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Excise Inspector

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INDEX

S.N.	Content	P.N.
English		
1.	Subject Verb and Agreement	1
2.	Time and Tense	4
3.	Noun	13
4.	Pronoun	18
5.	Articles	23
6.	Adverb	27
7.	Prepositions	31
8.	(Modals) Verb Basic	36
9.	Conjunction	41
10.	Narration	44
11.	Voice	75
12.	Adjective	99
13.	Errors	104
14.	Fill in the blanks	111
15.	Sentence Improvement	128
16.	Reading Comprehension	137
17.	Parajumbles / Rearrangement	165
18.	Cloze Test	174
19.	Synonyms	179
20.	Antonyms	193
21.	One Word Substitution	209
22.	Mis - Spelt word	216
23.	Phrasal verbs	221
24.	Previous Year Papers	225

Subject Verb and Agreement

Definition:

A verb is an action or express word. It indicates the action or express in the present, past and future tenses.

Action Verbs

Definition:- The action verbs are divided into two classes. Transitive and intransitive. These verbs tell us what the subjects do. When we use a transitive verb, the action is carried across the verb to a complement. When we use an intransitive verb, the action terminates with the verb.

I. Transitive Verb

A transitive verb is one which takes an object directly.

Example :-

- She eats a mango
- Take this box
- I bought a diamond bracelet
- The fish fell off the hook

II. Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb is one which does not and cannot take on a direct object but can have an indirect object. The intransitive verbs clearly and completely communicate without a direct object

Example :-

- Dogs bark
- What happened?
- Children play
- The train runs late every day

The same verb may be transitive in one sentence and intransitive in another.

Example :-

Transitive : The engineer stopped the bus

Intransitive : The bus stopped

Subject verb Agreement Rules

Rule 1 :- When two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.

Example :- The poet and scholar is dead

Example :- The black and white cow is grazing in the field

Rule 2 :- When two singular nouns are practically synonyms, the verb is singular.

Example :- His power and influence is very great.

Example :- Peace and order is the most important issue.

Rule 3 :- When two singular nouns though not synonyms, are intended to express jointly a single idea, the verb is singular :

Example :- Bread and butter is what he has for breakfast.

Example :- Slow and steady wins the race.

Rule 4:- When the same singular noun is qualified by two contrasting adjectives, the verb is plural.

Example :- Mental science and physical science are not the same.

Example :- Oil and water do not mix together

Rule 5 :- When a collective noun is used as a common noun, but shows some divisions, the verb is plural.

Example :- The committee are divided in their opinion on this issue.

Example :- The committee is unanimous in its approval of this proposal.

Rule 6 :-When a plural noun denotes some specific quality or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular :

Example :- Six miles is a long distance.

Example :- Ten rupees is not a large sum.

Rule 7 :- Two nouns connected by ‘and not’, ‘as well as’, ‘with’, ‘together with’, ‘besides’, ‘in addition to’, ‘like’, are followed by a verb in the singular when the former of the nouns is in the singular.

Example :- John, and not his brothers was present.

Example :- The students as well as the teacher have risen in price.

Rule 8 :- When two nouns or pronouns are joined by ‘not only....but also’ the verb agrees with the second noun or pronoun.

Example :- Not only the officer but also six soldiers were killed.

Example :- Not only six soldiers but also the officer was killed.

Rule 9 :- Two or more singular nouns or pronouns connected by the conjunctions ‘either....or’, ‘neither....nor’, require a singular verb. If the subjects differ in number or person, the verb follows the number and person of the subject nearest to it. Thus :

Example :- Either she or her friends have done it.

Example :- Neither Rani nor Rekha seems to affect him.

Rule 10 :- Any noun qualified by adjectives each and every must be followed by a singular verb :

Example :- Each one of these qualities is to be found in him.

Example :- Every man and woman was killed.

Rule 11 :- “Many a” should always be followed by singular verb.

Example :- Many a man has lost everything by putting his eggs in one basket.

Example :- Many a soldier has died for the sake of his country.

Rule 12 :- If the subject is “ The Number of ” use a singular verb

Example :- The number of books is very small.

Example :- the number of boys in this team is ten.

Rule 13 :- If the subject begins “A Number” (A large number of) used plural verb

Example :- A number of boys in this team are ten.

Example :-A number of books are missing.

Spotting Errors

1. (a) Neither of them/ (b) are going to attend/ (c) the party on 10th October./ (d) No error
2. (a) He walked five miles which are really a great distance/ (b) for a man like him who is not only old but also ill./ (d) No error
3. (a) Either my colleague/ (b) or a peon are coming home/ (c) with the material today./ (d) No error
4. (a) The rise and fall/ (b) of the tide are due/ (c) to lunar influence./ (d) No error
5. (a) Many a man/ (b) have succumbed/ (c) to this temptation./ (d) No error
6. (a) The introduction of tea, coffee/ (b) and such other beverages/ (c) have not been without some effect./ (d) NE
7. (a) The newer type of automatic machines/ (b) wash/ (c) clothes faster./ (d) No error
8. (a) Each of the students in the computer class/ (b) has to type/ (c) their own research paper this semester./ (d) No error
9. (a) Every one of the films/ (b) you suggested/ (c) are not worth seeing./ (d) No error

10. (a) The Secretary and Principal of the college/ (b) are attending/ (c) the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate./ (d) No error
11. (a) There is/ (b) only one of his novels/ (c) that are interesting./ (d) No error
12. (a) Knowledge of/ (b) at least two languages/ (c) are required to pass the examination./ (d) No error
13. (a) It is I/ (b) who is to blame/ (c) for this bad situation./ (d) No error
14. (a) Romanticism of melancholy/ (b) in art and literature are the reason/ (c) for insensitivity to those suffering from depression./ (d) No error
15. (a) Patience as well as perseverance (b) are necessary/ (c) for success./ (d) No error
16. (a) In Singapore/ (b) my brother-in-law with his wife/ (c) were present at the function./ (d) No error
17. (a) A hot and/ (b) a cold spring/ (c) was found near each other./ (d) No error
18. (a) Either of the roads/ (b) lead/ (c) to the park/ (d) No error
19. (a) One of my desires/ (b) are to become/ (c) a doctor./ (d) No error
20. (a) The whole block of flats/ (b) including two shops were/ (c) destroyed in fire./ (d) No error
21. (a) The sum and substance/ (b) of his poem/ (c) are as follows./ (d) No error
22. (a) Neither of the/ (b) five accused/ (c) could be convicted./ (d) No error
23. (a) The strain of all/ (b) the difficulties, vexations and anxieties/ (c) were more than he could beat./ (d) No error
24. (a) Everybody/ (b) must be admitted/ (c) that their ups and downs./ (d) No error
25. (a) Every woman in the world/ (b) fervently hopes that their child/ (c) will be a normal and healthy baby./ (d) NE
26. (a) The teacher / (b) along with / (c) the students are going. / (d) No error
27. (a) He is/ (b) one of the boys/ (c) who knows the answer./ (d) No error
28. (a) Neither the students/ (b) nor the teacher/ (c) have arrived/ (d) No error
29. (a) My brother and / (b) my sister is coming/ (c) to meet us / (d) No error
30. (a) Sound and silence/ (b) create the rhythm / (c) of music in life/ (d) No error

Answer Key

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.B	5.B	6.C	7.B	8.C	9.C	10.B
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.B	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.B	19.B	20.B
21.C	22.A	23.C	24.C	25.B	26.C	27.C	28.C	29.B	30.B

2

CHAPTER

Time and Tense

A tense is a form of verb which shows the time at which an action happens .(Latin word tempus – time).

1. Simple Present/Present Indefinite

Affirmative S+ V ₁ (s , es) + O	Negative S+ do / does + not + V ₁ + O
I Work	I do not work
We Work	We do not Work
You Work	You do not work
He / She / It Works	He / She / It does not work
They Work	They do not Work
Rohan Works	Rohan does not work
Girls Work	Girls do not Work

Interrogative Do / Does + S + V ₁ + O (?)	Interrogative Negative Do / Does + S + not + V ₁ + O (?)
Do I Work ?	Do I not work ?
Do We Work ?	Do We not Work ?
Do You Work ?	Do You not work ?
Does He / She / It Work ?	Does He / She / It not work ?
Do They Work ?	Do They not Work ?
Does Rohan Work ?	Does Rohan not work ?
DO Girls Work ?	Do Girls not Work ?

1. **Rules :-** Simple present tense is used to express habitual action , universal truth , proverbs, feelings,facts

Example :-

- ✓ I always take my tea with sugar
- ✓ The sun rises in the East
- ✓ Health is wealth
- ✓ Salt dissolves in water

2. **Rule :-** It is used with the adverbs usually , generally , occasionally , rarely , always , often , seldom, sometimes, on Sundays , once a week / month / year, daily, every day, etc .

2. Simple Past/ Past Indefinite

Affirmative S+ V₂ + O	Negative S+ did + not + V₁ + O
I Worked	I did not work
We Worked	We did not Work
You Worked	You did not work
He / She / It Worked	He / She / It did not work
They Worked	They did not Work
Rohan Worked	Rohan did not work
Girls Worked	Girls did not Work

Interrogative Did + S + V₁ + O (?)	Interrogative Negative Did + S + not + V₁ + O (?)
Did I Work ?	Did I not work ?
Did We Work ?	Did We not Work ?
Did You Work ?	Did You not work ?
Did He / She / It Work ?	Did He / She / It not work ?
Did They Work ?	Did They not Work ?
Did Rohan Work ?	Did Rohan not work ?
Did Girls Work ?	Did Girls not Work ?

1. Rule : to express a past event or past action

Example :

- ✓ I watched television yesterday evening
- ✓ I bought this pen in Bombay

2. Rule : The following are the adverbs of time showing past tense : yesterday , last , ago , before , the previous day, in 1982

Example :

- ✓ Kamal met his friend a few days ago
- ✓ last week I bought a dress
- ✓ Anna died in 1969 .

3. Simple Future/ Future Indefinite

Affirmative S+ will / shall+ V₁+O	Negative S+ will/ shall + not + V₁ + O
I shall Work	I shall not work
We shall Work	We shall not Work
You will Work	You will not work
He / She / It will Work	He / She / It will not work
They will Work	They will not Work
Rohan will Work	Rohan will not work
Girls will Work	Girls will not Work

Interrogative Will / shall + S + V₁ + O (?)	Interrogative Negative Will / Shall + S + not + V₁ + O (?)
Shall I Work ?	Shall I not work ?
Shall We Work ?	Shall We not Work ?
Will You Work ?	Will You not work ?
Will He / She / It Work ?	Will He / She / It not work ?
Will They Work ?	Will They not Work ?
Will Rohan Work ?	Will Rohan not work ?
Will Girls Work ?	Will Girls not Work ?

Rule :- To express an action that has still to take place

Example :

- I shall arrive tomorrow
- She will probably send her application next week .

Continuous / Progressive Tense

1. Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative S +is / am / are + V₁ + ing + O	Negative S +is / am / are + not + V₁ + ing + O
I am Working	I am not working
We are Working	We are not Working
He / She / It is Working	He / She / It is not working
They are Working	They are not Working
Rohan is Working	Rohan is not working
Girls are Working	Girls are not Working

Interrogative Is / am / are +sub + V₁ + ing + O (?)	Interrogative Negative Is / am / are +sub + not V₁ + ing + O (?)
Am I Working ?	Am I not Working ?
Are We Working ?	Are We not Working ?
Are You Working ?	Are You not Working ?
Is He / She / It Working ?	Is He / She / It not working ?
Are they Working ?	Are They not Working ?
Is Rohan Working ?	Is Rohan not working ?

1. Rule : - This tense can be used to describe the actions which are incomplete, still going on at the moment of speaking or writing.

Example :

- ✓ She is talking in the class.
- ✓ I'm reading a novel at present.
- ✓ They are going to church now.

2. Rule :- To express a definite arrangement in the near future

Example :

- ✓ I am going to London next week .
- ✓ I am meeting her tonight .

2. Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative S+ was / were +V₁ + ing + O	Negative S+ was / were + not +V₁ + ing + O
I was Working	I was not Working
We were Working	We were not Working
He / She / It was Working	He / She / It was not Working
They were Working	They were not Working
You were Working	You were not Working
Rohan was Working	Rohan was not Working
Girls were Working	Girls were not Working

Interrogative was / were + S + V₁ + ing + O (?)	Interrogative Negative was / were + S + not +V₁ + ing + O (?)
Was I Working ?	Was I not Working ?
Were We Working?	Were We not Working ?
Was He / She / It Working ?	Was He / She / It not Working ?
Were You Working?	Were You not Working?
Were They Working ?	Were They not Working ?
Was Rohan Working ?	Was Rohan not Working ?
Were Girls Working ?	Were Girls not Working ?

1. Rule :- To express an action that was in progress at some time in the past

Example :

- ✓ He was playing tennis.
- ✓ He was going home at 4'O clock

2. Rule : This tense is used to express an action that was going on when another action happened.

Example :

- ✓ While she was writing, the phone rang.
- ✓ While she was crossing the bridge, she met with an accident.
- ✓ When he was sleeping, his friend came.

3. Future Continuous Tense

Affirmative S+ will / shall+ be + V1 + ing+ O	Negative S+ will / shall+ not + be + V1 + ing+ O
I shall be Working	I shall not be Working
We shall be Working	We shall not be Working
He / She / It will be Working	He / She / It will not be Working
You will be Working	You will not be Working
They will be Working	They will not be Working
Rohan will be Working	Rohan will not be Working
Girls will be Working	Girls will not be Working

Interrogative Will / shall + S + be + V1 + O (?)	Interrogative Negative Will / Shall + S + not + be + V1 + O + ing (?)
Shall I be Working	Shall I not be Working ?
shall We be Working	Shall We not be Working ?
Will He / She / It be Working ?	Will He / She / It not be Working ?
Will You be Working?	Will You not be Working?
Will They be Working ?	Will They not be Working ?
Will Rohan be Working ?	Will Rohan not be Working ?
Will Girls be Working ?	Will Girls not be Working ?

1. Rule : This tense is used to indicate a future activity that will begin before a point of time in future and continue after it.

- ✓ She will be singing songs then.
- ✓ They will be holding a meeting at 5 p.m. tomorrow.
- ✓ When I reach there , he will be reading a book .

Perfect Tense

1. Present Perfect Tense.

Affirmative S+ Has / Have + V3+ O	Negative S+ Has / Have + not + V3+ O
I have Worked	I have not Worked
We have Worked	We have not Worked
You have Worked	You have not Worked
He / She / It has Worked	He / She / It has not Worked
They have Worked	They have not Worked
Rohan has Worked	Rohan has not Worked
Girls have Worked	Girls have not Worked

Interrogative Has / Have + S + V3+ O	Interrogative Negative Has / Have + S + not + V3+ O
Have I Worked ?	Have I not Worked ?
Have We Worked ?	Have We not Worked ?
Have You Worked?	Have You not Worked?
Has He / She / It Worked ?	Has He / She / It not Worked ?
Have They Worked ?	Have They not Worked ?
Has Rohan Worked ?	Has Rohan not Worked ?
Have Girls Worked ?	Have Girls not Worked ?

1. **Rule** : - This tense is used to describe a past event the effect of which is not in the past but in the present.

Example :

- ✓ George has just gone out.
- ✓ I have finished my work.

2. **Rule** : - The following adverbs of time take the Present Perfect Tense: already, just now, ever, never, recently, so far, up to now, yet, lately, during the last week, since Monday, since 1947 etc.

Example :

- ✓ I have never seen anyone like her.
- ✓ He hasn't eaten anything since Monday.
- ✓ Sheela has been ill since last Friday.

2. Past Perfect Tense

Affirmative S+ Had + V3+ O	Negative S+ Had+ not + V3+ O
I had Worked	I had not worked
We had Worked	We had not worked
You had Worked	You had not Worked
He / She / It had Worked	He / She / It had not Worked
Had they Worked	Had they not Worked
Rohan had Worked	Rohan had not Worked
Girls had Worked	Girls had not Worked
Interrogative Had + S + V3+ O	Interrogative Negative Had+ S + not + V3+ O
Had I Worked ?	Had I not Worked ?
Had We Worked ?	Had We not Worked ?
Had You Worked?	Had You not Worked?
Had He / She / It Worked ?	Had He / She / It not Worked ?
Had They Worked ?	Had They not Worked ?
Had Rohan Worked ?	Had Rohan not Worked ?
Had Girls Worked ?	Had Girls not Worked ?

1. **Rule** : To express an action completed before a certain moments in the past

Example :

- ✓ At 7 PM, all the shops had been closed
- ✓ At 22 years , she had passed her M. A. examination .

2. **Rule** :- This tense is used to express an action in the past which was completed before another action , also in the past .

Example :

- ✓ I had reached the station before the train left.
- ✓ He went home after he had finished his work.
- ✓ We had locked all the rooms before we left the house .

3. Future Perfect Tense:

Affirmative S+ will / shall + have + V3+ O	Negative S+ shall /have + not + V3+ O
I shall have Worked	I shall have not Worked
We shall have Worked	We shall have not Worked
You will have Worked	You will have not Worked
He / She / It will have Worked	He / She / It will have not Worked
They will have Worked	They will have not Worked
Rohan will have Worked	Rohan will have not Worked
Girls will have Worked	Girls will have not Worked

Interrogative will / shall + S + have + V3+ O (?)	Interrogative Negative will / shall + S + not+ have + V3+ O (?)
Shall I have Worked ?	Shall I have not Worked ?
Shall we have Worked ?	Shall we have not Worked ?
Will you have worked ?	Will you have not worked ?
Will He / She / It have Worked ?	Will He / She / It have not Worked ?
Will They have Worked ?	Will They have not Worked ?
Will Rohan have Worked ?	Will Rohan have not Worked ?
Will Girls have Worked ?	Will Girls have not Worked ?

Rule :- It is used to indicate that certain action will be completed into future time.

Example :

- I shall have finished this work by the end of next week.
- He will have learnt to swim next month

1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Affirmative S+ has /have + been + V1+ing +O	Negative Interrogative S+ has /have + not +been + V1+ing +O
I have been Working	I have not been Working
We have been Working	We have not been Working
You have been Working	You have not been Working
He/ She/ It has been Working	He / She/ It has not been Working
Rohan has been Working	Rohan has not been Working

Affirmative Has /Have +S+ been + V1+ing +O (?)	Negative Interrogative Has /Have +S+ not been + V1+ing +O(?)
Have I been Working ?	Have I not been Working ?
Have We been Working ?	Have We not been Working ?
Have You been Working?	Have You not been Working?
Has He/ She/ It been Working ?	Has He/ She/ It not been Working ?
Has Rohan been working ?	Has Rohan not been working ?

Rule :-

- a). This tense is used to refer to an action which began indefinitely in the Past and is still continuing at the present moment.
- b). For and since are commonly used in this tense

Example

- It has been raining for two hours

- My uncle has been living in England since 1990.
- We have been learning English for three years.
- It has been raining since early in the morning.

2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

Affirmative S+ had+ been + V1+ing +O	Negative Interrogative S+ had + not +been + V1+ing +O
I had been working	I had not been Working
We had been working	We had not been working
You had been working	You had not been working
He/ She /It had been Working	He/ She /It had not been Working
They Had been working	They Had not been working
Rohan has been working	Rohan has not been working
Girls had been working	Girls had not been working

Affirmative Had+S+ been + V1+ing +O (?)	Negative Interrogative Had +S+ not +been + V1+ing +O (?)
Had I been working	Had I not been working
Had We been working	Had We not been working
Had You been working	Had You not been working
Had He/ She /It been Working	Had He/ She /It not been Working
Had They been working	Had They not been working
Had Rohan been working	Had Rohan not been working
Had Girls been working	Had Girls not been working

Rule :- To express an action that began before certain time in the past and continued up to that time or stopped just before .

Example :

- He had been working hard since early in the morning.
- He said that he had been studying his lessons for three hours.

3. Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

Affirmative S+ will/shall /have + been + V1+ing +O	Negative Interrogative S+ will/shall + not+ have +been + V1+ing +O
I shall have been working	I shall not have been working
We shall have been working	We shall not have been working
You will have been working	You will not have been working
He/ She /It will have been Working	He/ She /It will not have been Working
They will have been working	They will not have been working
Rohan will have been working	Rohan will not have been working
Girls will have been working	Girls will not have been working

Affirmative will/shall +S +have + been + V1+ing +O(?)	Negative Interrogative Will / shall +S+ not have +been + V1+ing +O (?)
Shall I have been working ?	Shall I not have been working ?
Shall We have been working ?	Shall We not have been working ?
Will You have been working ?	Will You not have been working ?
Will He/ She /It have been Working ?	Will He/ She /It not have been Working ?

Will They have been working ?	Will They not have been working ?
Will Rohan have been working ?	Will Rohan not have been working ?
Will Girls have been working ?	Will Girls not have been working ?

This tense indicates an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

Example :

- By next December we shall have been living here for five years.
- When she gets her degree, she will have been studying at London.

Tense forms in Conditional Clauses

First Conditional

Condition	Result
If, unless + Present tense form	Future tense form [will, may, can]
1. If you practise regularly	You will improve your bowling
2. Unless you work hard	You will not make it

Second Conditional

Condition	Result
If + past simple / continuous	➤ Would , could , might
1. If they won the match .	➤ I would be very happy
2. If you were really concentrating	➤ You would not be disturbed by the noise

Third Conditional

Condition	Result
If + past Perfect	Would , could , might + have +pp
1.If India had won.	➤ It would have gone up in ranking .
2.If she had fallen	➤ Would , could , might + have been +pp
	➤ She would have been hurt seriously .

Spotting Errors

1. (a) He was so inquisitive/ (b) that he rose many/ (c) questions in the class ./ (d)No error.
2. (a)He was borne of poor parents,/(b) but brought up/(c)in an affluent family./ (d) No error.
3. (a)The university was/(b)found in1950/(c)when India was not self-dependent in many aspects./ (d) No error.
4. (a)I complaint against him/(b)as in spite of my repeated warnings/(c)he failed to mend his ways./ (d) No error.
5. (a) Failure must not have/ (b) permanent affect on a person/ (c)because only the tough survives./ (d) No error.
6. (a) Though he is a reputed singer / b) his yesterday’s performance / c) did not proved it / d) No error.
7. (a) He lied on the grass/ (b) for hours/ (c) enjoying the cool breeze./ (d) No error.
8. (a) During the rainy season/ (b) many rivers overflowed their banks/ (c) and caused great difficulty./ (d) No error.
9. (a)He lay his luggage/(b)aside and laid down/(c)to rest for a while./ (d)No error.
10. (a)Had he met / b) at this place / c)I may have lent him / d) the money / e) No error .
11. (a) The assassin was convicted/ (b) and ordered to/ (c) be hung./ (d) No error.
12. (a)On many occasions / (b) we did helped the poor /(c) by the way of / (d) giving them food and clothes / (e) No error
13. (a) When the company offered him a purse on his retirement/ (b) he refused to/ (c) agree it. / (d) No error.

14. (a) It is time / (b) you start / (c) your own business / (d) No error .
15. (a) She / (b) did not prepare / (c) her breakfast yet / (d) no error .
16. (a) Cricket has become / (b) so popular now-a-days / (c) that even elderly people are discussing / (d) the game when they meet / (e) No error .
17. (a) It is / (b) the high time / (c) you have decided / (d) to leave this company / (e) no error .
18. (a) Have the students / (b) carefully read / (c) and really understood the / (d) instructions gave above / (e) No error .
19. (a) While I was walking / (b) on the grass / (c) I had seen a large snake / (d) No error .
20. (a) Arjun the newly developed / (b) battle tank had shown to a (c) team of journalist last week . / (d) No error .
21. (a) He would not have / (b) done all this / (c) if he had not been / (d) instigated by his wife. / (e) No Error
22. (a) My friend / (b) said to me, / (c) "When you / (d) have come here?" / (e) No Error
23. (a) The teacher said / (b) to us that we / (c) should stay at home / (d) if it rains. / (e) No Error
24. (a) Dipu hopes to become / (b) an officer after / (c) he will complete / (d) his higher education. / (e) No Error
25. (a) Nobody knows / (b) when death / (c) will knock at / (d) his door. / (e) No Error
26. (a) She is going / (b) to school when / (c) I saw her. / (d) No error
27. (a) He will / (b) meet me when / (c) he will arrive. / (d) No error
28. (a) He working / (b) in this office / (c) for five years. / (d) No error
29. (a) By the time we will reach / (b) the airport, the flight will have / (c) departed and the / (d) staff are refusing to help us. / (e) No error
30. (a) I would have helped / (b) you if you will told / (c) me about your problem earlier. / (d) No error

Answer Key

1.B	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.B	9.A	10.C
11.C	12.B	13.C	14.B	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.D	19.C	20.B
21.E	22.C	23.D	24.C	25.E	26. A	27. C	28.A	29. A	30. B

Unleash the topper in you

Noun

Definition :- A noun is a word, it is used as the name of a person, animal, place, bird, idea, emotion or thing.

Example :- boy , girl, table, chair, peacock, honesty, happiness, wisdom, book etc.,

Example :-

- Person: David, Sister, Woman, Brother
- Place: Chennai, London, Delhi, Mexico
- Animal: Tiger, Elephant, Lion, Deer
- Bird: Parrot, Crow, Swan, Peacock
- Emotion: Happiness, Sadness, Thought, Joy
- Thing: Pen, Book, Computer, Pencil

Types of Noun

1. Common noun
2. Proper noun
3. Collective noun
4. Abstract noun
5. Material noun

1. Common noun:

Definition :- A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class of Kind.

Example :- . Chair, bicycle, dog, ladder etc.

2. Proper noun:

Definition:- A proper noun is the name of some particular person, place, thing, particular event, or group.

Example :- Taj Mahal, English Class, Diwali, Valentine day etc.

3. Collective noun:

Definition: - Nouns that refer to a specific group of persons or things are called Collective Nouns. These are nouns for groups of people. Here are some collective nouns for groups of people.

Example :- Mob, Team , Herd , Fleet , Family , crowd , Flock , Army , Jury , Parliament

Example :-

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| ✓ a family | ✓ a committee |
| ✓ a community | ✓ a company |
| ✓ a band | ✓ a gang |
| ✓ a choir | ✓ the government |
| ✓ an audience | ✓ the army |

Example :-

- ✓ a brood of chickens, a litter of puppies, a school of fish etc.
- ✓ The words “a piece of” mean a single serving or part of something.
- ✓ a slice/piece of bread, a slice/piece of cheese, a sheet/piece of paper

4. Abstract noun:

Definition:- An abstract noun is usually the name of a feelings, ideas, action, state and characteristics, or Qualities considered apart from the object to which it belongs as.

Example :- **Quality** : wiseness, goodness, kindness, whiteness, darkness, honesty, wisdom, bravery

Action : quarrelling , jog, laughter, theft, movement, judgement, hatred

State : Poverty , Death , Childhood , Loneliness

Material noun:

- **Definition:-** There are the raw elements or objects existing in nature.
- **Example :** Sugar, Pulse, Petrol, Gas, Marble, Iron etc.

The Nouns are divided into two Types :

(I) Countable nouns: - (countable) are the names of objects, people, etc. that we can count. And they have their own singular and plural forms.

Example :- Books, Apples, Doctors, horses

(ii) Uncountable nouns:-(uncountable) are the names of things which we cannot count, e.g. milk, oil, sugar, gold, Honesty. The uncountable nouns generally refer to

Example :-

- ✓ Drinks : coffee, tea
- ✓ Materials : wood, glass, gold, silver
- ✓ Liquids : milk, oil, petrol
- ✓ Games : cricket, tennis, football
- ✓ Gases : air, oxygen

Countable nouns have plural forms while **Uncountable nouns do not.**

For example, we say “ boys” but we cannot say “ oils “ .

Example :- Iron, Gold, Stones, Brass

Example : - These houses are made of pieces of wood

Example : - This house is made of brick

Rule1: Some nouns plural in form but singular in meaning such as news, measles, linguistics, physics, electronics, tactics, economics, Summons, Politics, Innings, Mathematics ,Ethics, Athletics , Statistics and so on, usually take singular verbs. It express sudden feelings of surprise, happiness or sad.

Example: Measles is an infectious disease. Linguistics is my favorite subject.

Rule 2: Collective Noun: A collective noun is word that represents a group of persons, animals or objects.

Example: audience, committee, company, council, army, police, society, board, department, cabinet, class, House, ministry, family, number, Pack, Pile, Crew, Troupe etc.

Rule 3: When the group is thought of as acting as a unit, the verb should be singular.

Example: The committee has agreed to submit its report on Friday. The cabinet has passed the money bill.

Rule 4: When the members of the group are thought of acting separately, the verb should be plural.

Example: The staff of the collage are not happy with their new working conditions .

Rule5: When nouns expressing period of time, amount of money and quantity are considered as a single unit singular verbs are used.

Example: Ten rupees seems too much for the job. Five years is too long a time to wait. Five meters is enough for a suit.

Rule 6: Certain collective nouns are always used in plural form

Example : These poultry are for sale. The cattle are grazing near the canal.

Example :- Riches , Alms , Ashes , Gentry , Scissors , Trousers , Tongs , Goggles , Surroundings , Binoculars , Spectacles, Earnings, Fangs, Braces, Outskirts, Clippers, Remains, Congratulations, Proceeds, Regards, Dregs, Braces, Pants, jeans, Pliers etc.

Example :- His Trousers were torn .

The embers of the fire were still burning.

Rule 7. Certain nouns are always used in singular and followed by singular verb. These are not used in plural sense and do not take plural verbs. (hair, issue, advice, information, scenery, luggage, mischief, bread, abuse, furniture, land, business, machinery, poetry, beauty, jewelry, crockery, percentage, etc.)

Example : Her **hair** has turned rough now. The scenery of Kashmir is beautiful.

He has five grey **hairs** on his head. (When the hairs can be countable)

Rule 8. The titles of books or magazines are considered singular and take singular verb.

Example: 'The Hindustan times' has a wide circulation.

Example:- 'The Arabian Nights' is a famous Arabian Book.

Rule 9. Noun like dozen, score, pair, hundred, thousand, million, year, pound, etc. are used in singular only when they come after numerical value, otherwise in plural.

Rule 10. Some nouns have the singular and the plural alike; as, Swine, Sheep, deer, cod, trout, salmon.

Example:-

- There is a sheep in a yard
- Two deer were caught
- Many sheep are grazing in the field
- The pond is consisted of fish.
- This pond is consisted of the fishes Sturgeon and Salmon

Rule 11. Use of Possessive Case: (apostrophe's and Of)

a. The Possessive case is now used chiefly with the names of living things; as the Governor's bodyguard; the lion's name. So we must say: The leg of the table (not, the table's leg). The cover of the book (not the book's cover).

b. But the Possessive is used with the name of personified object; as, India's heroes; Nature's law; Fortune's game

Rule 12. By adding 's' to the latter Noun when two nouns come together to express a joint venture or action or object.

Example: Charles and Jane's house, Romeo and Juliet's love.

Rule 13. By adding 's' to both the Nouns if they imply separate possession.

Example: Rehman's and Shalley's poetry, Ashok's and Akbar's reigns.

Rule 14 :- Some singular compound nouns are made with preposition or prepositional phrase. They are made plurals by only their Nouns.

Example :-

a) . Father – in – law	Fathers – in – Law
Looker – on	Lookers-on
Work-of- art	Works of art
Commander - in- chief	Commanders - in- chief
Editor – in- chief	Editors- in- chief
b). Man servant	men servants
Woman doctor	Women doctors
Man-of-war	men-of-war
Male servant	Male servants
Bank manager	Bank Managers
Police officer	Police officers
Ten – years- Old boys	Ten – year - Old boys
Five –meters	Five – Meter
Governor General	Governors General
Listener-in	Listeners-in

Rule 15 :- Some confusing Nouns

Example :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ➤ Air – Elements | Airs – Bad Behavior |
| ➤ Water – Material | Waters – Ocean / sea |
| ➤ Wood – Material | Woods – Forest |
| ➤ Breeze – Light Air | Wind – Strong Air |
| ➤ Talent – By Birth | Skills - Acquire |
| ➤ Ground – Without roof | Floor- With roof |
| ➤ Pain – Physical Pain | Pains – Hard Work |
| ➤ Blunder- Big Mistake | Error- Mistake |
| ➤ Work – Task / Job | Works – Composition |
| ➤ Place- an open space | Room – a closed space |
| ➤ Advice – suggestion | Advices – Information |
| ➤ Abuse-indecent words | Abuses- social evils |
| ➤ Powder – Dust particles | Powders-medicine |
| ➤ Spectacle-view | Spectacles-glasses |
| ➤ Alphabet-vocab ulary | Alphabets-languages |
| ➤ Custom – habit | Customs- Duties on Goods |
| ➤ Brothers-son of the same parents | Brethren – members of society |
| ➤ Iron-Metal | Irons- Fetters |
| ➤ Force – Strength | Forces – Troop |
| ➤ Gold – Metal | Gold – Gold coins |
| ➤ Silver – Metal | Silvers – Silvers coins |

Spotting Errors

- (a) The beautiful / (b) surrounding of the place / (c) enchanted me./ (d) No error
- (a) No Porter being available/ (b) he carried / (c) all his luggages himself./ (d) No error
- (a) The table's legs / (b) have been / (c) elaborately carved./ (d) No error
- (a)The sceneries/ (b)of Kashmir/(c)is very charming./ (d)No error
- (a) The driver showed / (b) great talent in keeping / (c) the damaged car under control./ (d) No error
- (a)When I entered the bedroom/(b)I saw a snake crawling/(c)on the ground./ (d) No error
- (a) Alms / (b) are given/ (c) to the poor's./ (d) No error
- (a) Lasers are / (b) indispensable tools / (c) for the delicate eyes surgery./ (d) No error
- (a) A few days ago / b) Sudha received / c) a ten – pages letter / d) from Vijay / e) No error .
- (a) He has been / b) suffering from / c) measles since Monday / d) No error .
- (a)Whenever he goes to Mumbai/(b)he stays in/(c) five-stars hotels./ (d)No error
- (a) I would like / b) to meet his cousin brother / c) who has just returned from Germany / d) NO error.
- (a) A strong breeze/(b)blew his/(c)cap off./ (d)No error.
- (a) All my sister – in – laws / b) are married and settled / c) in U.K / d) no error .
- (a) The gang of customers / b) waited for the store / c) to open / d) No error .
- (a) It is a big blunder/(b) but we had /(c) to ignore it/(d)No error
- (a) The police have received / (b) two important information's / (c) that can help them solve the triple murder case/ (e) No error
- (a) I hope to visit / (b) my uncle/ (c) only next year / (d) during summer vacations / (e) No Error.
- (a) The population of India / (b) is divided into two classes- / (c) Haves and Haves not./ (d) No error
- (a) All his sister-in laws / (b) are extremely co- operative / (c) and she doesn't miss her real sisters at all./ (d) No error
- (a) My sister / (b) has read / (c) pages after pages of the Bible./ (d) No error

22. (a) I went to the temple / (b) with my parents, aunts / (c) and cousin sisters. / (d) No error
23. (a) He / (b) takes pain / (c) over his work. / (d) No error
24. (a) Houses made of / (b) bricks and stones / (c) are now common in the Indian villages / (d) No Error
25. (a) I like / (b) the poetries / (c) of Byron and Shelley. / (d) No error
26. (a) The Manager put forward / (b) a number of criterions / (c) for the post. / (d) No error
27. (a) There is / (b) no place of you / (c) in this compartment. / (d) No error
28. (a) On receiving the mark-sheet from the University / (b) I realised / (c) that I had got only passing marks in English. / (d) No error
29. (a) Eighty-five thousand rupees / (b) is a large sum of money / (c) to earn in a month. / (d) No error
30. (a) Many persons must have read / (b) 'The Arabian Nights', / (c) which is very interesting. / (d) No error

Answer Key

1.B	2.C	3.A	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.C	8.C	9.C	10.D
11.C	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.A	16.A	17.B	18.D	19.C	20.A
21.C	22.C	23.B	24.B	25.B	26.B	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.A

