward force that a fluid exerts on a body floating in it
- 63) Sarcasm is the use of irony to mock or convey contempt
- 64) In such types of conditional sentence, the past participle form of the verb is used
- 65) When the stative verbs are used in passive form, they are followed by specific prepositions and not "by". Therefore "by" is replaced by "at"
- 66) "Having to" implies to forcefully do something. "have" means to keep. Here the subject is not having a different opinion forcefully but keeping a different opinion
- 67) "Has" should be followed by the past participle form of the verb which is "become" here.
- 68) Veracity refers to accuracy or conformity to facts.
- 69) Scavenge is searching for and collecting anything usable from discarded waste
- 70) When the subject is in plural form ("they" in this case), the verb must also be in plural form. Therefore, "has had" is replaced by "were having"
- 71) When the subject is plural, the verb should be used in plural form. Therefore, the subject is followed by helping verb + verb + ing + object
- 72) A verbiage is an excessively lengthy or technical speech or writing
- 73) A scepter is an ornamental staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty
- 74) To ask politely for someone's permission, the phrase "would you mind + if" is used but to politely ask someone to do something the phrase "would you mind + gerund" is used. Therefore, "to carrying" is replaced by "carrying"
- 75) Since the sentence is in past indefinite tense, the subject is followed by second form of the main verb without the helping verb. Therefore "would have jumped" is replaced by "jumped"
- 76) .
- 77) The modal verb "must", should be followed by the first form of the verb followed by its past participle form. Therefore "has change" is replaced by "have changed"
- 78) The modal verb "should", should be followed by the first form of the verb followed by its past participle. Here the past participle of be is "been". Therefore "has to be" is replaced by "have been"
- 79) The modal verb "must" is followed by the past participle form of the verb. Therefore "to be left" is replaced by "be left"
- 80) Neither or nor are followed by negative tags that comprise of the verb followed by the subject to add to what someone has said.
- 81) Monument is a noun and an adjective is used to modify a noun. Therefore, the phrase "worth seeing" is followed by the noun.
- 82) The sentence is in past tense, therefore, the verb should be used in past form. Hence, "construct" is replaced by "constructed"

- 83) The present form of verb is used. Therefore, will is removed
- 84) To put one's foot down means to act firmly or adopt a firm policy when faced with opposition or disobedience
- 85) Whistle in the dark means to pretend to be unafraid
- 86) The sentence is in active voice. Since the third form of verb is used with has/have/had, "am always wondered" is replaced by "have always wondered"
- 87) The second form of the verb is used as the sentence is in simple past tense. Therefore "returns" is replaced by "returned"
- 88) Depreciate refers to diminishing in value over a period of time
- 89) Sterile is the inability to produce children
- 90) Few means hardly any and is used to indicate negation. A few means some and indicates positivity. Since the subject insists on going to the market, it implied that there are hardly any eggs
- 91) When indifferent is followed by "to", it implies "without interest or concern"
- 92) Drinks means something which is drinkable, drinking means to drink. One can give up the habit of drinking but cannot give up something which is drinkable
- 93) The past form of the verb should be used in continuity. Therefore no improvement
- 94) A menace is a person or thing that is likely to cause harm
- 95) Phobic means to have or involve an extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something
- 96) In the given sentence, the fourth form of the verb (buying) is replaced by the first form of the verb (buy)
- 97) When there are two actions taking place in the past, the past perfect tense is used for the first action and past indefinite tense for the second action
- 98) "Doing sightseeing" should be replaced by "sightseeing" as the word "doing" is superfluous here

- 99) When something is proposed to be done, the subject intends or plans to do it. Therefore, "meets" is replaced by "to meet"
- 100) Hassle is an irritating inconvenience
- 101) Penalty is a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule or contract
- 102) "To do it" is replaced by "to do" as the word "it" is superfluous here
- 103) The modal "must be" should be followed by the past participle form of the verb. Therefore, "mistake" is replaced by "mistaken"
- 104) Thorough means to be complete with regard to every detail
- 105) Volition is the faculty or power of using one's will
- 106) Had to should be followed by verb. In the present perfect tense, has/had is followed by the past participle of verb which is had
- 107) The modal verb "must" should be followed by base form of main verb and not its "ing" form. Therefore, must have is followed by the past participle form of the main verb. Here the main verb is "be" and its past participle form is been. Hence, "being" is replaced by "have been".
- 108) Here walking is not a verb but a gerund. And the verb start should be used in simple past tense. Therefore, "starts walks" is replaced by "started walking"
- 109) The modal verb "must" is followed by have + the past participle form of the verb. The past participle is "be" is "been". Therefore, being is replaced by "have been"
- 110) Salience is the quality of being particularly noticeable
- 111) Virulent refers to a disease or poison being extremely severe or harmful with its effects
- 112) When the subject is plural (she + dad) the verb must also be used in plural form. Therefore, "has had loved" is replaced by "have loved"
- 113) When the sentence is in passive voice, the modal verb is followed by have + been + past participle form of the verb. Therefore, "being" is replaced by "have been"