

Exercise

DIRECTIONS: Select the correct word or phrase to complete a grammatical sentence. In case of more than one blank, the different words given in the options shall fill in the corresponding order.

1. The patient was cheered by the news that she was likely to be discharged in a day or two.
(1) on (2) up
(3) out (4) down
2. The thieves had driven ten miles before the police caughtthem.
(1) on with (2) upon
(3) up to (4) up with
3. As soon as the visitor's dishonest purpose was discovered he was the door.
(1) show with (2) shown to
(3) shown (4) shown out of
4. As soon as my attention was the dangerous state of the staircase, I got it repaired.
(1) drawn for (2) drawn upon
(3) drawn near (4) drawn to
5. pompous, he was an entertaining companion.
(1) Before (2) Never
(3) Though (4) Despite
6. I wish my brother - here to listen to this entertaining lecture.
(1) would be (2) has been
(3) is (4) were
7. Did you think you somewhere before?
(1) have seen me (2) saw me
(3) had seen me (4) would see me
8. John is great organizing meetings.
(1) for (2) to
(3) at (4) in
9. He has, he deals both in books and curios.
(a) two bows to his string (2) two strings to his bow
(3) two arrows to his bow (4) two bows and strings.
10. The way he is currying favour his rich neighbour is sickening.
(1) of (2) with
(3) for (4) to
11. Because of his distrust every one, he could never gain any good friend.
(1) by (2) of
(3) with (4) in
12. The new Twenty Point Programme is designed to be a renewed assault poverty.
(1) for (2) into
(3) on (4) upon
13. If you have a good project but are lacking finance, you should enter into partnershipan affluent person.
(1) of, with (2) for., with
(3) in, with (4) in, of
14. He was operated an abscess in his leg.
(1) for (2) against
(3) on for (4) on against
15. Living a simple life one's won resources is preferable leading a luxurious life on borrowed funds.
(1) with, than (2) within, to
(3) within, against (4) on, from
16. I doubt whether the accommodation in that place is adequateour needs.
(1) according to (2) with
(3) for (4) against
17. The teacher warned the students to desistmaking noise.
(1) from (2) about
(3) with (4) by
18. It was customary devotees going to that temple to take a bath in the nearby tank first.
(1) with (2) on
(3) for (4) about
19. Absorbed his own thought, he paid scant attention to what was happening him.
(1) with, about (2) in, around
(3) by, to (4) of, besides
20. Though young, he proved a worthy rival his opponent who had much more experience.
(1) to (2) against
(3) for (4) with
21. He was of a charitable disposition, but did not like a number of his relatives trying to live him without trying to earn their living.
(1) with (2) near
(3) off (4) through
22. The by-election, closely fought, resulted a surprise landslide for the ruling party.
(1) if, at (2) since, with
(3) whether, in (4) though, in

23. You cannot be too sensitive..... criticism, if you have chosen a political career.
 (1) about (2) with
 (3) for (4) to
24. we are good friends his views differmine on many issues.
 (1) Despite, with (2) Because, off
 (3) Although, from (4) Nevertheless, form
25. A peculiar custom prevailing..... Toads is the sacrifice of buffaloes on ceremonial occasions.
 (1) over (2) with
 (3) by (4) among
26. the four children, Raju is
 (1) Between, taller (2) Amidst, tallest,
 (3) Among, the tallest (4) In, the tallest.
27. Having placed proposals before you, I now your decision.
 (1) alternate, waited for (2) different, wait to
 (3) alternative, await (4) many, am waiting
28. The train to Bombay from Madras Central at 9.30 pm.
 (1) commences (2) begins
 (3) leaves (4) starts
29. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his the Theory of Relativity.
 (1) inventing (2) invention of
 (3) promulgation of (4) discovery of
30. He is a good and has specialised in painting walls of houses.
 (1) artist (2) artiste
 (3) artisan (4) artefact
31. However poor one may be, one can be happy only if one has the right attitude to life; happiness lies..... contentment.
 (1) through (2) in
 (3) with (4) over
32. Being himself very quick arithmetical calculations, he did not need a calculator.
 (1) about (2) for
 (3) over (4) in
33. Though accused of partiality..... his home team, the umpire had a clear conscience and believed in the correctness of his decisions.
 (1) with (2) towards
 (3) for (4) against
34. Though I would not recommend it, I have no objection..... your going to that movie.
 (1) for (2) against
 (3) to (4) upon
35. Do not force me to you on this issue; I am not at all convinced.
 (1) agree upon (2) concur with
 (3) join over (4) equate with
36. The court acquitted him all the charges.
 (1) from (2) against
 (3) for (4) of
37. There is no point in counting..... his support as he is notoriously undependable.
 (1) for (2) on
 (3) with (4) through
38. His claims of close acquaintance..... the high and the mighty are unbelievable.
 (1) about (2) towards
 (3) with (4) from
39. He spoke for over forty minutes, but the speech was wholly irrelevant the subject of the meeting.
 (1) on (2) to
 (3) at (4) for
40. Compared.....China, India's progress in the agricultural field has been commendable.
 (1) against (2) over
 (3) towards (4) to
41. The court found him guilty and imposed him a fine of Rs.500.
 (1) to (2) for
 (3) upon (4) against
42. It is believed that hypertension is most often the cause heart attack.
 (1) towards (2) with
 (3) in (4) of
43. Because of low marks, he could not get admission..... any college.
 (1) in (2) with
 (3) into (4) for
44. Which competitor was selected for the first prize, the former or?
 (1) later (2) latter
 (3) the latter (4) the second
45. He was greatly disappointed when his proposal, on which he had worked very hard, was turned..... by his boss.
 (1) up (2) over
 (3) down (4) off
46. The child said she had seen someone in the garden, but when we made a search we did not find
 (1) someone (2) no one
 (3) anyone (4) her
47. Robert are expected to attend the party tonight.
 (1) as well as (2) together with
 (3) and (4) accompanied by
48. more I think your suggestion, the less I like it.
 (1) Even, on (2) The, about
 (3) If, about (4) Some, on
49. Having only in salt water before, I found it a little difficult to swim in fresh water.
 (1) swam (2) swum
 (3) had swam (4) swimming
50. Ravi was Nagpur 2nd Jan, 674 in the morning.
 (1) at, on, at (2) in, on, at
 (3) in, in, about (4) at, at, at
51. If I were you, I be careful with my words.
 (1) will (2) would
 (3) shall (4) should

52. Of the two assistants we employed last month, I find Raman hard working.
 (1) most (2) more
 (3) least (4) only
53. She is so fastidious that of the three houses was liked by her.
 (1) neither (2) either
 (3) none (4) no one
54. a very long time this city has been prosperous.
 (1) Since (2) For
 (3) From (4) Till
55. The mother of the dead child was overwhelmed grief.
 (1) by (2) with
 (3) from (4) for
56. William Shakespeare was greatest playwright of his time.
 (1) a (2) an
 (3) the (4) the
57. There is no use discussing prohibition.
 (1) on (2) about
 (3) of (4) for
58. It is earth's gravity which people their weight.
 (1) gives (2) give
 (3) giving (4) given
59. Total weight of all the ants in the world is much greater than
 (1) to all human beings
 (2) that of all human beings
 (3) is of all human beings
 (4) that of the all human beings
60. It is good form to use the name of the person
 (1) who are greeting
 (2) you are greeting
 (3) which you are greeting
 (4) greeting for you
61. that increasing numbers of compact disc players will be bought by consumers in the years to come.
 (1) They are anticipated
 (2) In anticipation
 (3) Anticipating
 (4) It is anticipated
62. business, a merger is a combination of two or more corporations under one management.
 (1) At (2) In
 (3) The (4) On
63. A firms are having trouble with industrial relations.
 (1) considerable amount of (2) great deal of
 (3) large part of (4) great many
64. He was frightened
 (1) to be killed (2) to being killed
 (3) for being killed (4) of being killed
65. Capitalist society profit as a valued goal.
 (1) which regards (2) regarding
 (3) regards (4) was regarded
66. the rainfall was adequate this year, the mango trees did not produce a high yield.
 (1) Since (2) Although
 (3) Due to (4) In spite of
67. The impact of two vehicles can cause a lot of to both.
 (1) damage (2) damages
 (3) damaging (4) damaging
68. The greater increase in population, the harder it is for people to find adequate housing.
 (1) of (2) the
 (3) is the (4) is of the
69. It is ot time for the cinema to begin ?
 (1) so far, is it? (2) yets, isn't it?
 (3) already, is it? (4) before, isn't it?
70. Ballet dancers, actors, must spend many hours a day practising before a performance.
 (1) like (2) the like
 (3) the same (4) same as
71. The weather in the far north is not it is down south.
 (1) like humid as (2) as humid as
 (3) humid as (4) so humid that
72. the reactions of people with amnesia, scientists are learning about the process of memory of the brain.
 (1) By studying (2) To study
 (3) They study (4) They are studying
73. How is life enhanced? A beautiful passage from Tagore comes mind.
 (1) in (2) to
 (3) from (4) out
74. After the election a new stage.
 (1) the entering nation (2) the nation will enter
 (3) to enter the nation (4) will the nation enter
75. He is tennis.
 (1) fond to play (2) fond of playing
 (3) fond in playing (4) fond at playing
76. I hope she
 (1) must come (2) should come
 (3) will come (4) must be coming
77. An increase in population, without an increase in economic level, result in a lower standard of living.
 (1) tends to (2) tending to
 (3) will tend (4) tends
78. as President, a candidate must win a majority of votes.
 (1) Elected (2) To be elected
 (3) Having elected (4) Electing
79. Encounters between people from different countries can result in misunderstandings different conceptions about space.
 (1) because they (2) is because they
 (3) is because their (4) of their
80. The conditions necessary this project have not been met.
 (1) of completion (2) for the complete of
 (3) of complete (4) for the completion of

Hints

SOLUTIONS

1. (2) up
2. (4) up with
3. (3) shown
4. (4) drawn to
Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by certain Prepositions.
5. (3) Though
The subordinating conjunction 'though' here clarifies the concessional tone of the sentence.
For e.g.— I will not see him, though he comes.
Though is generally followed by yet in most cases. The pair 'Though——Yet' forms a Correlative Conjunction.
Though he scolds me, yet I respect him.
6. (4) were
The Past Subjunctive 'were' is used after the verb wish, to indicate a situation, which is contrary to fact or unreal; as in, I wish I were a millionaire.
7. (3) had seen me
8. (3) at
9. (2) two strings to his bow
This is an idiomatic expression.
10. (2) 'with
11. (2) of
12. (3) on
13. (3) in——with
14. (3) on for
15. (2) within——to
16. (3) for
17. (1) from
18. (3) for
19. (2) in —— around
20. (1) to
21. (3) off
22. (4) Though —— in
23. (4) to
24. (3) Although — from
25. (4) among
26. (3) Among——the tallest
27. (3) alternative——await
28. (4) starts
29. (4) discovery of
30. (3) artisan
31. (2) in
32. (4) in
33. (2) towards
34. (3) to
35. (3) concur with
36. (4) of
37. (2) on
38. (3) with
39. (2) to
40. (4) to
41. (3) upon
42. (4) of
43. (3) into
44. (3) the latter.
45. (3) down
46. (3) anyone
47. (3) and
48. (2) The——about
The article 'the' is used as an adverb with comparatives; as, The more the merrier.
The more they get, the more they want.
49. (2) swum
The Past Participle "swum" is to be used and not the past tense "swam".
The Past Participle represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.
50. (1) at——in——at
In is used with names of countries and large towns, it is more often used when speaking of small towns and villages.
51. (2) The sentence gives a condition, so the principle clause will use 'would' not 'will'.
52. (2) Since there is a comparison between two, a comparative degree verb must be used.
53. (3) Since the numbers are more than two, neither cannot be used, either is positive so will oppose the meaning of the sentence and 'no one' is used for persons not things.
54. (2) In the perfect continuous tense only 'for' and 'since' are used. 'since' is used to suggest a particular time in past and 'for' is used to suggest a time period, 'a long time' suggest a time period so 'for' will be the answer.
55. (2) 'With' is used with overwhelmed
56. (3) Article 'the' precedes the superlative degree i.e., the 'est' form.
57. (3) Preposition 'about' is used before the word 'Prohibition'.
58. (1) Gravity is the singular subject which will have the present indefinite verb i.e., verb + s/es form.
59. (2) Since a comparison is being made there must be a subject in both parts of sentence divided by than. There must be 'that' in the second part therefore, (d) is incorrect because of incorrect usage of article 'the'.
60. (2) There is no need for 'who' or 'which' (both of which are incorrect 'whom' will be the right pronoun) the clause follows the subject 'person' directly and need not be connected through a pronoun.
61. (4) It is a passive voice sentence and the phrase before 'that' should be a complete passive form of verb and not a gerund.

62. (2) This will be the right preposition.
63. (4) Firms are countable noun so 'many' is the determiner that should be used with it 'great deal' is used mostly with abstract nouns and 'amount' with either money or substances that are weighed.
64. (4) 'of' is the preposition used with frightened.
65. (3) Capitalist society is the singular subject and the statement made is a dictum, so present infinitive tense will be used.
66. (2) 'Although' is used when there is disagreement between the two parts of the sentence which should have logically followed each other. Although and still are often used together, to this can be used as an easy hint to find the answer.
67. (1) The use of the word here is as a 'noun' not as a verb thus damage will be the right answer.
Tip : A sentence of form this can cause, will always be followed by a noun.
68. (3)
69. (3) already, is it?
70. (1) It is a simple comparison between dancers and actors and the word 'like' is appropriate. 'same as' is not used because the correct usage will be 'the same as'.
71. (2) The right use is as + adjective + as
72. (1) There cannot be a subject in the first part of the sentence as the same subject is given on the second part so (3) and (4) are eliminated. To study is the infinitive verb which will not be used here, because it suggests the action which is the effect and not the cause. e.g. 'To gain something you have to lose something else'.
By studying is the right answer because this gives the cause for the verb in the latter part of the sentence.
73. (2) The right usage is 'comes to mind'.
74. (2) In the given sentence there is no subject or verb, so the added phrase should be of the form subject + infinitive verb.
75. (2) The right impression is 'fond of'.
76. (3) Modals such as must or should cannot be used with 'hope'.
77. (1) There must be the preposition 'to' to connect the verb 'tend' with the noun 'result', (2) is not correct because first form of verb should be used and not continuous since its a simple statement made suggesting no action taking place at the current moment.
78. (2) The subject of the sentence is candidate, but in the first part there is no subject, it should be passive or have an active subject. (2) is the only option with passive verb.
79. (4) 'because' cannot be used as the conjunction in this sentence because for the sentence to be complete it should be followed by an 'of', i.e., because of their, since this is not the option 'of their' is the most appropriate use.
80. (4) The right expression is 'conditions necessary for', since the gap is followed by, this. 'complete' should be used in the noun form and not adjective so it will be 'completion of this'.