

Ck Grammar Bible

G Strategy Workbooks

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1. Subject Verb Agreement

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: Compound subjects with 'and'

- The manager and the assistant **is** present at the meeting.
A) are present at the meeting B) has been presented at the meeting C) is presenting at the meeting D) are being presented at the meeting
- Bread and butter **are** his only meal for the day.
A) have been his only meals of the day B) is his only meal for the day C) are his only meals of the day D) were his only meals for the day

Rule 2: Two nouns referring to same person/thing

- The poet and critic **have** arrived.
A) were arriving B) have been arriving C) has arrived D) are arrived
- The secretary and treasurer **are** missing since morning.
A) were missing since morning B) is missing since morning C) has been missed since morning D) have missed since morning

Rule 3: Subjects with 'each' or 'every'

- Every boy and girl **have** to bring their ID card.
A) has to bring their ID card B) are bringing their ID cards C) has to bring his or her ID card D) were asked to bring ID cards
- Each pen and pencil **are** branded.
A) have been branded B) is branded C) are being branded D) has branded

Rule 4: Subjects joined by 'or/nor'

- Neither the cat nor the dog **have** been fed.
A) is fed B) have being fed C) are fed D) has been fed
- Either my mother or my sisters **is** coming to the event.
A) is coming at the event B) are coming to the event C) has come to the event D) was coming to the event

Rule 5: Mixed number subjects joined by or/nor

- Either the teacher or the students **is** responsible.
A) is being responsible B) was responsible C) are responsible D) have responsibility
- Neither the children nor the mother **are** ready.
A) is ready B) has ready C) are being ready D) have readied

Rule 6: Different persons in or/nor

- Either you or I **is** wrong.
A) is wrongly B) are wrong C) am wrong D) be wrong
- Neither he nor I **are** attending the meeting.
A) was attended the meeting B) are being attending C) is attending the meeting D) am attending the meeting

Rule 7: Collective nouns

- The jury **was** unanimous in their decision.
A) has unanimity in decision B) were unanimous in their decision C) is unanimously in their decision D) were being unanimous
- The team **are** winning the match.

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- A) was winning the match B) have win match C) is winning the match D) were winning match

Rule 8: Singular nouns with plural meaning

- Mathematics **are** his favorite subject.
A) were his favorite subject B) have his favorite subject C) are his favorite subjects D) is his favorite subject
- Statistics **are** useful in research.
A) is useful in research B) was useful in research C) be useful in research D) has useful in research

Rule 9: Parenthetical additions

- The captain, along with his players, **were** honored.
A) was honored B) were being honored C) has been honored D) are honored
- My father, as well as my uncles, **are** visiting today.
A) is visiting today B) was visiting today C) has visited today D) had been visiting today

Rule 10: Relative pronoun agreement

- I, who **is** your friend, will support you.
A) am your friend, will support you B) are your friend, will support you C) is your friend, would support you D) was your friend, supported you
- You, who **is** responsible, must explain.
A) are responsible, must explain B) is responsible, must be explained C) am responsible, must be explain D) are being responsible

Answers and explanation

Q1 Explanation (Rule 1: Compound subjects with 'and')

Correct Answer: A

When two singular nouns are joined by "and", the subject becomes plural, and the verb should agree in number.

"The manager and the assistant" is a compound subject, so it should take a plural verb: "are present".

Q2 Explanation (Rule 1: Compound subjects with 'and')

Correct Answer: B

Exception: When two items joined by "and" form a single unit or idea (e.g., "bread and butter"), they are treated as singular.

Hence, "is his only meal" is correct.

Q3 Explanation (Rule 2: Two nouns referring to the same person)

Correct Answer: C

When two singular nouns refer to the same person (using one article), the subject remains singular.

"The poet and critic" refers to the same individual, so the verb should be singular: "has arrived".

Q4 Explanation (Rule 2: Two nouns referring to the same person)

Correct Answer: B

"The secretary and treasurer" (one person holding both roles) uses one article "the", hence singular.

"Is missing" is the correct singular verb form.

Q5 Explanation (Rule 3: Subjects with 'each' or 'every')

Correct Answer: C

Again, "Every boy and girl" is a singular subject structure.

The correct singular construction is: "has to bring his or her ID card".

Q6 Explanation (Rule 3: Subjects with 'each' or 'every')

Correct Answer: C

When the subject begins with "each" or "every", the verb is always singular, even if the nouns are plural.

"Each pen and pencil is branded" is correct.

Q7 Explanation (Rule 4: Subjects joined by 'or/nor')

Correct Answer: D

When two singular nouns are joined by "or" or "nor", the subject remains singular.

"Neither the cat nor the dog" → singular → "has been fed".

Q8 Explanation (Rule 4: Subjects joined by 'or/nor')

Correct Answer: B

"Either my mother or my sisters" → the verb agrees with the nearest subject ("sisters", plural).

So, "are coming" is correct.

Q9 Explanation (Rule 5: Mixed number subjects joined by or/nor)

Correct Answer: C

Rule: When subjects are of different number, verb agrees with the nearest.

"Either the teacher or the students" → verb follows plural

"students" → "are responsible".

Q10 Explanation (Rule 5: Mixed number subjects joined by or/nor)

Correct Answer: A

"Neither the children nor the mother" → the verb agrees with "mother" (singular).

So: "is ready" is correct.

Q11 Explanation (Rule 6: Different persons in or/nor)

Correct Answer: C

When using "either/or" or "neither/nor" with different persons, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.

"Either you or I am wrong" → "I" takes "am".

Q12 Explanation (Rule 6: Different persons in or/nor)

Correct Answer: D

"Neither he nor I" → nearest subject is "I" → verb should be "am attending".

Q13 Explanation (Rule 7: Collective nouns)

Correct Answer: B

Collective nouns like "jury" are singular when acting as a unit but plural when acting as individuals.

"The jury were unanimous in their decision" treats them as individuals → plural verb.

Q14 Explanation (Rule 7: Collective nouns)

Correct Answer: C

"Team" is collective. Since it's acting as one unit, we use singular: "is winning".

Q15 Explanation (Rule 8: Singular nouns with plural meaning)

Correct Answer: D

Subjects like "mathematics", "news" are singular even if they appear plural.

Correct: "Mathematics is his favorite subject".

Q16 Explanation (Rule 8: Singular nouns with plural meaning)

Correct Answer: A

"Statistics" is singular when referring to the field of study.

So: "is useful in research" is correct.

Explanation: When a singular subject is followed by a parenthetical addition like "along with," "as well as," "in addition to," or "accompanied by," the verb must agree with the main subject, not with the noun in the parenthetical phrase. In this sentence, the main subject is "The captain," which is singular. Therefore, the singular verb "was honored" is correct.

A18: (Rule 9: Parenthetical additions)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, "as well as" is a parenthetical addition. The main subject is "My father," which is singular. The verb must agree with "My father," not "my uncles." Therefore, the singular verb "is visiting today" is correct.

A19: (Rule 10: Relative pronoun agreement)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The verb in a relative clause agrees with the antecedent of the relative pronoun. Here, the relative pronoun "who" refers to the antecedent "I." Since the pronoun "I" takes the verb "am," the correct form is "am your friend."

A20: (Rule 10: Relative pronoun agreement)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The relative pronoun "who" refers to the antecedent "You." Since the pronoun "You" takes the verb "are," the correct form is "are responsible."

A17: (Rule 9: Parenthetical additions)

Correct Answer: A

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2. Modifiers and Misplaced Modifiers

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: Misplaced modifiers must be placed next to the word they modify.

- Q1. Walking through the forest, the birds chirped melodiously.
- A. Walking through the forest, the birds chirped melodiously.
 - B. Walking through the forest, we heard birds chirping melodiously.
 - C. The birds chirped melodiously walking through the forest.
 - D. Walking, the forest chirped with melodious birds.

- Q2. Only she said she was coming to the event.
- A. Only she said she was coming to the event.
 - B. She only said she was coming to the event.
 - C. She said she only was coming to the event.
 - D. She said only she was coming to the event.

Rule 2: Introductory modifiers should clearly relate to the subject.

- Q3. After reviewing the documents, the conclusion was evident.
- A. The documents reviewed the conclusion was evident.
 - B. After reviewing the documents, we found the conclusion evident.
 - C. The conclusion was evident reviewing the documents.
 - D. Reviewing the documents, the conclusion became evident.

- Q4. Almost we spent all the money on food.
- A. We spent almost all the money on food.
 - B. Almost we spent all the money on food.
 - C. All the money we almost spent on food.
 - D. We almost spent all the money on food.

Rule 3: Dangling participles must have a logical subject.

- Q5. Driving down the road, a tree appeared out of nowhere.
- A. Driving down the road, we saw a tree appear out of nowhere.
 - B. A tree appeared down the road driving.
 - C. Driving down the road, a tree appeared out of nowhere.
 - D. Down the road, a tree appeared driving.

- Q6. He drove the car for six hours nearly without rest.
- A. Nearly he drove the car for six hours without rest.
 - B. He drove nearly the car for six hours without rest.
 - C. He drove the car nearly for six hours without rest.
 - D. He nearly drove the car for six hours without rest.

Rule 4: Adjectives and adverbs should not be confused in modifiers.

- Q7. Flying over the city, the lights sparkled beautifully.
- A. Flying over the city, we saw the lights sparkle beautifully.
 - B. The lights flying over the city sparkled beautifully.
 - C. The city sparkled beautifully flying over the lights.
 - D. Flying over the city, the lights sparkled beautifully.

- Q8. She wore a dress to the party that was stunning.
- A. To the party, she wore a dress stunningly.
 - B. She stunningly wore a dress to the party.
 - C. She wore a stunning dress to the party.
 - D. She wore a dress to the party that was stunning.

Rule 5: Only and just should be placed right before the word they modify.

- Q9. We almost drank all the juice before the guests arrived.
- A. We drank almost all the juice before the guests arrived.
 - B. Almost we drank all the juice before the guests arrived.
 - C. Before the guests arrived, almost we drank all the juice.
 - D. We almost drank all the juice before the guests arrived.

Rule 3: Dangling participles must have a logical subject.

- Q10. Having studied the problem, a solution was proposed.
- A. Studying the problem, the solution was proposed.
 - B. Having studied the problem, we proposed a solution.
 - C. The problem was studied and a solution proposed.
 - D. A solution was proposed having studied the problem.

Rule 8: Avoid unnecessary repetition ('no coincidence')

- Q11. (a) It is no coincidence (b) that both brothers (c) share the same similar traits (d) in behaviour.

Rule 9: Avoid incorrect commas that alter meaning

- Q12. (a) The doctor said, (b) the patient, would recover soon, (c) if he took proper rest (d) and medications.

Rule 10: Maintain logical clause sequence

- Q13. (a) She completed her graduation (b) after she got a job (c) at a reputed multinational (d) in Bangalore.

Rule 11: Logical Predication and Meaning Errors

- Q14. (a) Being a talented dancer, (b) the competition (c) was easily won (d) by Ria.
- Q15. (a) Running late, (b) the documents (c) were forgotten (d) by the intern.

Answer Key with Explanations

A1: (Rule 1: Misplaced modifiers must be placed next to the word they modify.)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Misplaced modifiers must be placed next to the word they modify. The correct construction is: "Walking through the forest, we heard birds chirping melodiously."

A2: (Rule 1: Misplaced modifiers must be placed next to the word they modify.)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Misplaced modifiers must be placed next to the word they modify. The correct construction is: "She only said she was coming to the event."

A3: (Rule 2: Introductory modifiers should clearly relate to the subject.)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Introductory modifiers should clearly relate to the subject. The correct construction is: "After reviewing the documents, we found the conclusion evident."

A4: (Rule 2: Introductory modifiers should clearly relate to the subject.)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The adverb "almost" should be placed directly before the word or phrase it modifies. In the original sentence, "Almost we spent..." incorrectly modifies "we." The intended meaning is that nearly all the money was spent. Therefore, "almost" should modify "all the money." The correct construction is "We spent almost all the money on food."

A5: (Rule 3: Dangling participles must have a logical subject.)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Dangling participles must have a logical subject. The correct construction is: "Driving down the road, we saw a tree appear out of nowhere."

A6: (Rule 3: Dangling participles must have a logical subject.)

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Dangling participles must have a logical subject. The correct construction is: "He nearly drove the car for six hours without rest."

A7: (Rule 4: Adjectives and adverbs should not be confused in modifiers.)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Adjectives and adverbs should not be confused in modifiers. The correct construction is: "Flying over the city, we saw the lights sparkle beautifully."

A8: (Rule 4: Adjectives and adverbs should not be confused in modifiers.)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Adjectives and adverbs should not be confused in modifiers. The correct construction is: "She wore a stunning dress to the party."

A9: (Rule 5: Only and just should be placed right before the word they modify.)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Only and just should be placed right before the word they modify. The correct construction is: "We drank almost all the juice before the guests arrived."

A10: (Rule 3: Dangling participles must have a logical subject.)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The introductory participial phrase "Having studied the problem" must logically refer to the subject of the main clause. In the original sentence, "a solution" cannot be the one who "studied the problem," resulting in a dangling modifier. Option B correctly provides a logical subject, "we," who performed the action of studying the problem. The correct construction is "Having studied the problem, we proposed a solution."

A11 Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The words "same" and "similar" are redundant when used together. If traits are "the same," they are inherently similar, or if they are "similar," they are not necessarily "the same." One word should be used, such as "share similar traits" or "share the same traits."

A12 Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The comma after "the patient" incorrectly separates the subject from its verb "would recover." This disrupts the grammatical structure and readability of the main clause. The correct phrasing should be "The doctor said the patient would recover soon."

A13 Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The sequence of events is illogical. Typically, one completes graduation before securing a job that requires that qualification. The sentence should logically reflect this order, for example, "She got a job after completing her graduation" or "She completed her graduation before she got a job."

A14. (a) There were less people (b) in the auditorium (c) than expected (d) due to the weather.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Less" is used with uncountable nouns (e.g., less water, less time). "People" is a plural countable noun. Therefore, the correct quantifier to use for countable nouns is "fewer." The sentence should read: "There were fewer people."

A15. (a) The number of sugar (b) in this recipe (c) should be reduced (d) for health reasons.

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Number" is used for countable nouns (e.g., number of students, number of cars). "Sugar" is an uncountable noun. For uncountable nouns, the correct quantifier to use is "amount." The sentence should read: "The amount of sugar."

3. Tenses and Sequence of Tenses

In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a, b, c, d. Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Mark e if there is no error.

Rule 1: Consistent tense usage

Q1. (a) He work hard all year, (b) so he deserves (c) to get a reward (d) for his efforts.

Q2. (a) She studies French at college, (b) and was learning Spanish (c) during summer (d) to widen her scope.

Rule 2: Universal truth with past main clause

Q3. (a) The teacher said that (b) the sun rises (c) in the east (d) and sets in the west.

Q4. (a) The guide told us that (b) water boils (c) at 100 degrees Celsius (d) at sea level.

Rule 3: Subordinate clause with 'lest' uses 'should'

Q5. (a) He fled the village (b) lest he may be caught (c) by the authorities (d) at night.

Q6. (a) She works hard (b) lest she fails (c) in her final exams (d) this year.

Rule 4: Avoid split infinitives

Q7. (a) She decided (b) to quickly finish (c) her work (d) before sunset.

Q8. (a) He promised (b) to never lie (c) to his parents (d) again.

Rule 5: Infinitive for prior action

Q9. (a) I was sorry (b) to hear (c) about his resignation (d) yesterday.

Q10. (a) She was happy (b) to have won (c) the gold medal (d) last week.

Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun

Q11. (a) I appreciate (b) you coming (c) to my help (d) in that situation.

Q12. (a) They disliked (b) him being (c) late every time (d) for the meeting.

Rule 7: Present perfect continuous with 'since/for'

Q13. (a) She is working (b) in this company (c) since 2019 (d) without a break.

Q14. (a) They are staying (b) in the hills (c) for three months (d) now.

Rule 8: Verb after preposition must be gerund

Q15. (a) She is good at (b) play chess (c) and often beats her brother (d) in matches.

Q16. (a) I insist on (b) complete the task (c) before going (d) for lunch.

Rule 9: Future tense not in time/place clauses

Q17. (a) When he will arrive, (b) we shall (c) begin the presentation (d) in the hall.

Q18. (a) As soon as the bus will stop, (b) we must (c) get off quickly (d) before traffic piles up.

Rule 10: No perfect tense with past adverbs

Q19. (a) He has gone (b) to the zoo (c) yesterday (d) with his cousins.

Q20. (a) I had seen (b) that movie (c) last night (d) with friends.

Rule 11: Use past tense to match other past verbs

Q21. (a) He went to the market (b) and buys some fruit (c) before returning (d) to his apartment.

Answers and Explanations

A1: (Rule 1: Consistent tense usage)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: While some style guides advocate for strict tense consistency, the shift from past tense ("worked") to present tense ("deserves") is grammatically acceptable here. It correctly indicates a present consequence or ongoing state resulting from a past action. Therefore, the sentence as written will be grammatically correct with worked.

A2: (Rule 1: Consistent tense usage)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To maintain consistent tense usage, "was learning" should be changed to "is learning" to align with the present tense "studies French."

A3: (Rule 2: Universal truth with past main clause)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Universal truths (like "the sun rises in the east and sets in the west") remain in the present tense, even when introduced by a main clause in the past tense ("The teacher said").

A4: (Rule 2: Universal truth with past main clause)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Universal truths (like "water boils at 100 degrees Celsius") remain in the present tense, even when introduced by a main clause in the past tense ("The guide told us").

A5: (Rule 3: Subordinate clause with 'lest' uses 'should')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The conjunction "lest" (meaning 'for fear that') must always be followed by "should" plus the base form of the verb. Therefore, "lest he may be caught" should be "lest he should be caught."

A6: (Rule 3: Subordinate clause with 'lest' uses 'should')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The conjunction "lest" requires "should" plus the base form of the verb. Therefore, "lest she fails" should be "lest she should fail."

A7: (Rule 4: Avoid split infinitives)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A split infinitive occurs when an adverb is placed between "to" and the base form of the verb (e.g., "to quickly finish"). While increasingly common, traditional grammar advises placing the adverb elsewhere for clarity, such as "to finish quickly."

A8: (Rule 4: Avoid split infinitives)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "To never lie" is a split infinitive where the adverb "never" is placed between "to" and the base verb "lie." It should ideally be rephrased, such as "never to lie."

A9: (Rule 5: Infinitive for prior action)

Correct Answer: No error

Explanation: The simple infinitive "to hear" is correctly used in this sentence. It expresses the reason for being sorry, and the timing of

the hearing (in relation to being sorry about the resignation yesterday) is clear from the context. A perfect infinitive ("to have heard") would only be necessary if the act of hearing itself needed to be emphasized as having occurred distinctly before the main verb "was sorry," which is not the case here.

A10: (Rule 5: Infinitive for prior action)

Correct Answer: No error

Explanation: The sentence "She was happy to have won the gold medal last week" is grammatically flawless. The perfect infinitive "to have won" is correctly used to indicate that the action of winning occurred before the state of being happy. The adverb "last week" accurately specifies the time of the winning and is perfectly compatible with this construction.

A11: (Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When a gerund (verb ending in -ing, used as a noun) is the object of a verb or preposition, it should be preceded by a possessive pronoun, not an object pronoun. So, "you coming" should be "your coming."

A12: (Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A gerund (like "being") should be preceded by a possessive pronoun when it acts as the object of a verb or preposition. Therefore, "him being" should be "his being."

A13: (Rule 7: Present perfect continuous with 'since/for')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When describing an action that started in the past and continues up to the present (especially with "since" or "for"), the present perfect continuous tense ("has/have been + verb-ing") should be used. "She is working" should be "She has been working."

A14: (Rule 7: Present perfect continuous with 'since/for')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: For actions continuing from the past into the present, indicated by "for [duration] now," the present perfect continuous tense is required. "They are staying" should be "They have been staying."

A15: (Rule 8: Verb after preposition must be gerund)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When a verb follows a preposition ("at" in this case), it must be in its gerund (-ing) form. "Play chess" should be "playing chess."

A16: (Rule 8: Verb after preposition must be gerund)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Verbs that follow prepositions ("on" in this case) must be in their gerund (-ing) form. "Complete the task" should be "completing the task."

A17: (Rule 9: Future tense not in time/place clauses)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In subordinate clauses that indicate time (introduced by words like "when," "as soon as," "until," "before," "after"), the simple present tense is used, even if the main clause is in the future tense. "When he will arrive" should be "When he arrives."

A18: (Rule 9: Future tense not in time/place clauses)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In time clauses introduced by conjunctions like "as soon as," the simple present tense is used instead of the future tense. "As soon as the bus will stop" should be "As soon as the bus stops."

A19: (Rule 10: No perfect tense with past adverbs)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect) should not be used with specific past time adverbs or expressions like "yesterday," "last night," or "ago." "He has gone" should be "He went."

A20: (Rule 10: No perfect tense with past adverbs)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The past perfect tense ("I had seen") is typically used to indicate an action that occurred before another past action. With a definite past time expression like "last night," the simple past tense ("I saw") is generally required.

A21: Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The verb "went" is in the simple past tense, indicating a completed past action. To maintain proper tense consistency and correctly describe a sequence of events that occurred in the past, the subsequent verb "buys" must also be in the past tense. The correct form is "and bought some fruit."

4. Pronouns

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: Pronoun–antecedent agreement

Q1

- A. Each of the participants should bring their own laptop.
- B. Each of the participants should bring your own laptop.
- C. Each of the participants should bring his or her own laptop.
- D. Each of the participants should bring our own laptop.

Q2

- A. Neither of the students handed in their assignment.
- B. Neither of the students handed in his assignment.
- C. Neither of the students handed in their assignments.
- D. Neither of the students handed in our assignment.

Rule 2: Subjective/objective case

Q3

- A. The manager praised he and I for the presentation.
- B. The manager praised him and me for the presentation.
- C. The manager praised he and me for the presentation.
- D. The manager praised him and I for the presentation.

Q4

- A. It was her who won the gold medal.
- B. It was she who won the gold medal.
- C. It was them who won the gold medal.
- D. It was us who won the gold medal.

Rule 3: Reflexive pronouns misuse

Q5

- A. He completed the project himself.
- B. He completed himself the project.
- C. He himself completed the project.
- D. He did the project by himself.

Q6

- A. They blamed them for the confusion.
- B. They blamed themselves for the confusion.
- C. They blamed themselves for the confusion.
- D. They blamed themselves for the confusion.

Rule 4: Indefinite pronouns consistency

Q7

- A. Everybody must bring their pen to the exam.
- B. Everybody must bring his or her pen to the exam.
- C. Everybody must bring our pen to the exam.
- D. Everybody must bring its pen to the exam.

Q8

- A. Someone left their bag on the bench.
- B. Someone left his bag on the bench.
- C. Someone left our bag on the bench.
- D. Someone left their bags on the bench.

Rule 5: 'Each other' vs 'one another'

Q9

- A. The two friends helped one another during the crisis.
- B. The two friends helped each other during the crisis.
- C. The two friends helped themselves during the crisis.
- D. The two friends helped all during the crisis.

Q10

- A. The students in the large group congratulated one another.
- B. The students in the large group congratulated each other.
- C. The students in the large group congratulated himself.
- D. The students in the large group congratulated each of them.

Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun

Q11

- A. I objected to him arriving late every day.
- B. I objected to his arriving late every day.
- C. I objected to he arriving late every day.
- D. I objected to he's arriving late every day.

Q12

- A. We appreciated their helping us during the crisis.
- B. We appreciated them helping us during the crisis.
- C. We appreciated they helping us during the crisis.
- D. We appreciated theirs helping us during the crisis.

Rule 7: Wrong sequencing of pronouns

Q13

- A. You and I should complete our tasks.
- B. I and you should complete our tasks.
- C. Me and you should complete our tasks.
- D. You and me should complete our tasks.

Q14

- A. Me and my brother are going to the event.
- B. I and my brother are going to the event.
- C. My brother and me are going to the event.
- D. My brother and I are going to the event.

Rule 8: Wrong pronoun after 'let'

Q15

- A. Let we go to the fair.
- B. Let's us go to the fair.
- C. Let us go to the fair.
- D. Let we should go to the fair.

Q16

- A. Let he speak for himself.
- B. Let him speak for himself.
- C. Let his speak for himself.
- D. Let he speaks for himself.

Rule 9: 'Who' vs 'whom'

Q17

- A. Who are you going to the movie with?
- B. Whom are you going to the movie with?
- C. With who are you going to the movie?
- D. Whom are going with you to the movie?

Q18

- A. He is the one whom we believe will win.
- B. He is the one who we believe will win.
- C. He is the one who we believe to be winning.
- D. He is the one whom we believe to be winning.

Rule 10: Use of 'that' after superlative/only

Q19

- A. This is the only book that explains it clearly.
- B. This is the only book which explains it clearly.

- C. This is the only book who explains it clearly.
D. This is the only book whom explains it clearly.

Q20

- A. He is the best player which I've seen.
B. He is the best player whom I've seen.
C. He is the best player who I've seen.
D. He is the best player that I've seen.

Rule 11: Use 'whom' for object of verb/preposition

Q21. (a) The girl (b) who we met (c) at the library (d) was very polite.

Rule 12: 'One' should be followed by 'one', not 'you'

Q22. (a) One should be careful (b) about what you say (c) in sensitive situations (d) at work.

Rule 13: Use 'we' instead of 'us' as subject

Q23. (a) Us children (b) were given strict instructions (c) to stay indoors (d) during the storm.

Answers and Explanations

A1: (Rule 1: Pronoun-antecedent agreement)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The indefinite pronoun "Each" is singular, so the pronoun referring back to it must also be singular. "His or her" is the grammatically correct and unambiguous singular pronoun, ensuring proper agreement.

A2: (Rule 1: Pronoun-antecedent agreement)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Similar to "each," "Neither" is a singular indefinite pronoun. Therefore, the possessive pronoun referring to "Neither of the students" must also be singular. "His" serves as the correct singular possessive pronoun.

A3: (Rule 2: Subjective/objective case)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Pronouns that function as the direct object of a verb must be in the objective case. In this sentence, "him" and "me" are the objects of the verb "praised."

A4: (Rule 2: Subjective/objective case)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When a pronoun follows a linking verb (such as "was"), it functions as a subject complement and must be in the subjective (nominative) case. Therefore, "she" is correct, not "her."

A5: (Rule 3: Reflexive pronouns misuse)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Reflexive pronouns like "himself" are used to refer back to the subject or for emphasis. They should generally follow the verb or be placed directly after the noun/pronoun they emphasize. Option B, "He completed himself the project," is grammatically incorrect as "himself" cannot directly interrupt the verb and its object in this way. Option A properly uses "himself" for emphasis on "He."

A6: (Rule 3: Reflexive pronouns misuse)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct reflexive pronoun for the plural subject "They" is "themselves." Forms like "theirselves" or "themself" are non-standard and grammatically incorrect.

A7: (Rule 4: Indefinite pronouns consistency)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Everybody" is a singular indefinite pronoun. Traditionally, singular indefinite pronouns require singular possessive pronouns like "his or her." While singular "their" is increasingly accepted in informal contexts, "his or her" remains the formally correct choice for strict pronoun-antecedent agreement.

A8: (Rule 4: Indefinite pronouns consistency)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Someone" is a singular indefinite pronoun. Following traditional grammar rules, a singular possessive pronoun like "his" should be used to agree with it.

A9: (Rule 5: 'Each other' vs 'one another')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The traditional rule dictates that "each other" is used when referring to interactions between two individuals or entities. Since the sentence specifies "The two friends," "each other" is the appropriate choice.

A10: (Rule 5: 'Each other' vs 'one another')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When referring to interactions among more than two individuals or entities, "one another" is traditionally preferred. As the sentence mentions "the large group," implying more than two students, "one another" is the correct choice.

A11: (Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When a pronoun precedes a gerund (a verb ending in -ing that functions as a noun), the pronoun must be in the possessive case. "Arriving" is a gerund here, so "his arriving" is the correct construction.

A12: (Rule 6: Gerund with possessive pronoun)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Helping" is functioning as a gerund (a noun formed from a verb). When a pronoun modifies a gerund, it must be in the possessive form. Therefore, "their helping" is the correct grammatical construction.

A13: (Rule 7: Wrong sequencing of pronouns)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In English, it is considered polite and grammatically standard to place pronouns referring to other people before the first-person pronoun "I" or "me." Additionally, since "You and I" form the subject of the sentence, the subjective case "I" is required.

A14: (Rule 7: Wrong sequencing of pronouns)

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, the polite order dictates placing "My brother" before "I." Since the combined phrase acts as the subject of the sentence, the subjective case pronoun "I" is correct, not "me."

A15: (Rule 8: Wrong pronoun after 'let')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The verb "let" is followed by an object pronoun, which is the object of the verb. "Us" is the objective case of "we." "Let's" is a contraction of "let us," reinforcing that "us" is the correct form.

A16: (Rule 8: Wrong pronoun after 'let')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, "let" requires an object pronoun as its complement. "Him" is the objective case of "he." Therefore, "Let him speak" is the correct grammatical construction.

A17: (Rule 9: 'Who' vs 'whom')

Correct Answer: B

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Explanation: "Whom" is used when it functions as the object of a verb or a preposition. In this sentence, "whom" is the object of the preposition "with" (rephrased as "With whom are you going...").

A18: (Rule 9: 'Who' vs 'whom')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To determine if "who" or "whom" is correct, isolate the clause in question and rephrase it. In "who/whom we believe will win," if we remove "we believe," it becomes "who/whom will win." "Who" is the subject of "will win." The phrase "we believe" is parenthetical and does not change the case of "who."

A19: (Rule 10: Use of 'that' after superlative/only)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When a relative pronoun follows words like "only," "all," "any," or superlatives (e.g., "the best"), "that" is generally preferred over "which" or "who" for clarity and conciseness in restrictive clauses.

A20: (Rule 10: Use of 'that' after superlative/only)

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: "That" is the preferred relative pronoun to introduce a restrictive clause when the antecedent is modified by a superlative adjective (e.g., "the best"). "Which" is used for non-restrictive clauses, and "who/whom" are for people.

A21 Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In this clause, "who" is functioning as the object of the verb "met" (We met her). According to the rule, the objective pronoun "whom" should be used for objects of verbs or prepositions. Therefore, the correct phrasing is "the girl whom we met."

A22 Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When the indefinite pronoun "one" is used to refer to people in general, it is crucial to maintain consistency in pronoun reference throughout the sentence. Switching to the second-person pronoun "you" creates an inconsistent and grammatically incorrect shift. The correct form should be "about what one says."

A23 Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Us children" is grammatically incorrect because the pronoun is acting as the subject of the sentence ("Us children were given..."). As a subject, the nominative case pronoun "we" must be used instead of the objective case pronoun "us." The correct phrase is "We children."

5. Commonly Confused Words

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: 'Hard' (effort) vs 'hardly' (rarely)

Q1

- A. She worked hardly throughout the night to finish the presentation.
- B. She had to work hardly if she wanted the promotion.
- C. She worked hard throughout the night to finish the presentation.
- D. She did hardly any work but still got the reward.

Rule 2: 'Early' vs 'soon'

Q2

- A. The meeting will begin early, so please arrive on time.
- B. The patient will recover early after surgery.
- C. We hope to early reach the airport before the rush.
- D. The rain will fall early, according to the forecast.

Rule 3: 'Each other' vs 'one another'

Q3

- A. The teammates congratulated one another for their individual achievements.
- B. The two friends ignored one another throughout the evening.
- C. The couple praised each other for their efforts.
- D. The classmates helped each other complete the group task.

Rule 4: 'Less' vs 'Fewer'

Q4

- A. We received less complaints this year compared to last year.
- B. There are fewer apples in the basket than yesterday.
- C. The new system resulted in less problems.
- D. Fewer noise was heard during the night.

Rule 5: 'Much' vs 'Many'

Q5

- A. How much books do you carry in your bag?
- B. Many effort was made to improve the result.
- C. Much patience is required for meditation.
- D. Many water was wasted during the process.

Rule 6: 'Bring' vs 'Take'

Q6

- A. Please bring this file to the manager's cabin.
- B. I will bring my laptop when I leave for college.
- C. She asked me to take the parcel to her house.
- D. Could you take your notes to my place?

Rule 7: 'Beside' vs 'Besides'

Q7

- A. He sat beside his friend during the lecture.
- B. Besides his brother, no one attended the event.
- C. She stood beside the window and watched the rain.
- D. Beside their differences, they worked well together.

Rule 8: 'Advice' (noun) vs 'Advise' (verb)

Q8

- A. I advice you to take some rest.
- B. The doctor gave a good advise after diagnosis.
- C. She needed advice on her application process.
- D. He asked me to advice him quickly.

Rule 9: 'Lie' vs 'Lay'

Q9

- A. I lay the book on the table yesterday.
- B. I lay down for a nap every afternoon.
- C. He lay the baby gently on the bed.
- D. Yesterday, I lay down for two hours.

Rule 10: 'Amount' vs 'Number'

Q10

- A. The number of guests exceeded expectations.
- B. The amount of students in the class is impressive.
- C. A large amount of chairs were set up.
- D. The number of noise complaints has decreased.

Rule 11: Use correct form of word: 'dressing' vs 'dress'

11. (a) The children (b) wore colourful dressing (c) for the fancy-dress competition (d) at school.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

12. (a) The dressing (b) on the salad (c) added great flavour (d) to the meal.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

Rule 12: Differentiate between 'assure' and 'ensure'

13. (a) The director assured (b) that every safety protocol (c) was in place (d) before the shoot began.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

14. (a) We assured the client (b) that we would ensure (c) complete satisfaction (d) with the product.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

Rule 13: Use correct verb with noun (e.g., 'bore fruit')

15. (a) His consistent efforts (b) bore results (c) that impressed (d) the entire jury.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

16. (a) All the initiatives (b) that the manager implemented (c) bore fruit (d) over time.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

Rule 14: Correct spelling of words like 'immigrant'

Q17. (a) The new polices (b) were designed to help (c) skilled imigrants (d) find work quickly.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

Q18. (a) She migrated to Canada (b) in 2015 and became (c) a permanent immigrant (d) within a year.

- A) a B) b C) c D) d

Answers:

A1: (Rule 1: 'Hard' (effort) vs 'hardly' (rarely))

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Hard" functions as an adverb meaning 'with great effort' or 'strenuously', fitting the context of working throughout the night. In contrast, "hardly" means 'scarcely' or 'barely'. Option C correctly uses "hard" to convey effort, making it the best choice.

A2: (Rule 2: 'Early' vs 'soon')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Early" refers to something happening before the usual, expected, or scheduled time, which is appropriate for a meeting. "Soon" refers to a short time from now. Option A uses "early" correctly to indicate an earlier start time for the meeting, making it the most suitable choice.

A3: (Rule 3: 'Each other' vs 'one another')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Traditionally, "each other" is used when referring to two people or things, while "one another" is used for three or more. In the context of a "couple" (two people), "each other" is the grammatically precise and most natural choice.

A4: (Rule 4: 'Less' vs 'Fewer')

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Fewer" is used for countable nouns, while "less" is used for uncountable nouns. "Apples" are countable, so "fewer apples" is the correct and best usage. The other options incorrectly use "less" with countable nouns or "fewer" with uncountable nouns.

A5: (Rule 5: 'Much' vs 'Many')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Much" is used with uncountable nouns, while "many" is used with countable nouns. "Patience" is an uncountable noun, so "much patience" is the correct and best usage. The other options incorrectly pair "much" or "many" with the wrong type of noun.

A6: (Rule 6: 'Bring' vs 'Take')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Take" implies movement away from the speaker or point of reference ("She asked me to take the parcel to her house"). "Bring" implies movement towards the speaker or point of reference. Option C correctly uses "take" to describe carrying something away from the speaker's current location.

A7: (Rule 7: 'Beside' vs 'Besides')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Beside" means 'next to' or 'at the side of'. "Besides" means 'in addition to' or 'apart from'. Option C correctly uses "beside" to indicate physical proximity to the window, providing a clear and accurate spatial description.

A8: (Rule 8: 'Advice' (noun) vs 'Advise' (verb))

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: "Advice" (with a 'c') is a noun, meaning guidance or recommendations. "Advise" (with an 's') is a verb, meaning to offer guidance. Option C correctly uses "advice" as a noun, representing something she needed.

A9: (Rule 9: 'Lie' vs 'Lay')

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: "Lie" (intransitive) means to recline or rest, and its past tense is "lay." "Lay" (transitive) means to place something, and its past tense is "laid." Option D correctly uses "lay" as the past tense of "lie" (to recline) for the subject "I," making it the best demonstration of the rule.

A10: (Rule 10: 'Amount' vs 'Number')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Number" is used for countable nouns, while "amount" is used for uncountable nouns. "Guests" are countable, so "the

number of guests" is the correct and best usage. The other options incorrectly use "amount" with countable nouns like "students" or "chairs."

Rule : 'Dressing' vs 'Dress'

11. (a) The children (b) wore colourful dressing (c) for the fancy-dress competition (d) at school.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: In the context of clothing worn for an event, "dressing" is an incorrect term. "Dressing" primarily refers to a sauce for food or a medical bandage. The appropriate word for an item of clothing or attire is "dress" or "costume."

12. (a) The dressing (b) on the salad (c) added great flavour (d) to the meal.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: In this culinary context, "dressing" is correctly used to refer to the sauce or mixture prepared and added to the salad for flavor. The usage is appropriate and consistent with the common meaning of the word in this domain.

Rule: 'Assure' vs 'Ensure'

13. (a) The director assured (b) that every safety protocol (c) was in place (d) before the shoot began.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: "Assure" means to tell someone confidently or to relieve their doubts, and it typically requires a person as its direct object (e.g., "assured us"). "Ensure" means to make certain that something will happen. In this context, the director "made certain" protocols were in place, so "ensured" is the correct verb.

14. (a) We assured the client (b) that we would ensure (c) complete satisfaction (d) with the product.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: Both "assure" and "ensure" are used correctly in this sentence. "We assured the client" correctly conveys giving confidence to a person. "We would ensure complete satisfaction" correctly means "we would make certain of satisfaction." The sentence is grammatically sound.

Rule: Verb-Noun Collocations

15. (a) His consistent efforts (b) bore results (c) that impressed (d) the entire jury.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: While "bore results" might be understood, the more idiomatic and precise phrase when referring to efforts yielding successful outcomes is "bore fruit." "Results" are typically "yielded," "produced," or "achieved," rather than "borne" in this context.

16. (a) All the initiatives (b) that the manager implemented (c) bore fruit (d) over time.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The idiom "bore fruit" is correctly used in this sentence to indicate that the initiatives yielded positive and successful outcomes over a period of time. This usage is standard and grammatically correct, showing successful realization.

Rule : Spelling ('Immigrant')

Q17. (a) The new polices (b) were designed to help (c) skilled imigrants (d) find work quickly.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The word "imigrants" is misspelled. The correct spelling for a person who comes to a country to take up permanent residence is "immigrants," with a double 'm'. Additionally, "polices" in section (a) should be "policies", but the intended error for this rule is in (c).

Q18. (a) She migrated to Canada (b) in 2015 and became (c) a permanent immigrant (d) within a year.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct, and all words, including "immigrant," are spelled accurately and used in their proper context, referring to a person who has migrated to a country.

6. Parallelism

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: Parallel structure in lists

Q1

- A) She enjoys reading, to swim, and hiking in the mountains.
- B) She enjoys reading, swimming, and to hike in the mountains.
- C) She enjoys reading, swimming, and hiking in the mountains.
- D) She enjoys to read, to swim, and hiking in the mountains.

Q2

- A) The project demands creativity, dedication, and that you work hard.
- B) The project demands creativity, dedication, and hard work.
- C) The project demands being creative, dedication, and hard work.
- D) The project demands creativity, to dedicate, and to work hard.

Rule 2: Parallelism with correlative conjunctions

Q3

- A) He is not only a talented singer but also dances well.
- B) He is not only a talented singer but also a great dancer.
- C) He is not only talented in singing but also a great dancer.
- D) He not only is a talented singer but also dances well.

Q4

- A) She either will go for the MBA or studying abroad.
- B) She either wants an MBA or wants to study abroad.
- C) She either will go for the MBA or to study abroad.
- D) She either goes for MBA or wants to study abroad.

Rule 3: Parallel comparisons

Q5

- A) Her cooking is better than her brother.
- B) Her cooking is better than her brother's.
- C) Her cooking is better than her brother cooks.
- D) Her cooking is better compared to her brother.

Q6

- A) The workload of this semester is heavier than the previous semester.
- B) The workload of this semester is heavier than last semester.
- C) The workload of this semester is heavier than that of the previous semester.
- D) The workload of this semester is heavier than what was last semester.

Answers:

A1: (Rule 1: Parallel structure in lists)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: For proper parallel structure in a list, all items must be in the same grammatical form. In option C, "reading," "swimming," and "hiking" are all gerunds (verb-ing forms used as nouns), ensuring consistency in the list.

A2: (Rule 1: Parallel structure in lists)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To maintain parallel structure in a list, all elements should have the same grammatical form. Option B uses three consistent nouns: "creativity," "dedication," and "hard work," making the list grammatically parallel and clear.

A3: (Rule 2: Parallelism with correlative conjunctions)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When using correlative conjunctions like "not only...but also," the grammatical structure following each part of the conjunction must be parallel. In option B, "a talented singer" and "a great dancer" are both noun phrases, creating a balanced and parallel construction.

A4: (Rule 2: Parallelism with correlative conjunctions)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: For parallelism with correlative conjunctions like "either...or," the elements following each part must be grammatically equivalent. In option B, both "wants an MBA" and "wants to study abroad" are parallel verb phrases, ensuring the sentence is balanced.

A5: (Rule 3: Parallel comparisons)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When making a comparison, the items being compared must be grammatically equivalent. "Her cooking" (an activity) should be compared to "her brother's cooking" (another activity), not to "her brother" (a person). Option B correctly uses the possessive form to imply "brother's cooking."

A6: (Rule 3: Parallel comparisons)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: For a clear and parallel comparison, ensure that similar items are being compared. "The workload of this semester" (a specific workload) must be compared to "that of the previous semester" (which implicitly refers to the workload of the previous semester), using "that of" to create parallel noun phrases.

7 Prepositions

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: Verb after preposition must be gerund

Q1

- A) He is interested in learn new languages during his travels.
- B) He is interested in learning new languages during his travels.
- C) He is interested to learn new languages during his travels.
- D) He is interested for learning new languages during his travels.

Q2

- A) She apologized for be late to the meeting.
- B) She apologized to being late to the meeting.
- C) She apologized for being late to the meeting.
- D) She apologized for to be late to the meeting.

Rule 2: Correct preposition with two objects

Q3

- A) He gave the book and the pen to me.
- B) He gave to me the book and the pen.
- C) He gave me to the book and the pen.
- D) He gave to the book and pen me.

Q4

- A) The teacher explained the solution to the class.
- B) The teacher explained to the class the solution.
- C) The teacher explained the class the solution.
- D) The teacher explained to the solution the class.

Rule 3: No preposition before time adverbs

Q5

- A) She will arrive at tomorrow afternoon.
- B) She will arrive tomorrow afternoon.
- C) She will arrive on tomorrow afternoon.
- D) She will arrive by tomorrow afternoon.

Q6

- A) The results were announced on yesterday.
- B) The results were announced yesterday.
- C) The results were announced in yesterday.
- D) The results were announced at yesterday.

Rule 4: No preposition before 'home'

Q7

- A) I went at home after dinner.
- B) I went to home after dinner.
- C) I went home after dinner.
- D) I went in home after dinner.

Q8

- A) She returned at home before dark.
- B) She returned in home before dark.
- C) She returned to home before dark.
- D) She returned home before dark.

Rule 5: Transitive verbs without prepositions

Q9

- A) She discussed about the issue in detail.
- B) She discussed the issue in detail.
- C) She discussed on the issue in detail.
- D) She discussed over the issue in detail.

Q10

- A) He ordered for a pizza last night.
- B) He ordered a pizza last night.
- C) He ordered to a pizza last night.
- D) He ordered of a pizza last night.

Rule 6: Preposition + verb form

Q11

- A) He is good in play chess.
- B) He is good at playing chess.
- C) He is good to playing chess.
- D) He is good at play chess.

Q12

- A) She succeeded in complete the assignment on time.
- B) She succeeded to completing the assignment on time.
- C) She succeeded in completing the assignment on time.
- D) She succeeded in to complete the assignment on time.

Rule 7: Incorrect object after preposition

Q13

- A) I am proud of my achievements.
- B) I am proud on my achievements.
- C) I am proud with my achievements.
- D) I am proud by my achievements.

Q14

- A) She is addicted with caffeine.
- B) She is addicted to caffeine.
- C) She is addicted by caffeine.
- D) She is addicted in caffeine.

Rule 11: Don't use redundant prepositions (e.g., 'scold at')

Q15. (a) The teacher scolded at the students (b) for not completing homework (c) even after reminders (d) from parents.

Rule 12: Complex Idiomatic Phrases and Verb-Preposition

Collocations

Q16. (a) She insisted (b) on to help (c) despite our refusal (d) to accept it.

Q17. (a) The scientist was praised (b) for contributed (c) significantly to the discovery (d) of the new element.

Final Answers:

(Rule 1: Verb after preposition must be gerund)

A1: Correct Answer: B Explanation: In English grammar, a verb that directly follows a preposition must always be in its gerund (-ing) form. In this sentence, "in" is a preposition, so "learning" (the gerund form of "learn") is the correct and only grammatically valid choice to follow it.

A2: Answer: C Explanation: Following the rule that verbs after prepositions must be gerunds, "for" is a preposition, requiring the -ing form of the verb "to be." Therefore, "being" is the correct gerund to complete the phrase "apologized for being late."

A3: (Rule 2: Correct preposition with two objects) Correct Answer: A Explanation: When a verb like "gave" has both a direct object (the thing given, "the book and the pen") and an indirect object (the recipient, "me"), the indirect object can be placed after the direct object using the preposition "to." This makes the sentence clear and grammatically sound.

A4: (Rule 2: Correct preposition with two objects) Correct Answer: A Explanation: The verb "explained" requires the preposition "to" before its indirect object (the recipient of the explanation, "the

class"). This structure ensures that the flow of information from the explainer to the recipient is grammatically correct.

A5: (Rule 3: No preposition before time adverbs) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Specific time adverbs that directly indicate a time (like "tomorrow afternoon," "yesterday," "today," "tonight," "next week," "last month") do not require preceding prepositions such as "at," "on," or "in."

A6: (Rule 3: No preposition before time adverbs) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: "Yesterday" is a specific time adverb. According to the rule, no preposition is needed directly before such adverbs. Therefore, simply stating "The results were announced yesterday" is the correct and most concise form.

A7: (Rule 4: No preposition before 'home') Correct Answer: C
Explanation: When using verbs of motion (like "went," "returned," "came") to indicate movement to one's residence, the word "home" acts as an adverb and does not require a preposition like "to" or "at."

A8: (Rule 4: No preposition before 'home') Correct Answer: D
Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, the verb "returned" expressing motion directly precedes "home" without any preposition. "Home" functions adverbially to indicate direction or destination in this context.

A9: (Rule 5: Transitive verbs without prepositions) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: "Discuss" is a transitive verb, meaning it directly takes an object without the need for an intervening preposition. Using "about," "on," or "over" after "discussed" (e.g., "discussed about the issue") is redundant and grammatically incorrect.

A10: (Rule 5: Transitive verbs without prepositions) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: "Order" is a transitive verb; it directly takes its object (what is being ordered) without the need for a preposition like "for." Incorrectly using "for" (e.g., "ordered for a pizza") is a common error.

A11: (Rule 6: Preposition + verb form) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The common idiom for expressing proficiency is "good at." When followed by a verb, that verb must be in its gerund (-ing) form. Therefore, "good at playing" is the correct and idiomatic construction.

A12: (Rule 6: Preposition + verb form) Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The verb "succeeded" is correctly followed by the preposition "in" when indicating achievement. Furthermore, any verb following a preposition must be in its gerund form, making "completing" the correct choice.

A13: (Rule 7: Incorrect object after preposition) Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The correct and established idiom is "proud of." The preposition "of" is specifically used with "proud" to indicate the object or reason for one's pride. Using other prepositions like "on," "with," or "by" would be incorrect.

A14: (Rule 7: Incorrect object after preposition) Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The correct idiomatic expression is "addicted to." The preposition "to" is specifically used with "addicted" to indicate the substance or activity one is addicted to. Other prepositions are grammatically incorrect in this context.

A15. Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The verb "scold" is a transitive verb, meaning it directly takes an object without requiring a preposition. The preposition "at" is therefore redundant and grammatically incorrect when used after "scolded." The correct phrasing is simply "The teacher scolded the students."

Rule : Articles with Abstract Nouns

A16. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The verb "insist" followed by the preposition "on" requires a gerund (the -ing form of a verb) as its object. An infinitive ("to help") is incorrect after a preposition. The correct idiomatic construction is "insisted on helping."

A17. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, a preposition ("for") must be followed by a gerund when a verb form is used. "Contributed" is a past tense verb, not a gerund. The correct form is "contributing" to properly complete the phrase "praised for contributing."

8. Conjunctions and Connectors

In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

Rule 1: No double conjunctions

Q1

- A) Although she was tired but she completed the presentation.
- B) Although she was tired, she completed the presentation.
- C) Though she was tired but she completed the presentation.
- D) Though but she was tired, she completed the presentation.

Q2

- A) Because he was late so he missed the meeting.
- B) Since he was late, so he missed the meeting.
- C) Because he was late, he missed the meeting.
- D) As because he was late, so he missed the meeting.

Rule 2: 'Both' followed by 'and'

Q3

- A) She is both intelligent and hardworking.
- B) She is both intelligent as well as hardworking.
- C) She is not only intelligent but also hardworking.
- D) She is either intelligent and hardworking.

Q4

- A) He bought both a pen or a notebook.
- B) He bought either a pen and a notebook.
- C) He bought both a pen and a notebook.
- D) He bought not only a pen and a notebook.

Rule 3: Correct parts of speech after connectors

Q5

- A) He was angry but remained calm.
- B) He was angry but he was remaining calm.
- C) He was angry but was remain calm.
- D) He was angry but to remain calm.

Q6

- A) The boy not only broke the window but also damaged the door.
- B) The boy not only broke the window but damaging the door.
- C) The boy not only broke the window and also damaged the door.
- D) The boy broke not only the window but also damaging the door.

Rule 4: Neither/nor, Either/or

Q7

- A) Neither the manager nor the assistants was available.
- B) Neither the manager nor the assistants were available.
- C) Neither the manager or the assistants were available.
- D) Neither the manager nor the assistants is available.

Q8

- A) Either the teacher or the students are wrong.
- B) Either the teacher or the students is wrong.
- C) Either the teacher or the students were wrong.
- D) Either the teacher or the students have been wrong.

Rule 5: 'No sooner' followed by 'than'

Q9

- A) No sooner had he arrived than the show began.
 B) No sooner he had arrived than the show began.
 C) No sooner did he arrived when the show began.
 D) No sooner had he arrived when the show began.

Q10

- A) No sooner the bell rang than the students rushed out.
 B) No sooner did the bell rang than the students rushed out.
 C) No sooner had the bell rung than the students rushed out.
 D) No sooner did the bell rung when the students rushed out.

Rule 6: 'Hardly'/'Scarcely' followed by 'when'

Q11

- A) Hardly had he left the office when it started to rain.
 B) Hardly did he leave the office than it started to rain.
 C) Hardly had he left the office than it started to rain.
 D) Hardly he had left the office when it started to rain.

Q12

- A) Scarcely had the train departed when the station master arrived.
 B) Scarcely the train had departed when the station master arrived.
 C) Scarcely did the train departed when the station master arrived.
 D) Scarcely had the train departed than the station master arrived.

Rule 7: Incorrect use of 'that' in reported speech

Q13

- A) He said that he would come later.
 B) He said me that he would come later.
 C) He said that to me he would come later.
 D) He said me to that he would come later.

Q14

- A) She told that she was busy.
 B) She told me that she was busy.
 C) She told to me that she was busy.
 D) She told that to me she was busy.

Rule 8: Subordinate Conjunctions

Q15. (a) Although he was tired (b) he continued working (c) without any complaints (d) till evening.

Q16. (a) Because (b) she submitted the form early, (c) she was selected (d) for the interview.

Final Answers:

A1: (Rule 1: No double conjunctions)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When using a subordinating conjunction like "Although" or "Though," a second conjunction such as "but" is redundant and grammatically incorrect. "Although she was tired, she completed the presentation" correctly uses only one conjunction to show contrast.

A2: (Rule 1: No double conjunctions)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Conjunctions indicating cause or reason (like "Because" or "Since") should not be paired with result conjunctions like "so." Using both creates a double conjunction error. "Because he was late, he missed the meeting" clearly states the cause and effect with a single conjunction.

A3: (Rule 2: 'Both' followed by 'and')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The correlative conjunction "both" must always be followed by "and" to connect two parallel grammatical elements. In this case, "intelligent" and "hardworking" are both adjectives, correctly joined by "both...and."

A4: (Rule 2: 'Both' followed by 'and')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Similar to the previous rule, the correlative conjunction "both" must be paired exclusively with "and" to join two parallel elements. Using "or" or other conjunctions with "both" is grammatically incorrect.

A5: (Rule 3: Correct parts of speech after connectors)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Conjunctions like "but" connect grammatically parallel structures. In this sentence, "was angry" (verb + adjective) is parallel to "remained calm" (verb + adjective). Maintaining this parallel verb form ("remained" matching "was") ensures grammatical consistency.

A6: (Rule 3: Correct parts of speech after connectors)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When using correlative conjunctions like "not only...but also," the grammatical structure following each part must be parallel. Here, "broke the window" (past tense verb + object) is parallel to "damaged the door" (past tense verb + object), ensuring correct structure.

A7: (Rule 4: Neither/nor)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When "neither...nor" is used, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it. In option B, "the assistants" is plural and is closer to the verb, so "were" (the plural form) is the correct verb to use.

A8: (Rule 4: Either/or)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Similar to "neither...nor," with "either...or," the verb agrees with the subject closest to it. In this case, "the students" is plural and closer to the verb, requiring the plural verb "are."

A9: (Rule 5: 'No sooner' followed by 'than')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The idiomatic expression "No sooner" must always be followed by "than" to introduce the second part of the action. Additionally, when "No sooner" begins a sentence, it requires inversion of the auxiliary verb and subject (e.g., "had he arrived").

A10: (Rule 5: 'No sooner' followed by 'than')

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct structure for "No sooner" is "No sooner + auxiliary verb (had/did) + subject + past participle/base verb + than." Option C correctly uses "had" and the past participle "rung" followed by "than."

A11: (Rule 6: 'Hardly'/'Scarcely' followed by 'when')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The correlative pair "Hardly...when" (or "Scarcely...when") is used to describe two events happening almost simultaneously. When "Hardly" begins a sentence, it triggers inversion of the auxiliary verb and subject (e.g., "had he left").

A12: (Rule 6: 'Hardly'/'Scarcely' followed by 'when')

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The idiomatic construction "Scarcely...when" correctly links two events that occur one immediately after the other. Like "Hardly," "Scarcely" at the beginning of a sentence requires inversion of the auxiliary verb ("had") and the subject.

A13: (Rule 7: Incorrect use of 'that' in reported speech)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When reporting speech using the verb "said" without a direct object (the person spoken to), "that" is correctly used to introduce the reported clause. Adding an object directly after "said" (e.g., "said me") is incorrect unless "to" is also used ("said to me").

A14: (Rule 7: Incorrect use of 'that' in reported speech)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Unlike "said," the verb "told" typically requires a direct object (the person who was told) immediately after it, before the "that" clause. Therefore, "She told me that she was busy" is the grammatically correct structure.

A15 Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly uses "Although" as a subordinate conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause ("Although he was tired"). This clause is then correctly followed by an independent main clause ("he continued working"), forming a grammatically sound complex sentence.

A16 Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly uses "Because" as a subordinate conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause ("Because she submitted the form early"). This clause is properly followed by an independent main clause ("she was selected for the interview"), creating a grammatically correct structure.

9. Infinitives and Participles

In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a, b, c, d. Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Mark e if there is no error.

Rule 1: Verb + object + to + V1

Q1. (a) I encouraged him (b) to taking the exam (c) again next month (d) after better preparation.

Q2. (a) The manager instructed the interns (b) to complete (c) their reports before Friday (d) without delay.

Rule 2: Passive – to + be + V3

Q3. (a) The packages need (b) to be delivered (c) before the festival (d) begins.

Q4. (a) She wants (b) to be send (c) to the headquarters (d) for further training.

Rule 3: Know + how/where + to-infinitive

Q5. (a) He doesn't know (b) how to operates (c) the new software (d) installed yesterday.

Q6. (a) They knew exactly (b) where to look (c) for the missing document (d) in the archive.

Rule 4: Bare infinitive after modals

Q7. (a) You should (b) speaks with her (c) before taking action (d) on this issue.

Q8. (a) We might (b) leave early (c) if the weather gets worse (d) later today.

Rule 5: Bare infinitive after 'let', 'make', etc.

Q9. (a) The teacher let the students (b) to go early (c) after the test (d) was finished.

Q10. (a) The movie made her (b) cry uncontrollably (c) for a long time (d) afterward.

Rule 6: 'Had better', 'rather' + bare infinitive

Q11. (a) You had better (b) to consult a doctor (c) if the symptoms persist (d) for more than a week.

Q12. (a) I would rather (b) wait here (c) than go (d) into that crowd again.

Rule 7: 'But' after 'do' + bare infinitive

Q13. (a) He did nothing (b) but to complain (c) about the delay (d) the whole time.

Q14. (a) She does everything (b) but cook (c) when it comes to household chores (d) on weekends.

Rule 8: Participle must have subject reference

Q15. (a) Walking through the alley, (b) a dog suddenly barked at us (c) from behind the gate (d) and scared us.

Q16. (a) While cleaning the attic, (b) several old coins (c) were discovered (d) by the workers.

Rule 9: Having + V3 for completed action

Q17. (a) Having finished the assignment, (b) she went out (c) to celebrate (d) with her friends.

Q18. (a) Having arrive late, (b) he missed the first (c) part of the interview (d) entirely.

Rule 10: Certain participles don't need reference

Q19. (a) Judging by the look on his face, (b) he wasn't happy (c) with the outcome (d) of the match.

Q20. (a) Generally speaking, (b) the economy is in (c) a much better state (d) than last year.

Final Answers:

A1: (Rule 1: Verb + object + to + V1)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The verb "encourage" followed by an object requires a "to-infinitive" (to + base verb). Therefore, "to taking" should be corrected to "to take."

A2: (Rule 1: Verb + object + to + V1)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly follows the structure "verb + object + to + base verb (V1)." "Instructed the interns to complete" is grammatically sound.

A3: (Rule 2: Passive – to + be + V3)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence uses the correct passive infinitive structure: "to be" followed by the past participle (V3). "Need to be delivered" is grammatically correct.

A4: (Rule 2: Passive – to + be + V3)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: In the passive infinitive construction "to be + V3," the past participle form of the verb is required. "Send" is the base form (V1); it should be "sent" (V3).

A5: (Rule 3: Know + how/where + to-infinitive)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The construction "know + how/where + to-infinitive" requires the base form of the verb (V1) after "to." "Operates" is an '-s' form, so it should be "operate."

A6: (Rule 3: Know + how/where + to-infinitive)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the structure "knew exactly where to look," following the rule of "know + how/where + to-infinitive."

A7: (Rule 4: Bare infinitive after modals)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: Modal verbs (such as "should," "can," "will," "might") are always followed by the bare infinitive (the base form of the verb without "to" and without -s, -ed, or -ing endings). "Speaks" should be "speak."

A8: (Rule 4: Bare infinitive after modals)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the bare infinitive "leave" after the modal verb "might."

A9: (Rule 5: Bare infinitive after 'let', 'make', etc.)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: Verbs like "let," "make," "have," "see," and "hear" when used in this causative structure are followed by a bare infinitive (verb without "to"). "To go" should be "go."

A10: (Rule 5: Bare infinitive after 'let', 'make', etc.)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the bare infinitive "cry" after the verb "made," following the rule for causative verbs.

A11: (Rule 6: 'Had better', 'rather' + bare infinitive)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The idiomatic expressions "had better" and "would rather" are always followed by a bare infinitive (the base form of the verb without "to"). "To consult" should be "consult."

A12: (Rule 6: 'Had better', 'rather' + bare infinitive)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the bare infinitive "wait" after the phrase "would rather."

A13: (Rule 7: 'But' after 'do' + bare infinitive)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The construction "do nothing but" (or "do everything but") is followed by a bare infinitive. Therefore, "but to complain" should be "but complain."

A14: (Rule 7: 'But' after 'do' + bare infinitive)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the bare infinitive "cook" after the phrase "does everything but."

A15: (Rule 8: Participle must have subject reference)

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: This sentence contains a dangling participle. The introductory participial phrase "Walking through the alley" logically modifies the subject of the main clause. As written, it incorrectly implies that "a dog" was walking. The phrase itself is the source of the error.

A16: (Rule 8: Participle must have subject reference)

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: This is another example of a dangling participle. "While cleaning the attic" illogically implies that "several old coins" were doing the cleaning. The participial phrase (a) is at fault for not clearly referring to the actual subject performing the action.

A17: (Rule 9: Having + V3 for completed action)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the perfect participle "Having finished" (having + past participle) to indicate an action that was completed before the main action of the sentence.

A18: (Rule 9: Having + V3 for completed action)

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: The perfect participle construction requires "having" followed by the past participle (V3) of the verb. "Arrive" is the base form (V1); it should be "arrived" (V3).

A19: (Rule 10: Certain participles don't need reference)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Judging by" is an example of an absolute or independent participial phrase that functions as a general statement and does not require a specific subject in the main clause. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A20: (Rule 10: Certain participles don't need reference)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Generally speaking" is a well-established idiomatic participial phrase that introduces a general observation and does not need a clear subject reference in the main clause. The sentence is grammatically correct.

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10. Adjectives

In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a, b, c, d. Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Mark e if there is no error.

Rule 1: Adjective of quantity for uncountables

Q1. (a) He didn't show (b) many interest (c) in the proposal (d) during the meeting.

Q2. (a) There is (b) little water (c) left in (d) the tank.

Rule 2: Numerals for countables

Q3. (a) She has (b) much friends (c) in the neighborhood (d) from her college days.

Q4. (a) They invited (b) ten guests (c) to the dinner party (d) last night.

Rule 3: Ordinal before cardinal

Q5. (a) I saw the (b) two first episodes (c) of the show (d) yesterday.

Q6. (a) She won the (b) first two prizes (c) in the competition (d) with ease.

Rule 4: 'Later' vs 'latter'

Q7. (a) Of the two proposals, (b) the later was (c) more practical (d) and cost-effective.

Q8. (a) He arrived (b) later than usual (c) because of (d) traffic congestion.

Rule 5: 'Farther' vs 'further'

Q9. (a) The manager asked us (b) to discuss the issue (c) farther in the meeting (d) tomorrow.

Q10. (a) They walked (b) farther into the forest (c) before deciding (d) to return.

Rule 6: 'Each' vs 'every'

Q11. (a) Every of the boys (b) submitted their (c) assignments (d) on time.

Q12. (a) Each of the students (b) was given a (c) participation certificate (d) after the event.

Rule 7: 'Some' vs 'any'

Q13. (a) He didn't make (b) some effort (c) to clarify the doubts (d) during the session.

Q14. (a) She has (b) some idea (c) about the topic (d) we discussed yesterday.

Rule 8: Comparative vs superlative

Q15. (a) Of the three brothers, (b) he is the (c) better in mathematics (d) and science.

Q16. (a) This is the (b) best solution (c) among all (d) that we have considered.

Rule 9: Comparing same person qualities

Q17. (a) He is more strong (b) than intelligent (c) when

it comes to (d) practical tasks.

Q18. (a) She is (b) more patient than careful (c) while handling (d) critical issues.

Rule 10: Exclude compared item using 'other'

Q19. (a) She is better (b) than any girl (c) in her class (d) in mathematics.

Q20. (a) He is faster (b) than any other player (c) in the team (d) during sprints.

Final Answers:

A1: (Rule 1: Adjective of quantity for uncountables)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Interest" is an uncountable noun. "Many" is used for countable nouns, while "much" is used for uncountable nouns. In a negative sentence, "any" would also be appropriate. Therefore, "many interest" should be "much interest" or "any interest."

A2: (Rule 1: Adjective of quantity for uncountables)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Water" is an uncountable noun, and "little" is correctly used as an adjective of quantity for uncountable nouns. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A3: (Rule 2: Numerals for countables)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Friends" is a countable noun. "Much" is used for uncountable nouns, while "many" is used for countable nouns. Therefore, "much friends" should be "many friends."

A4: (Rule 2: Numerals for countables)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Guests" is a countable noun, and "ten" is correctly used as a numeral for countable nouns. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A5: (Rule 3: Ordinal before cardinal)

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: In English, when both an ordinal number (e.g., first, second) and a cardinal number (e.g., one, two) are used together, the ordinal number always precedes the cardinal number. "Two first" should be "first two."

A6: (Rule 3: Ordinal before cardinal)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly places the ordinal number "first" before the cardinal number "two." "First two prizes" is grammatically correct.

A7: (Rule 4: 'Later' vs 'latter')

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Later" refers to time (e.g., occurring at a subsequent time). "Latter" refers to the second of two items or positions mentioned. Since the sentence refers to "Of the two proposals," "later" should be "latter."

A8: (Rule 4: 'Later' vs 'latter')

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Later" is correctly used here to refer to a point in time (subsequent to the usual arrival time). The sentence is grammatically correct.

A9: (Rule 5: 'Farther' vs 'further')

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation: "Farther" refers to physical distance. "Further" refers to a greater extent, additional, or figurative distance (e.g., additional

discussion, further studies). Since discussing an issue is an abstract concept, "farther" should be "further."

A10: (Rule 5: 'Farther' vs 'further')

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Farther" is correctly used here to indicate a greater physical distance into the forest. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A11: (Rule 6: 'Each' vs 'every')

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Every" cannot be directly followed by "of the." When referring to individual items within a group, "Each of the" is the correct construction. Therefore, "Every of the boys" should be "Each of the boys."

A12: (Rule 6: 'Each' vs 'every')

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Each of the students" is correctly used to refer to every individual student in the group. The singular verb "was" also correctly agrees with "each." The sentence is grammatically correct.

A13: (Rule 7: 'Some' vs 'any')

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: In negative sentences and questions, "any" is generally used instead of "some." Since the sentence is negative ("didn't make"), "some effort" should be "any effort."

A14: (Rule 7: 'Some' vs 'any')

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Some" is correctly used in this affirmative sentence to indicate an unspecified quantity or amount. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A15: (Rule 8: Comparative vs superlative)

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation: When comparing three or more items or persons, the superlative degree of the adjective should be used. "Better" is the comparative form (for two items); for three brothers, it should be "best."

A16: (Rule 8: Comparative vs superlative)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: "Best" is correctly used as the superlative degree when comparing among all the considered solutions (implying more than two). The sentence is grammatically correct.

A17: (Rule 9: Comparing same person qualities)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: When comparing two qualities of the *same person or thing*, the structure "more + Adjective 1 + than + Adjective 2" is correct, even if Adjective 1 is a single-syllable word. The sentence "He is more strong than intelligent" correctly follows this rule.

A18: (Rule 9: Comparing same person qualities)

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The sentence correctly uses the "more + Adjective 1 + than + Adjective 2" structure to compare two qualities ("patient" and "careful") of the same person. The sentence is grammatically correct.

A19: (Rule 10: Exclude compared item using 'other')

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: When comparing a person or thing to all other members *within the same group*, "any other" must be used to logically exclude the item being compared from the rest of the group. Omitting "other" would imply she is better than herself, which is illogical.

A20: (Rule 10: Exclude compared item using 'other')

Correct Answer: (e)

Explanation: The phrase "any other player" correctly excludes the person being compared ("He") from the group of "players," ensuring a logical comparison. The sentence is grammatically correct.

11. Adverbs Usage

In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a, b, c, d. Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Mark e if there is no error.

Rule 1: 'Too' vs 'Very'

- Q1. (a) The movie was too interesting (b) for us to leave (c) before the end (d) despite the late hour. (e)
 Q2. (a) He was very tired (b) to continue the game, (c) so he decided (d) to sit out the rest. (e)

Rule 2: 'Much too' vs 'Too much'

- Q3. (a) The dress was (b) too much expensive (c) for a college student (d) to afford. (e)
 Q4. (a) She talks (b) much too nonsense (c) when nervous (d) or flustered. (e)

Rule 3: Avoid 'quite all right'

- Q5. (a) His explanation was (b) quite all right (c) but the teacher still (d) demanded more clarity. (e)
 Q6. (a) It was quite all right (b) to miss the deadline (c) as long as we (d) informed the client. (e)

Rule 4: 'Rather' with unpleasant adjectives

- Q7. (a) The weather was (b) rather pleasant (c) for a trek up (d) the steep hill. (e)
 Q8. (a) She looked (b) rather ugly (c) in that heavy (d) makeup. (e)

Rule 5: 'Enough' follows adjective

- Q9. (a) He wasn't (b) enough fast (c) to qualify (d) for the finals. (e)
 Q10. (a) The soup is (b) hot enough (c) for the baby (d) to eat now. (e)

Rule 6: No double negatives

- Q11. (a) She doesn't have (b) no money (c) to buy even (d) a single book. (e)
 Q12. (a) They never said (b) nothing about the (c) meeting being postponed (d) till next week. (e)

Rule 7: 'At present' vs 'Presently'

- Q13. (a) We are (b) presently working (c) on the new software (d) and features. (e)
 Q14. (a) The CEO is (b) at present unavailable (c) for comment (d) on the merger. (e)

Rule 8: 'Hard' vs 'Hardly'

- Q15. (a) He hardly works (b) day and night (c) to meet (d) his targets. (e)
 Q16. (a) The exam was (b) hard enough (c) to challenge even (d) the brightest students. (e)

Rule 9: 'Much' vs 'Very'

- Q17. (a) She was (b) much pleased (c) with the thoughtful gift (d) from her friend. (e)
 Q18. (a) The food was (b) very delicious (c) and beautifully presented (d) at the party. (e)

Rule 10: Correct use of 'ago'

- Q19. (a) He left (b) to America (c) three years ago (d) for higher studies. (e)
 Q20. (a) My grandparents arrived (b) to this village (c) long ago (d) and settled here. (e)

Answers

Rule 1: 'Too' vs 'Very'

"Too" implies excess (often negative), while "very" simply intensifies.

Q1.

(a) The movie was too interesting

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Too interesting" is incorrect here because "too" implies an excessive, negative quality or a problematic consequence. For a generally positive description, "very interesting" should be used.

Q2.

(a) He was very tired (b) to continue the game,

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: The phrase "very tired to continue" is grammatically incorrect. When expressing that someone is excessively tired to do something, "too" is required, not "very". The correct phrasing is "too tired to continue."

Rule 2: 'Much too' vs 'Too much'

"Much too" modifies adjectives/adverbs, while "too much" modifies nouns.

Q3.

(b) too much expensive

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Too much" is used before nouns (e.g., "too much noise"). When modifying an adjective like "expensive," the correct construction is "much too expensive."

Q4.

(b) much too nonsense

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Nonsense" is a noun in this context. "Much too" is used to modify adjectives or adverbs, not nouns. The correct phrase should be "too much nonsense."

Rule 3: Avoid 'quite all right'

"All right" doesn't need "quite" (redundant).

Q5.

(b) quite all right

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The phrase "quite all right" is redundant and grammatically awkward. One should use either "quite right" or simply "all right" for clarity and conciseness.

Q6.

(a) It was quite all right

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: Similar to the previous question, "quite all right" is an unnecessary repetition. The correct usage should be "It was quite right" or "It was all right."

Rule 4: 'Rather' with unpleasant adjectives

"Rather" is typically used with negative adjectives (e.g., "rather bad"), not positive ones (e.g., "rather pleasant").

Q7.

(b) rather pleasant

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Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Rather" is usually associated with unpleasant or neutral qualities. When describing something positive like "pleasant," "quite" or "very" would be more appropriate.

Q8.

(b) rather ugly

Correct Answer: (e) No error

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. "Rather" is properly used with "ugly," which is an unpleasant adjective, aligning with the rule.

Rule 5: 'Enough' follows adjective

"Enough" comes after the adjective (e.g., "fast enough").

Q9.

(b) enough fast

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The adverb "enough" should always follow the adjective it modifies. Therefore, "enough fast" is incorrect; the proper phrasing is "fast enough."

Q10.

(b) hot enough

Correct Answer: (e) No error

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. "Enough" correctly follows the adjective "hot," adhering to the rule for its placement.

Rule 6: No double negatives

Avoid two negatives in one sentence (e.g., "doesn't have no").

Q11.

(b) no money

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The sentence contains a double negative ("doesn't" and "no"). To correct this, one of the negatives must be removed, changing "no money" to "any money."

Q12.

(b) nothing about the

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: This sentence exhibits a double negative with "never" and "nothing." To make it grammatically correct, "nothing" should be replaced with "anything."

Rule 7: 'At present' vs 'Presently'

"At present" = now; "Presently" = soon (traditionally, though also "currently" in modern usage).

Q13.

(b) presently working

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: Strictly speaking, "presently" means "soon" or "in a short time." For an ongoing action happening now, "at present" or "currently" is the more precise and traditionally correct choice.

Q14.

(b) at present unavailable

Correct Answer: (e) No error

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. "At present" is appropriately used to indicate that the CEO is currently unavailable.

Rule 8: 'Hard' vs 'Hardly'

"Hard" = with effort; "Hardly" = almost not.

Q15.

(a) He hardly works

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: "Hardly" means scarcely or almost not at all. This contradicts the phrase "day and night," which implies significant effort. The correct adverb here is "hard."

Q16.

(b) hard enough

Correct Answer: (e) No error

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. "Hard" is used as an adjective describing the exam, and "enough" is correctly placed after it.

Rule 9: 'Much' vs 'Very'

"Very" modifies most adjectives; "Much" modifies past participles (often when part of passive voice) or comparative forms.

Q17.

(b) much pleased

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: While "much" can precede some past participles, "pleased" as an adjective is typically modified by "very." The standard and idiomatic phrase is "very pleased."

Q18.

(b) very delicious

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: "Delicious" is often considered an absolute or ungradable adjective, implying the highest degree of taste. Therefore, it should not be modified by "very." Phrases like "absolutely delicious" or "truly delicious" are preferred.

Rule 10: Correct use of 'ago'

"Ago" refers to a point in past time relative to the present.

Q19.

(b) to America

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The verb "left" requires the preposition "for" when indicating a destination (e.g., "left for America"). "Left to" is grammatically incorrect in this context.

Q20.

(b) to this village

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation: The verb "arrived" requires specific prepositions for location: "arrived at" for a specific point or small place (like a village), or "arrived in" for a larger area (like a city or country). "Arrived to" is always incorrect.

12 Comparisons

Rule 1: Comparative in comparing two

- Q1. Between these two routes, the _____ one is faster.
A) fast B) faster C) fastest D) most fast
- Q2. Of the two players, Rahul is the _____.
A) better B) best C) more good D) most good

Rule 2: Use of 'more' for two qualities

- Q3. She is more smart _____ brave.
A) than B) as C) but D) and
- Q4. The book is more informative _____ entertaining.
A) but B) or C) than D) and

Rule 3: Exclude using 'other'

- Q5. Rohit runs faster than any _____ student in class.
A) another B) other C) more D) else
- Q6. She is taller than any _____ girl in her group.
A) other B) another C) one D) else

Rule 4: Include using 'all'

- Q7. Rani is the smartest of _____ the girls.
A) all B) any C) each D) every
- Q8. The building is taller than _____ the rest in town.
A) each B) every C) all D) some

Rule 5: Compare same items

- Q9. The salary of an engineer is higher than ___ of a clerk.
A) that B) then C) those D) it
- Q10. The revenue of this year is more than ___ of last year.
A) revenue B) those C) that D) it

Rule 6: No double comparatives

- Q11. This medicine is _____ than the previous one.
A) more better B) better C) most better D) best
- Q12. She became _____ with experience.
A) wise B) wiser C) more wiser D) wisest

Rule 7: Adjectives like 'senior' take 'to'

- Q13. He is senior _____ me by five years.
A) than B) over C) from D) to
- Q14. My brother is junior _____ yours.
A) to B) than C) from D) over

Answers

Rule 1: Comparative in comparing two
When comparing two things, use the comparative form (-er or "more").

Q1. Between these two routes, the _____ one is faster.
Correct Answer: (B) faster
Explanation: When comparing exactly two items, the comparative form of the adjective (e.g., faster) is used. The superlative form ("fastest") is reserved for comparisons involving three or more.

Q2. Of the two players, Rahul is the _____.
Correct Answer: (A) better
Explanation: For comparisons between precisely two individuals or items, the comparative form of the adjective is required. "Better" is the comparative form of "good."

Rule 2: Use of 'more' for two qualities

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"More" requires "than" to compare two qualities.

Q3. She is more smart _____ brave.
Correct Answer: (A) than
Explanation: When comparing two distinct qualities of the same person or thing, the correct comparative structure is "more [adjective 1] than [adjective 2]," indicating that one quality is present to a greater degree than the other.

Q4. The book is more informative _____ entertaining.
Correct Answer: (C) than
Explanation: To compare the extent to which a single item possesses two different qualities, the comparative construction "more [adjective 1] than [adjective 2]" is the grammatically correct choice.

Rule 3: Exclude using 'other'
When comparing one to a group, use "other" to exclude the subject.

Q5. Rohit runs faster than any _____ student in class.
Correct Answer: (B) other
Explanation: To make a logical comparison between an individual (Rohit) and other members of the same group, "any other" is used to exclude the individual himself from the group being compared.

Q6. She is taller than any _____ girl in her group.
Correct Answer: (A) other
Explanation: Similarly, "any other" is essential when comparing a person to the rest of the members within her own group, ensuring the comparison is logically sound and does not include the subject herself.

Rule 4: Include using 'all'
Use "all" when comparing one item to an entire group.

Q7. Rani is the smartest of _____ the girls.
Correct Answer: (A) all
Explanation: When using a superlative adjective (like "smartest") to indicate the highest degree within an entire group, "of all" is the appropriate and inclusive phrase.

Q8. The building is taller than _____ the rest in town.
Correct Answer: (C) all
Explanation: To express that one item is superior to every other item in a defined group, "all the rest" is the correct and comprehensive phrase to use.

Rule 5: Compare same items
Ensure logical comparison (e.g., "salary of X" vs "salary of Y").

Q9. The salary of an engineer is higher than a clerk.
Correct Answer: (A) that
Explanation: To ensure a valid comparison, you must compare the "salary" of an engineer to the "salary" of a clerk, not to the clerk themselves. "That" is used as a demonstrative pronoun to refer back to "the salary."

Q10. The revenue of this year is more than last year.
Correct Answer: (C) that
Explanation: For a grammatically sound comparison, you must compare the "revenue" of this year to the "revenue" of last year. "That" serves as a pronoun to avoid redundant repetition of "revenue."

Rule 6: No double comparatives
Avoid combining "more" with "-er" (e.g., "more better" -> "better").

Q11.
This medicine is more better than the previous one.

Correct Answer: (B) better

Explanation: "Better" is already the comparative form of "good." Using "more" before it creates a redundant double comparative, which is grammatically incorrect.

Q12. She became more wiser with experience.

Correct Answer: (B) wiser

Explanation: "Wiser" is already the comparative form of "wise." Adding "more" before it creates an unnecessary double comparative, making the phrase incorrect.

Rule 7: Adjectives like 'senior' take 'to'

"Senior," "junior," "prior," and "prefer" use "to," not "than."

Q13. He is senior _____ me by five years.

Correct Answer: (D) to

Explanation: Adjectives derived from Latin, such as "senior," "junior," "superior," "inferior," and "prior," always take the preposition "to" for comparisons, not "than."

Q14. My brother is junior _____ yours.

Correct Answer: (A) to

Explanation: Similar to "senior," "junior" is a Latin-derived comparative adjective that must be followed by the preposition "to" in comparative constructions.

13. Conditional, Active Passive, Direct Indirect

Rule 1: Proper use of zero, first, second, third conditionals

Q1. If she had left earlier, she _____ the train. A) would catch B) had caught C) would have caught D) catches

Q2. If you heat ice, it _____. A) melts B) melted C) would melt D) has melted

Rule 2: Subjunctive mood with 'if I were'

Q3. If I _____ you, I would apologize. A) was B) were C) am D) had been

Q4. If he _____ here, he would help us. A) was B) were C) is D) be

Rule 3: Correct passive voice construction

Q5. The novel _____ by the author last year. A) wrote B) was written C) is writing D) has wrote

Q6. A new road _____ next to the mall. A) constructs B) has constructed C) is being constructed D) was construct

Rule 4: Verb form in passive sentences

Q7. The thief was seen _____ the house. A) entered B) enters C) entering D) has entered

Q8. The homework needs to be _____ before 6 p.m. A) complete B) completing C) completed D) completes

Rule 5: Verb changes in indirect speech

Q9. He said, "I will help you." → He said that he _____ me. A) will help B) would help C) had helped D) helps

Q10. She said, "I am tired." → She said that she _____ tired. A) is B) was C) had been D) will be

Rule 6: Pronoun and time adjustments

Q11. "We will go tomorrow," they said. → They said that they would go _____. A) today B) yesterday C) the next day D) now

Q12. "I saw her last night," he said. → He said that he had seen her _____. A) yesterday night B) that night C) tonight D) the last night

Rule 7: No 'that' before interrogatives

Q13. She asked me _____ I was going. A) that where B) where C) where that D) that

Q14. He inquired _____ she had finished the task. A) if B) that if C) whether that D) that

Answers

Here are the correct answers and explanations for each question, formatted as requested, in plain text without any bolding:

Rule 1: Proper use of zero, first, second, third conditionals

Q1. If she had left earlier, she _____ the train.

Correct Answer: C) would have caught

Explanation: This sentence describes a hypothetical situation in the past that did not actually happen. It requires the third conditional structure, which is formed by "If + subject + past perfect (had + V3), subject + would have + past participle (V3)." This combination is used to talk about an unreal past condition and its unreal past result.

Q2. If you heat ice, it _____.

Correct Answer: A) melts

Explanation: This is an example of a zero conditional sentence. The zero conditional is used to express general truths, scientific facts, or situations where the outcome is always the same. Its structure is consistently "If + present simple, present simple."

Rule 2: Subjunctive mood with 'if I were'

Q3. If I _____ you, I would apologize.

Correct Answer: B) were

Explanation: In hypothetical or unreal conditional sentences, especially in formal English, the subjunctive mood is used. For all subjects (I, he, she, it, we, you, they) in the "if" clause when discussing an unreal or contrary-to-fact situation in the present or future, "were" is the correct verb form, not "was."

Q4. If he _____ here, he would help us.

Correct Answer: B) were

Explanation: Similar to the previous question, this sentence expresses a hypothetical or unreal condition in the present. In such cases, the subjunctive mood dictates the use of "were" for all subjects in the "if" clause, emphasizing that the condition is contrary to fact or highly unlikely.

Rule 3: Correct passive voice construction

Q5. The novel _____ by the author last year.

Correct Answer: B) was written

Explanation: This sentence indicates an action completed in the past, and the subject "The novel" is receiving the action, not performing it. Therefore, the past simple passive voice is required. This is formed by using the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were) followed by the past participle (V3) of the main verb ("write" becomes "written").

Q6. A new road _____ next to the mall.

Correct Answer: C) is being constructed

Explanation: This sentence implies that the road construction is an ongoing process at the present time, with the road being the recipient of the action. This calls for the present continuous passive voice, which is constructed using "is/are being" followed by the past participle (V3) of the main verb ("construct" becomes "constructed").

Rule 4: Verb form in passive sentences

Q7. The thief was seen _____ the house.

Correct Answer: C) entering

Explanation: When verbs of perception such as "see," "hear," or "watch" are used in the passive voice, they are typically followed by the present participle (the V-ing form) of the subsequent verb. This structure highlights the ongoing nature of the action that was perceived.

Q8. The homework needs to be _____ before 6 p.m.

Correct Answer: C) completed

Explanation: This sentence requires a passive infinitive construction. When an action needs to be performed on the subject, and the subject is not the doer, the form "to be" followed by the past participle (V3) of the verb is used. This conveys that the homework is the recipient of the action of completing.

Rule 5: Verb changes in indirect speech

Q9. He said, "I will help you." → He said that he _____ me.

Correct Answer: B) would help

Explanation: When converting direct speech into indirect (reported) speech, verbs usually "backshift" in tense. The future simple tense ("will help") typically changes to the conditional tense ("would help") to reflect the past context of the reporting verb ("said").

Q10. She said, "I am tired." → She said that she _____ tired.

Correct Answer: B) was

Explanation: In reported speech, the present simple tense in direct speech ("I am tired") commonly backshifts to the past simple tense. Thus, "am" becomes "was" to maintain logical consistency with the past tense reporting verb "said."

Rule 6: Pronoun and time adjustments

Q11. "We will go tomorrow," they said. → They said that they would go _____.

Correct Answer: C) the next day

Explanation: When converting direct speech to indirect speech, certain time expressions need to be adjusted to align with the new reporting context. "Tomorrow" refers to the day after the direct speech was uttered, which becomes "the next day" or "the following day" in reported speech.

Q12. "I saw her last night," he said. → He said that he had seen her _____.

Correct Answer: B) that night

Explanation: When reporting speech, expressions referring to specific past times often change. "Last night" commonly transforms to "that night" in indirect speech.

Rule 7: No 'that' before interrogatives

Q13. She asked me _____ I was going.

Correct Answer: B) where

Explanation: In indirect questions (also known as reported questions), the conjunction "that" is never used before interrogative words (WH-words such as who, what, where, when, why, how). The question word itself acts as the connector to the reported clause.

Q14. He inquired _____ she had finished the task.

Correct Answer: A) if

Explanation: For reported yes/no questions (questions that can be answered with "yes" or "no"), the conjunction "if" or "whether" is used to introduce the reported clause. The conjunction "that" is explicitly omitted in these constructions.

14. Negatives, Inversion & Construction Rules

Rule 1: No double negatives

Q1. (a) She didn't see (b) no one (c) at the station (d) when she arrived. (e) No error

Q2. (a) He hardly (b) did nothing (c) to help (d) during the crisis. (e) No error

Rule 2: Negative inversion with seldom/rarely

Q3. (a) Rarely people (b) have we seen (c) such dedication (d) to the task. (e) No error

Q4. (a) Seldom does (b) she speak (c) in meetings (d) unless asked. (e) No error

Rule 3: Inversion with negative adverbs

Q5. (a) Never I have (b) heard such (c) an inspiring speech (d) in this hall. (e) No error

Q6. (a) Not only was he (b) intelligent (c) but also hardworking (d) and humble. (e) No error

Rule 4: Inversion with directional adverbs

Q7. (a) Up went the balloon, (b) and with it (c) the hopes (d) of the crowd. (e) No error

Q8. (a) Into the hall (b) came the bride (c) with her father (d) and brother. (e) No error

Rule 5: Objective pronoun after 'let'

Q9. (a) Let he and I (b) handle the situation (c) before (d) making assumptions. (e) No error

Q10. (a) Let them (b) go ahead (c) with the project (d) as planned. (e) No error

Rule 6: 'Had better', 'rather' + bare infinitive

Q11. (a) You had better (b) to complete (c) your work (d) before the deadline. (e) No error

Q12. (a) I would rather (b) stay home (c) than go (d) to that event. (e) No error

Rule 7: Use courteous modal phrases (e.g., 'should transfer')

Q13. (a) You transfer (b) the files to the manager (c) before leaving (d) for the day.

Answers

Rule 1: No double negatives

Q1. (a) She didn't see (b) no one (c) at the station (d) when she arrived. (e) No error

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Using "didn't" (a contraction of "did not") and "no one" in the same clause creates an unacceptable double negative. To correct this, "no one" should be changed to "anyone," resulting in "She didn't see anyone at the station."

Q2. (a) He hardly (b) did nothing (c) to help (d) during the crisis. (e) No error

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Hardly" is a semi-negative adverb, meaning "almost not at all." Combining it with another negative word like "nothing" forms a double negative, which is grammatically incorrect. The

correct phrasing should be "hardly did anything" to express that he provided very little help.

Rule 2: Negative inversion with seldom/rarely

Q3. (a) Rarely people (b) have we seen (c) such dedication (d) to the task. (e) No error

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When a sentence begins with a negative adverbial phrase like "Rarely," "Seldom," or "Never," subject-verb inversion is required. The auxiliary verb should come before the subject. The correct structure is "Rarely have we seen people," not "Rarely people have we seen."

Q4. (a) Seldom does (b) she speak (c) in meetings (d) unless asked. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly applies negative inversion. "Seldom" is a negative adverb, and the auxiliary verb "does" correctly precedes the subject "she." The structure "Seldom does she speak" is grammatically sound.

Rule 3: Inversion with negative adverbs

Q5. (a) Never I have (b) heard such (c) an inspiring speech (d) in this hall. (e) No error

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: When a sentence starts with a negative adverb like "Never," "No sooner," or "Hardly," the main verb or auxiliary verb should precede the subject. The correct inverted structure is "Never have I heard," with the auxiliary "have" coming before the subject "I."

Q6. (a) Not only was he (b) intelligent (c) but also hardworking (d) and humble. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly uses inversion after the negative adverbial phrase "Not only." The auxiliary verb "was" correctly precedes the subject "he." This structure is common and grammatically correct when "not only" begins a sentence.

Rule 4: Inversion with directional adverbs

Q7. (a) Up went the balloon, (b) and with it (c) the hopes (d) of the crowd. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly uses inversion with a directional adverb ("Up"). When a directional adverbial phrase begins a sentence, the verb often precedes the subject, especially when the subject is a noun. The structure "Up went the balloon" is a valid and common stylistic inversion.

Q8. (a) Into the hall (b) came the bride (c) with her father (d) and brother. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence correctly demonstrates inversion with a directional adverbial phrase ("Into the hall"). When a sentence begins with such a phrase, the verb "came" can precede the subject "the bride," creating a grammatically correct and often more descriptive sentence structure.

Rule 5: Objective pronoun after 'let'

Q9. (a) Let he and I (b) handle the situation (c) before (d) making assumptions. (e) No error

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The verb "let" is a transitive verb that requires an object pronoun. Therefore, "he" (a subject pronoun) should be "him" (an

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objective pronoun) and "I" (a subject pronoun) should be "me" (an objective pronoun). The correct phrase is "Let him and me handle the situation."

Q10. (a) Let them (b) go ahead (c) with the project (d) as planned. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. "Them" is an objective pronoun, which is correctly used after the verb "let." The phrase "Let them go ahead" adheres to the rule that "let" is followed by an object pronoun and a bare infinitive.

Rule 6: 'Had better', 'rather' + bare infinitive

Q11. (a) You had better (b) to complete (c) your work (d) before the deadline. (e) No error

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The idiom "had better" expresses advice or a recommendation and must be followed directly by the bare infinitive (the base form of the verb without "to"). The inclusion of "to" before "complete" is incorrect. The correct phrasing is "You had better complete."

Q12. (a) I would rather (b) stay home (c) than go (d) to that event. (e) No error

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This sentence is grammatically correct. The phrase "would rather" indicates preference and is correctly followed by a bare infinitive ("stay home"). When comparing two options with "would rather," the second option is also introduced by "than" followed by a bare infinitive ("than go").

13. Correct Answer: A

Explanation: While "You transfer" is a direct command, in professional or formal contexts, it can sound abrupt. To convey an instruction or obligation more courteously, a modal verb like "should," "must," or "need to" is generally preferred. For example, "You should transfer" or "Please transfer" would be more appropriate.

15. Articles and Determiners

Rule 1: Use of 'a', 'an', 'the'

Q1. (a) She gave me (b) an useful suggestion (c) during the meeting (d) last Monday.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q2. (a) I saw (b) a elephant (c) standing under the tree (d) eating bananas.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 2: Omission of article with abstract nouns

Q3. (a) The honesty (b) of the manager (c) earned him great respect (d) from the staff.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q4. (a) The courage (b) he showed (c) during the rescue (d) was admirable.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 3: Fixed expressions

Q5. (a) They went out (b) in a hurry (c) without informing anyone (d) in the family.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q6. (a) She told me (b) that she met him (c) by the car accident (d) site last night.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 4: Article usage with superlatives

Q7. (a) He is (b) most talented (c) player in our department (d) this year.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q8. (a) That was (b) the best performance (c) I have seen (d) in recent years.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 5: Use singular possessive correctly: 'student's' vs 'students'

Q9. (a) The students project (b) was praised (c) for originality and clarity (d) by the panel.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q10. (a) Each student's file (b) was neatly maintained (c) and stored properly (d) in the cabinet.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 6: Use correct articles with countable nouns

Q11. (a) I have not received (b) reply from the office (c) even after several requests (d) via email.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Q12. (a) We visited (b) a school (c) that supports children with disabilities (d) in rural areas.

A) a B) b C) c D) d E) No error

Rule 7: Quantifier Agreement for Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns

Q13. (a) There were less people (b) in the auditorium (c) than expected (d) due to the weather.

Q14. (a) The number of sugar (b) in this recipe (c) should be reduced (d) for health reasons.

Answers

Rule 1: Use of 'a' vs 'an'

Q1. (a) She gave me (b) an useful suggestion (c) during the meeting (d) last Monday.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The choice between "a" and "an" depends on the initial sound of the word that follows. "Useful" begins with a consonant sound, similar to the 'y' in "you" (/j/), not a vowel sound. Therefore, the correct indefinite article is "a," making it "a useful suggestion."

Q2. (a) I saw (b) a elephant (c) standing under the tree (d) eating bananas.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The noun "elephant" begins with a vowel sound (/ɛ/). According to the rules of indefinite articles, "an" is used before words that start with a vowel sound. Therefore, the correct article is "an," making it "an elephant."

Rule 2: Articles with Abstract Nouns

Q3. (a) The honesty (b) of the manager (c) earned him great respect (d) from the staff.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: While abstract nouns generally do not take articles when used in a general sense, "the" is correctly used here because "honesty" is specified by the phrase "of the manager." This refers to a particular instance or quality of honesty, justifying the definite article.

Q4. (a) The courage (b) he showed (c) during the rescue (d) was admirable.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: Similar to the previous question, "the courage" is appropriately used here because it refers to a specific instance of courage—"the courage he showed." When an abstract noun is clearly defined or particularized, the definite article "the" is correctly applied.

Rule 3: Fixed Expressions

Q5. (a) They went out (b) in a hurry (c) without informing anyone (d) in the family.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: "In a hurry" is a standard and grammatically correct fixed idiom in English, meaning to do something quickly or with urgency. The sentence uses this idiom appropriately, and there are no other grammatical errors.

Q6. (a) She told me (b) that she met him (c) by the car accident (d) site last night.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The phrase "by the car accident site" is not the correct idiomatic expression for a location of an event. The standard fixed expression used to denote the place of an accident is "at the scene of the accident" or "at the accident site."

Rule 4: Article usage with superlatives

Q7. (a) He is (b) most talented (c) player in our department (d) this year.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When using a superlative adjective (e.g., "most talented," "best," "tallest"), it must always be preceded by the definite article "the." This indicates that the noun possesses the highest degree of that quality among its group. Therefore, it should be "the most talented."

Q8. (a) That was (b) the best performance (c) I have seen (d) in recent years.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The definite article "the" is correctly used before the superlative adjective "best." This usage is standard for superlatives, correctly indicating the highest degree of performance observed. The sentence is grammatically sound.

Rule 5: Use singular possessive correctly: 'student's' vs 'students'

Q9. (a) The students project (b) was praised (c) for originality and clarity (d) by the panel.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The phrase "The students project" requires an apostrophe to indicate possession. To show that the project belongs to one student, it should be "student's project." If it refers to a project belonging to multiple students, it would be "students' project." The current form lacks proper possessive marking.

Q10. (a) Each student's file (b) was neatly maintained (c) and stored properly (d) in the cabinet.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The phrase "Each student's file" correctly uses the singular possessive form ("student's") because "each" refers to individual students. All other parts of the sentence are grammatically correct, making the entire sentence error-free.

Rule 6: Use correct articles with countable nouns

Q11. (a) I have not received (b) reply from the office (c) even after several requests (d) via email.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Reply" is a singular countable noun. When referring to an unspecified or general singular countable noun, an indefinite article ("a" or "an") is required. Since "reply" starts with a consonant sound, the correct phrase is "a reply from the office."

Q12. (a) We visited (b) a school (c) that supports children with disabilities (d) in rural areas.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: The indefinite article "a" is correctly used before "school," which is a singular countable noun beginning with a consonant sound. The entire sentence is grammatically correct and coherent in its meaning.

Q13. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Less" is used with uncountable nouns (e.g., less water, less time). "People" is a plural countable noun. Therefore, the correct quantifier to use for countable nouns is "fewer." The sentence should read: "There were fewer people."

Q14. Correct Answer: B

Explanation: "Number" is used for countable nouns (e.g., number of students, number of cars). "Sugar" is an uncountable noun. For uncountable nouns, the correct quantifier to use is "amount." The sentence should read: "The amount of sugar."