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Sentence Correction Test Question for CGL Tier 2, CGL Tier 1, IBPS Clerk Pre, IBPS PO Pre, IBPS SO Pre, SBI Clerk Pre, SBI PO Pre and SSC 10+2

Sentence correction test Quiz 8

Directions: In the following questions, some part of the sentence is underlined. Which of the options given below the sentence should replace the part underlined to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given then choose option E 'No Correction required' as the answer.

1. Besides his wife, his children and other relatives also attends the function.

- A. too attends B. also attending C. also attended D. too attending
E. No correction required

2. Good leaders are always attentive towards his subordinates' needs.

- A. A good leader is
B. Good leaders is
C. Some good leaders are
D. All good leaders are
E. No correction required

3. Banks charges differently rate of interest depending on the size of the loan.

- A. difference in rate of interests
B. difference what rate of interest
C. different rates of interest

D. the different rate of interest

E. No correction required

4. It is too early to say how the impact the new tax will have on investors.

A. what impact

B. that the impact

C. how much impacts

D. what are the impacts of

E. No correction required

5. Unfortunately many of our towns and cities do not have basic transportation facilities.

A. have more basic

B. had basic

C. have much basic

D. having more basic

E. No correction required

6. Had Napoleon not taken offence at the demand that he should withdraw beyond the Vistula, there should have been no war.

A. would have

B. could have been

C. could have

D. would have been

E. No correction required

7. Each man lives for himself, using his freedom to attain his personal aims and feels with his whole being that he can now do or abstain to do this or that action.

- A. absent to do
- B. abstain from doing
- C. absent from doing
- D. abstain not to do
- E. No correction required

8. The higher a man stands on the social ladder, more people he is connected to and the more power he has over others, the more evident is the predestination and inevitability of his every action.

- A. The more people he is connected with
- B. more people is he connected to
- C. the more people he is connected by
- D. is he connected to more people
- E. No correction required

9. According to English literary usage, both the Mahabharata and the Ramayana are called epics.

- A. Mahabharata and Ramayana
- B. the Mahabharata and Ramayana
- C. the Mahabharata as well as the Ramayana
- D. Mahabharata and the Ramayana
- E. No correction required

10. In my literary essays I have often spoken on the application of the experimental method to novel and to drama.

- A. have often spoke to
- B. have oftenly spoke of
- C. have often spoken for
- D. have often spoken of
- E. No correction required



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	C	A	E	D	B	A	E	D

Explanations:

1.

In the given context, the sentence would make more sense in the simple past tense. The underlined part hence must be replaced with 'also attended' to make it a grammatically correct sentence. Hence, the option C is correct.

2.

As the possessive adjective 'his' in the predicate part signifies a subject in singular number, the underlined part hence must be replaced with 'A good leader is' to make it a grammatically correct sentence. Hence, the option A is correct.

3.

Use of the adverb 'differently' before the noun phrase 'rate of interest' is erroneous and must be replaced with the adjective 'different'. Now, as the adjective 'different' suggests more than one thing or object, the noun following it has to be in plural number. The underlined part hence must be replaced with 'different rates of interest' to make it a grammatically correct sentence. Hence, the option C is correct.

4.

In the context, the adjective 'what' will be more appropriate instead of the adverb 'how'.

The underlined part hence must be replaced with 'what impact' to make it a grammatically correct sentence.

Hence, the option A is correct.

5.

The sentence is absolutely correct.

Hence, the option E is correct.

6.

The given sentence is a perfect example of Type 3 Conditional Sentence in which the tense in the 'if' clause is the past perfect, and the tense in the main clause is the perfect conditional.

The perfect conditional of any verb is composed of three elements:

would + have + past participle

Ex. If I had known you earlier, I would have asked you sit at the front.

Ex. If you had been his friend, he wouldn't have been rude to you.

Thus, to make the sentence a grammatically correct one we need to replace the underlined part with 'would have been'.

Hence, the option D is correct.

7.

If you abstain from something, you restrain yourself from consuming it. People usually abstain from things that are considered vices - like drinking alcohol or smoking.

The verb 'abstain' is generally followed first by the preposition 'from' and then by a gerund (verb+ing).

Ex. The physician advised the patient to abstain from taking oily stuff.

Thus, to make the sentence a grammatically correct one, we need to replaced the underlined part with 'abstain from doing'.

Hence, the option B is correct.

8.

The definite article 'The' is often used as an adverb with a comparative sense. (Double comparison).

Ex. The sooner, the better.

Ex. The higher you go, the colder it is.

Thus, to make it a grammatically correct sentence, we need to replace the underlined part with 'The more people he is connected with'.

Hence, option A is correct.

9.

We generally place the definite article 'The' before the names of holy books/epics and thus we need to place it before both the books given in the sentence.

The sentence, hence, requires no correction.

Hence, the option E is correct.

10.

Speak (up) on something :

to talk about a particular topic. ('Upon' is formal and less commonly used than 'on'.)

Ex. This evening, I will speak upon the subject of Dr. Shastri's thoughts on the precautionary measures to deal with Malaria.

Ex. What will you speak on today?

Speak of someone or something :

to mention or discuss someone or something.

Ex. We were speaking of the new code of conduct at the meeting.

It's clear that the use of the verb 'speak on' is inappropriate here and we, thus, need to replace the underlined part with 'have often spoken of' to make it a meaningful sentence.

Hence, the option D is correct.



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