

## Sentence Improvement Answers with Explanations:

1. (2) **ahead of / behind time**: earlier /later than was expected. Hence, as the sense suggests **behind** should be used here
2. (3) The sentence shows **Past Time** Hence. **Past Simple**.e.**packed up** should be used here.
3. (2) **lecture**: a talk that is given to somebody to teach about a particular subject as part of a university or college course.  
Hence **delivered/gave** should be used here
4. (3) Here, **protected**: made sure that somebody/ something was not harmed, damaged should be used.
5. (2) **smoky** full of smoke e.g. a smoky atmosphere ; a smoky pub a smoky fire Hence, **filled with smoke** (Noun) should be used here.
6. (3) Here **I liked its theme very much/ I really (Adverb) liked its theme** should be used
7. (3) Here, **in which case** should be used.
8. (3) Here Looking through the window is the live right usage
9. (3) **a few**: used with **Plural Nouns** and a **Plural Verb** to mean not many
10. (2) **dispose of**: to get rid of something
11. (1) **administration**: the activities to plan, organise and run a system
12. (3) Here, **Subject-he (Pronoun)** should be used.
13. (2) To show request, **please grant me** should be used
14. (1) It is preposition related error **into** will replace **to**
15. (1) Here, **Participle**.e.**On seeing the mother** should be used.
16. (3) For more than two persons, **among** should be used **between** is used for two persons
17. (2) As the sentence shows negative sense, **any** should be used here
18. (2) Here, **approaching (Gerund)** should be used. Use of **Preposition to** is incorrect
19. (3) **Hardly** is a negative word meaning almost no/ not. So, another negative word will not be used. Hence, **hardly possible to keep** should be used
20. (2) It is evident that the Job continues for a period of time.  
Hence, **Present Perfect Continuous** should be used have been is the right usage.
21. (1) An **Adverb** modifies a **Verb** Hence, **strangely** will be used.
22. (3) **until; till (Conj.. Prep.)**: up to the point in time/ the event mentioned **unless (Conj.)** : used to talk about a situation that could happen, or something that could be true. In the future.  
The sentence means -  
**If I am not invited, I shall not go.**
23. (1) **Committed**= willing to work hard and give your time and energy to something.
24. (1) He felt angry at the Injustice of the situation  
Please don't be angry with me, **angry (Adj.)** agrees with **with (Prep.)** when one is **angry** with **somebody**, and with **at (Prep.)** when one is **angry at something**.
25. (2) **Lunatic** = a person who is mentally ill.
26. (4) **No improvement**
27. (2) **fatten**= to make or become fatter
28. (4) **Return** = bring/give back.  
I had to return some books to the library.  
The use of 'back' is not needed  
Here, **to return the funds** will be used
29. (1) **Carefully (Adverb)**= attentively carefully is the right usage.
30. (4) **Take care of**= to care for somebody.  
Here, **took care of the boy after his father died** will be used.
31. (1) **Insist on/upon something**= to demand something and refuse to be persuaded to accept anything else  
Gerund (-ing form) will be used  
Hence, **insisted upon going** is the right usage.
32. (2) **Meek**= quiet, gentle Here, **meek birds** will be used
33. (4) The repetition of pigeon is not proper.
34. (1) He gained valuable experience whilst working on the project.  
**Acquire**= to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour

35. (1) **Ingest** = to take food drug into your body usually by swallowing.
36. (3) The restaurant is not far from here
37. (4) Mumbai is famous for its textiles.
38. (3) **Talk about** = used to emphasize something
39. (4) The sentence is in Present Simple (affirmative)  
Hence question tag should be In negative (present simple).
40. (3) **It is high time** is followed by Past Simple
41. (4) custom
42. (2) **Lack** = to have none or not enough of something.  
**Look at the sentence:**  
He lacks confidence.
43. (1) Noun + preposition + Noun ⇒ definite.  
Hence, it is not proper to use article 'a'.
44. (4) **Look at the sentences:**  
He is too weak to walk.  
He is so weak that he cannot walk.
45. (2) **Surrender** = allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner
46. (4) No improvement
47. (3) A European  
↓  
Consonant sound.  
More-over, antecedent of who is 'lady'.
48. (1) The effect of past is evident on present. Hence, Present Perfect should be used here.
49. (2) **Display (Noun)** = on show; arrangement of things in a public place to advertise something for sale.  
**Look at the sentence :**  
Designs for the new sports hall are on display in the library.
50. (2) **Rather** = fairly or to some degree.
51. (2) In indirect speech, **here** is changed into **there**.
52. (2) to be there
53. (1) Simple present is also used in conditional sentences to show future time.  
Hence, If I get an opportunity.....should be used here.
54. (2) Here, played a fair (Adjective) game.....should be used.
55. (3) No Improvement
56. (1) The sentence is in Past Simple (affirmative).  
Hence, question tag should be negative and in Simple past tense
57. (3) It is position of words related error.
58. (4) **Nod** = to move your head.  
If you nod your head, you move your head up and down to show agreement.
59. (3) She insisted on her being Innocence.  
She insisted that she was innocent.
60. (4) Here. Present Progressive (Active) should be used, not passive voice.
61. (4) No Improvement
62. (3) As the structure suggests, **nor does hesmile** should be used.
63. (3) No Improvement
64. (3) It is not related to a particular whale Hence, Blue whales (plural) were..... should be used here
65. (3) The sentence shows past time as ago has been used.
66. (1) **Keep/ stay/ steer clear** = to avoid a person or thing because it may cause problems.
67. (3) **At the altar** = because of something that you think is worth suffering for Hence before the altar should be used here
68. (1) Here Past Simple (Passive) should be used
69. (2) Here, subject (River Damodar) is singular
70. (4) Here. Possessive i.e. like Kohima's should be used. Climate can be compared with climate, not a city.
71. (4) No Improvement
72. (1) Here, He was not able should be used.
73. (2) It is position related error.  
**He only married her:** He did nothing but married.  
**He married her only for money:** He married her to take money and nothing else  
**He married her only for her money** will be used.
74. (3) It is **Preposition** related error, **at (Prep.)** will be used.
75. (4) **No improvement**
76. (3) **Singular Subject** agrees with a **Singular Verb.**  
**Equipment** is an **Uncountable Noun.**

The Plural of **equipment** is **equipment**. Hence, **Singular Verb** - was will be used.

77. (1) **No improvement**

78. (4) **Gold** is an **Uncountable Noun (Material Noun)**. It is not proper to use **the** before it.

79. (3) **hardly** : almost no/not/none

**Old habits, traditions etc. die hard:** used to say that things change very slowly, **die hard** will replace **die hardly**

80. (3) It Is **Preposition** related error, to (prep.) will be used.

He is known **to** the police.

He is known **to** be an outstanding physicist.

81. (3)

(1) **wrest (Verb)** : to take something such as power or control from something/ somebody with great effort.

(2) **inherit (Verb)**: to receive money, property, etc. from somebody when they die.

(3) **swindle (Verb)**; to cheat somebody in order to get something, especially money, from them

Here, **wrest** will replace **win**.

82. (3) **No improvement**

83. (1) **hang** : to kill somebody as a punishment.

Here, **hanged** is the right usage.

84. (4) **No improvement**

85. (4)

(1) **Shun (Verb)**: to avoid somebody/something

86. (4)

(1) **attached (Adjective)**: Joined to something.

(2) **concatenated**: linked together  
**concatenated** is the right usage.

87. (4) **withview to** should be followed by a **Gerund**, not an **Infinitive**.

Hence, **becoming** will be used.

88. (3) **mostly (Adverb)** mainly, generally.

**found (Verb)** is the Past Tense **offind (V.)**  
**founded** is the incorrect usage Hence, **a bird found mostly**.

89. (1)

(1) **Instead of (Id.)** in the place of somebody/ something

(2) **Inspite of (Id.)**: Despite

(3) **In case of (Id.)**: if something happens

(4) **In respect of (Id.)**: concerning.

Hence **inspite of** will be used.

90. (2) **surrender (Verb)** : to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner etc.

Here **surrendered** is the right usage.

91. (1) **mustis** used to say that something is necessary or very important.

92. (2)

(1) **credulous (Adjective)** : too ready to believe things.

(2) **credible (Adj.)** : that can be believed/trusted

(3) **creditable (Adj.)**: admirable; praiseworthy  
Here, **credulous** is the right usage.

93. (4) Here. **Past Perfect** should be used The event relates to the **past**

**Who had killed** will be used.

94. (3) **dispose of something**: to get rid of something that you do not want.

**dispose of** is the right usage.

95. (3) **Middle**: the part of something that is at an equal distance from all its edges or sides.

**Look at the sentence:**

He was standing In the middle of the room,  
**centre (N.)**: the middle point/part of something

- the centre of a circle

- chocolates with soft centres

Hence, **in the middle** is the right usage

96. (4) **Crack a joke** = to tell a joke

**make/crack a joke**: say something in order to make people laugh

- we stayed up for hours, laughing and **cracking** jokes.

- She would **make** jokes about her appearance.

97. (3) **Rather** = used to mean fairly or to some degree. The instructions were rather complicated.

Hence, **rather** is the right usage.

98. (4) **No improvement**

99. (2) A Gerund should follow the verb **avoid**. **Look at the sentence:**

You should avoid mentioning his divorce.

- You should **avoid mentioning** his divorce.

↓

V.

↓

Ger.

100. (3) **Sewage (Uncountable Noun)** = waste products produced by human bodies.  
As a particular pollutant is being mentioned, **the (Def. Art.)** will be used with **sewage**.
101. (4) **No improvement**
102. (1) Here, Possessive case should be used.  
Hence, **Henry's home** will be used.
103. (2) It is position of adverb related error.  
**Look at the sentence:**  
He replied to my letter very quickly.  
Hence, **clean their rooms quickly** will be used.
104. (2) Here the sentence is negative Hence, question tag should be affirmative  
**Question Tags** are made with **Auxiliaries**.  
Here, there is no **Aux.**, hence, **do** I will be used.  
**Statements** without **Aux.** with use **do, does, did** in **Question Tags**
105. (4) It is a measure of certain distance/time.  
Hence, singular verb should be used
106. (3) For a person, relative pronoun 'who' should be used.
107. (2) Here, present simple should be used.  
Where do you come from? = Where do you live?
108. (4) **Might** is used when showing that something is or was possible.
109. (2) **Anticipate** = to see what might happen in the future
110. (1) The possessive case of one is one's.
111. (4) **Many a man** is a **Singular Subject**.  
Hence **Singular Verb** i.e. **has died of** should be used.
112. (3)  
(1) **admit (V.):** allow to enter/join  
(2) **enrol (V.):** to arrange for yourself/for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc.  
Hence, **enrol** will be used in place of **admit**.
113. (4) **No improvement**
114. (3)  
(1) **admit of (Phr. V.):** to show that something is possible as a solution, an explanation, etc.  
(2) **admits (V.):** to accept truth

- (3) **admit to (Phr. V.):** to confess something to someone  
Here, **admits of** will be used.
115. (1)  
(1) **Gruesome (Adjective):** very unpleasant and filling you with horror (of death injury)  
(2) **ruthless (Adj.):** hard and cruel (of people or their behaviour)  
(3) **loath some (Adj.):** extremely unpleasant; disgusting  
Hence, **gruesome** is the right usage here.
116. (4) Here, **Past Perfect Tense** has been used.  
When both the events happen in the **Past**, the **first** event takes **Past Per. T.** and the second event takes **Simple Past Tense**  
Hence, **was annoyed** will be used.
117. (3) As the structure suggests, **Had the room been brighter** should be used.  
we can also use **If the room were brighter**
118. (4) **No improvement.**
119. (4)  
(1) **thumped (V.):** to hit somebody/something hard  
(2) **creaked (V.):** sound made by a door when it is opened/sound made by wooden floor when you step on it  
(3) **crawled (V.):** to move forward very slowly  
(4) **chugged (V.):** to move making the sound of an engine running slowly  
Here **chugged** is the right usage
120. (3) The structure is  
No sooner did he reach....  
No sooner had he reached....  
In this case, **no sooner** is used to talk about something that happens immediately after something else. Hence, **Past Per. Tense - had reached** will be used.
121. (1) **cut down** to reduce the size, amount or number of something  
**cut down (Phr. V.)** is the correct replacement for **reduce (V.)**  
**Look at the sentences:**  
The doctor told him to **cut down** on his drinking.

- I won't have a cigarette. thanks-I am trying to  
**cut down**
122. (4) **No improvement**
123. (1) To modify a **Verb**, an **Adverb** i.e. **attentively** should be used.
124. (4) **whether tomorrow is a holiday for her** will be used.
125. (4) **superior (Adj.):** better in quality than somebody/something else.  
**Superior, inferior, senior, junior, etc. (Adj.)**  
take **to (Prep.)**  
**Look at the sentence:**  
This model is technically **superior to** its competitors.
126. (1) **No improvement.**
127. (4)  
(1) **Hang (Verb):** to kill somebody as per law.  
hang → hanged (Past) → hanged (Past Participle)  
(2) **hang (V.):** to attach something, or to be attached, at the top so that the lower part is free/loose hang → hung (Past) → hung (Past Part.)  
Here, **hanged** is the right usage.
128. (3) The sentence implies a Present Situation, so, **agonises me most (Simple Present Tense)** will be used.
129. (2) Here, **been** should follow **haven't past event** is implied and the same is likely to happen in **future too.**  
He **has never** cheated and **can never** cheat a person.
130. (4) **World - famous:** known all over the world, a **world-famous museum** is the right usage.
131. (2) **in (Prep.):** after a particular length of time: during a period of time.  
**rise in an hour** is the right usage.  
**Look at the sentences:**  
It will be ready **in** a week's time.  
I am getting forgetful **in** my old age
132. (4) **desired result:** having a wishful result **have desired results** is the right usage.
133. (3) **Date from/back to** = to have existed since a particular time in the past.  
**Dated** = old fashioned.
134. (3) **Structure of the sentence :**  
Let + Object + to + V<sub>1</sub>, (plural).
135. (2) No Improvement
136. (2) For comparison between two things comparative degree should be used
137. (3) **How many** is followed by Plural Noun/Pronoun
138. (2) To show period of time 'for' should be used.
139. (2) **Must be** is followed by V<sub>3</sub> i.e. taken.
140. (2) **Course** = a direction or route followed by a ship or an aircraft or a river
141. (4) No improvement
142. (3) In spite of being ill/his illness, he came to work.
143. (2) Here. Past Simple i.e. realized... should be used
144. (3) Here, are born deaf every.....should be used.  
Bear ⇒ Bore ⇒ Born (Past participle)
145. (4) **Apologise** = to say that you are sorry for doing something wrong.
146. (3) **Hanker after** = to have a strong desire for something.
147. (1) Here, joint (Adjective)... should be used.  
**Joint** = involving two or more people together
148. (3) As the structure suggests, Future Simple... should be used here.
149. (2) When we use **as well as**, verb agrees according to the number/person of the first subject.
150. (2) **As if** is followed by plural verb (Past).  
Hence, **were** should be used here.
151. (4) **In respect of** = connecting  
**Look at the sentence:**  
A writ was served on the firm in respect of their unpaid bill.
152. (1) Here. Past Simple i.e. completed... should be used.
153. (2) Here, subject should come. Hence, it being a wet day/As it was ... should be used.
154. (2) As it was
155. (1) Here, big new house should be used.
156. (3) No improvement
157. (3) Here. Future simple i.e., Either Kiran or Mala will.....should be used.
158. (1) **Besides** = in addition to;

**Beside** = by the side of

Hence, standing beside the school-house poster..... should be used.

159. (1) Here, terrorism (Abstract Noun) of any degree or kind.... should be used.

160. (3) **Extension (Noun)** = an extra period of time.

**Look at the sentence:**

He has been granted an extension of the contract for another year.

161. (3) **Through thick and thin** = even when there are problems or difficulties

162. (2) **Lately** = recently; in the recent past.

**Late** = after the expected or usual time.

163. (3) **Manly (Adjective)** = having the qualities or physical features that are expected in a man

164. (2) Here, Adjective i.e. very co-operative....should be used.

165. (1) This friend of mine = One of the friends.

166. (4) The ship sank to the bottom of the sea

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