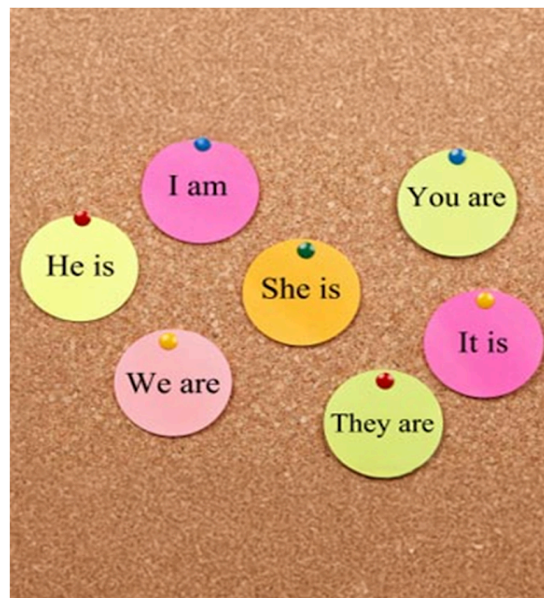


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Fill in the Blanks (II)



CONJUNCTION

1. He was determined to finish the project _____ he was facing several challenges and setbacks.

- a) because
- b) even though
- c) and
- d) but

Answer: b) even though

Explanation:

"Even though" is the correct conjunction because it contrasts his determination with the challenges.

"Because" implies cause and effect, which isn't the case here.

"And" simply adds another idea and doesn't show contrast.

"But" shows contrast, but is less emphatic than "even though."

2. She studied hard for the exam, _____ she did not manage to score as well as she expected.

- a) although
- b) so
- c) yet
- d) or

Answer: c) yet

Explanation:

"Yet" is the correct conjunction to show a contrasting result, as she worked hard but still didn't perform as expected.

"Although" introduces a subordinate clause and would be better at the start.

"So" indicates a result, not contrast.

"Or" is used for alternatives and doesn't fit.

3. He will succeed _____ he continues to work diligently and remains focused on his goals.

- a) if
- b) unless
- c) until
- d) though

Answer: a) if

Explanation:

"If" is the correct conjunction because it shows a condition for his success—working diligently and staying focused.

"Unless" implies a negative condition.

"Until" refers to time and doesn't suit the condition here.

"Though" indicates contrast, which is not needed.

4. I will wait here _____ you finish your work, and then we can leave together.

- a) until
- b) while
- c) although
- d) unless

Answer: a) until

Explanation:

"Until" is the correct conjunction, indicating that the waiting will continue up to the time the work is finished.

"While" suggests actions happening simultaneously, not one finishing before the other.

"Although" indicates contrast and doesn't fit here.

"Unless" introduces a condition and is unsuitable for this sentence.

5. We can either take a cab to the airport _____ walk there if you feel like it.

- a) and

- b) or
- c) but
- d) nor

Answer: b) or

Explanation:

"Or" is used here to present two alternatives: taking a cab or walking.

"And" would combine the two actions, which doesn't make sense here.

"But" shows contrast, which isn't needed.

"Nor" is used for negative alternatives and is inappropriate.

6. I was feeling unwell, _____ I decided to stay home and rest instead of going to work.

- a) so
- b) though
- c) and
- d) because

Answer: a) so

Explanation:

"So" is the correct conjunction, as it indicates the result of feeling unwell: staying home.

"Though" would contrast the idea, but no contrast is needed here.

"And" just connects ideas, without showing cause and effect.

"Because" would explain why she was feeling unwell, but that's not the intent.

7. He could not attend the meeting _____ he was out of town on an important business trip.

- a) because
- b) and
- c) but
- d) though

Answer: a) because

Explanation:

"Because" correctly explains the reason why he couldn't attend the meeting.

"And" adds another idea and doesn't explain a reason.

"But" shows contrast, which is not needed.

"Though" suggests contrast rather than a reason.

8. She is an excellent speaker _____ she tends to get nervous before important presentations.

- a) although
- b) because
- c) or
- d) unless

Answer: a) although

Explanation:

"Although" contrasts her skill as a speaker with her tendency to get nervous, making it the correct conjunction.

"Because" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship, which is not the case here.

"Or" presents alternatives and is inappropriate.

"Unless" introduces a condition, not a contrast.

9. I will go to the store, _____ I will pick up some groceries for dinner.

- a) and
- b) because
- c) or
- d) nor

Answer: a) and

Explanation:

"And" is the correct conjunction because it connects two related actions: going to the store and picking up groceries.

"Because" implies a reason, which is not needed here.

"Or" would indicate alternatives, which is not the case.

"Nor" is used with negatives and doesn't fit.

10. _____ she was tired, she stayed up late to finish her project.

- a) Although
- b) Because

- c) If
- d) Unless

Answer: a) although

Explanation: "Although" shows the contrast between her tiredness and her decision to stay up late, making it the correct conjunction.

"Because" would indicate that tiredness was the reason she stayed up, which is incorrect.

"If" introduces a condition, not a contrast.

"Unless" suggests a conditional negative, which doesn't apply here.

11. I will not go to the party _____ you invite me personally.

- a) unless
- b) because
- c) but
- d) although

Answer: a) unless

Explanation:

"Unless" sets a condition for not going to the party—being invited personally.

"Because" explains reasons, which doesn't fit here.

"But" introduces contrast and isn't relevant.

"Although" suggests a concession, which is not needed.

12. The weather was bad, _____ we still went on the hike as planned.

- a) yet
- b) because
- c) and
- d) so

Answer: a) yet

Explanation:

"Yet" contrasts the bad weather with the fact that they still went on the hike, making it the correct conjunction.

"Because" explains reasons, which isn't the point.

"And" merely adds another idea without showing contrast.

"So" indicates cause and effect, which isn't suitable.

13. He is not only a talented musician _____ also a gifted painter.

- a) but
- b) and
- c) so
- d) because

Answer: a) but

Explanation:

"But" completes the correlative conjunction "not only... but also," making it the correct choice.

"And" is not used with "not only."

"So" shows cause and effect and doesn't work here.

"Because" gives reasons and is unsuitable.

14. He must leave now, _____ he will miss the last train.

- a) or
- b) although
- c) and
- d) but

Answer: a) or

Explanation:

"Or" presents an alternative outcome: if he doesn't leave now, he will miss the train.

"Although" suggests a contrast, not an alternative.

"And" connects ideas but doesn't fit the context.

"But" contrasts ideas, which isn't needed here.

15. You need to practice regularly _____ you want to improve your skills.

- a) if
- b) until
- c) since
- d) unless

Answer: a) if

Explanation:

"If" sets a condition for improving skills practising regularly.

"Until" refers to time and doesn't fit here.

"Since" explains a reason, not a condition.

"Unless" introduces a negative condition, which is not appropriate in this sentence.

VERBS

1. Despite the heavy rainfall, the workers _____ to finish the construction on time.

- A) managed
- B) manage
- C) managing
- D) manages

Answer: A) managed

Explanation:

"Despite the heavy rainfall" suggests that the action is in the past, so the verb should be in past tense. "Managed" fits here as it indicates a completed action.

B) manage: Incorrect because it's in the present tense, while the sentence refers to a past event.

C) managing: Incorrect because it's the continuous form, which doesn't fit the sentence structure.

D) manages: Incorrect because it's present tense and doesn't match the context.

2. The teacher _____ the importance of time management to her students during the seminar.

- A) emphasizes
- B) emphasizing
- C) emphasized
- D) emphasize

Answer: C) emphasized

Explanation:

The sentence indicates a past event, "during the seminar," so the past tense form "emphasized" is appropriate.

- A) emphasizes: Incorrect, as it's present tense and doesn't match the time frame of the action.
 - B) emphasizing: Incorrect, as it's the continuous form and would need a helping verb (e.g., was).
 - D) emphasize: Incorrect because it's the base form, which isn't suitable without a helper verb.
-

3. The company had already _____ all the positions before the job fair began.

- A) fills
- B) fill
- C) filled
- D) filling

Answer: C) filled

Explanation:

The auxiliary "had" indicates the use of the past perfect tense, so "filled" is correct to show the action was completed before another past event (job fair began).

- A) fills: Incorrect, as it's in the present tense.
 - B) fill: Incorrect, as it's the base form, not matching the perfect tense structure.
 - D) filling: Incorrect because this is the continuous form, which doesn't match the sentence structure.
-

4. If you _____ to complete this project successfully, you must stay focused and organized.

- A) hopes
- B) hoping
- C) hope
- D) hoped

Answer: C) hope

Explanation:

This sentence describes a present condition ("If you..."), so "hope" is correct as the present tense verb.

- A) hopes: Incorrect because it's third-person singular, while the subject is "you" (second person).
 - B) hoping: Incorrect as it's a participle, not appropriate here without a helping verb.
 - D) hoped: Incorrect because it is past tense, which doesn't fit the present context.
-

5. The scientist _____ a new theory that revolutionized the field of quantum physics.

- A) proposes
- B) proposed
- C) proposing
- D) propose

Answer: B) proposed

Explanation: Since the sentence refers to a past event, "proposed" (past tense) is appropriate.

- A) proposes: Incorrect, as it's present tense.
 - C) proposing: Incorrect, as it's the continuous form and doesn't fit the sentence structure.
 - D) propose: Incorrect because it's the base form, not past tense.
-

6. The team _____ the championship by playing with great determination and skill.

- A) winning
- B) wins
- C) won
- D) win

Answer: C) won

Explanation: The action refers to a past event, so "won" is the correct past tense form.

- A) winning: Incorrect, as it's a continuous form that doesn't fit the sentence structure.
- B) wins: Incorrect, as it's present tense and doesn't match the context.

D) win: Incorrect, as it's the base form, not matching the past event.

7. The doctor advised him that he _____ more exercise to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

- A) needs
- B) need
- C) needed
- D) needing

Answer: C) needed

Explanation:

The structure "advised" suggests indirect speech, which usually takes the past tense, so "needed" fits.

- A) needs: Incorrect as it's in present tense, while the sentence implies past tense.
 - B) need: Incorrect because it's the base form, not matching the past tense.
 - D) needing: Incorrect as it's a participle, which is inappropriate here.
-

8. If she _____ more proactive, she would have completed the project by now.

- A) were
- B) was
- C) is
- D) be

Answer: A) were

Explanation:

This is a conditional sentence, and "were" is the correct verb form for hypothetical conditions, even for singular subjects like "she."

- B) was: Incorrect because "were" is used for hypothetical situations.
 - C) is: Incorrect as it's in present tense, not fitting the conditional form.
 - D) be: Incorrect, as it's the base form, inappropriate in this structure.
-

9. The police _____ the suspect for hours before he finally confessed.

- A) interrogate
- B) interrogating

- C) interrogated
- D) interrogates

Answer: C) interrogated

Explanation:

The sentence refers to a completed action in the past, so "interrogated" is the correct past tense.

- A) interrogate: Incorrect because it's the base form.
 - B) interrogating: Incorrect as it's the continuous form, which doesn't match the sentence.
 - D) interrogates: Incorrect, as it's present tense.
-

10. The company _____ strict guidelines to ensure employee safety in hazardous environments.

- A) implementing
- B) implements
- C) implement
- D) implemented

Answer: B) implements

Explanation:

The sentence refers to a present, ongoing policy, so "implements" in the present tense fits here.

- A) implementing: Incorrect, as it's a participle, which requires a helping verb.
- C) implement: Incorrect because it's the base form.
- D) implemented: Incorrect because it's past tense, but the sentence implies a current action.

11. The students _____ to submit their assignments by the end of the week.

- A) expects
- B) expect
- C) expecting
- D) expected

Answer: B) expect

Explanation:

Since the subject "students" is plural, the verb "expect" in present tense is correct.

- A) expects: Incorrect because it's for singular subjects.
 - C) expecting: Incorrect, as it's a participle form.
 - D) expected: Incorrect because it's past tense, but the sentence implies present expectation.
-

12. The artist _____ his latest collection to an enthusiastic audience at the gallery.

- A) unveiling
- B) unveil
- C) unveiled
- D) unveils

Answer: C) unveiled

Explanation:

The sentence refers to a past event, so the past tense "unveiled" is correct.

- A) unveiling: Incorrect, as it's a participle form.
 - B) unveil: Incorrect, as it's the base form and doesn't fit the past tense context.
 - D) unveils: Incorrect as it's present tense.
-

13. Had you _____ the instructions carefully, you wouldn't have made this mistake.

- A) follows
- B) follow
- C) followed
- D) following

Answer: C) followed

Explanation:

The sentence uses the past perfect construction "Had you...," requiring the past participle "followed."

- A) follows: Incorrect because it's present tense.
 - B) follow: Incorrect, as it's the base form, not the past participle.
 - D) following: Incorrect as it's a participle, not suitable for this sentence.
-

14. The government officials _____ to discuss new environmental policies.

- A) meeting
- B) meet
- C) met
- D) meets

Answer: C) met

Explanation:

Since the action happened in the past, "met" is the correct form.

- A) meeting: Incorrect, as it's a participle form.
 - B) meet: Incorrect, as it's the base form, not past tense.
 - D) meets: Incorrect because it's present tense and for singular subjects.
-

15. The athletes _____ intensely to prepare for the upcoming championship.

- A) trains
- B) trained
- C) train
- D) training

Answer: C) train

Explanation:

"Athletes" is a plural subject, so the verb "train" in the present tense is appropriate for ongoing action.

- A) trains: Incorrect because it's for singular subjects.
 - B) trained: Incorrect, as it's past tense, while the sentence implies current preparation.
 - D) training: Incorrect, as it's a participle form that requires a helper verb.
-
-

PREPOSITION

1. The committee is meeting _____ Monday to discuss the upcoming event.

- A) in
- B) on

- C) at
- D) by

Answer: B) on

Explanation:

"On" is the correct preposition used with days of the week (Monday).

- A) in: Incorrect, as "in" is used with months, years, or parts of the day.
 - C) at: Incorrect, as "at" is used for specific times (e.g., at 10 AM).
 - D) by: Incorrect, as "by" is used to indicate a deadline or a point in time.
-

2. The book was placed carefully _____ the shelf so that it would not fall.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) over

Answer: C) on

Explanation:

"On" is the correct preposition because the book is resting on the surface of the shelf.

- A) at: Incorrect, as "at" refers to specific points or locations, not surfaces.
 - B) in: Incorrect, as "in" is used when something is enclosed or inside.
 - D) over: Incorrect, as "over" refers to something above but not necessarily resting on a surface.
-

3. She travelled _____ train to reach the remote village.

- A) by
- B) on
- C) in
- D) with

Answer: A) by

Explanation:

"By" is used when referring to modes of transport (by train, by car).

- B) on: Incorrect, as "on" is used for public transport, but "by" is the standard form for modes of transport.

C) in: Incorrect, "in" is used when you're inside a confined space, such as a car, but not for general modes of transport.

D) with: Incorrect, as "with" is used to indicate accompaniment, not transportation.

4. The children were excited _____ the prospect of going to the amusement park.

- A) for
- B) on
- C) about
- D) in

Answer: C) about

Explanation:

"Excited about" is the correct collocation, meaning they are thrilled regarding the prospect.

A) for: Incorrect, "excited for" is not typically used in this context.

B) on: Incorrect, "on" does not fit with the verb "excited."

D) in: Incorrect, as "in" doesn't form the correct collocation with "excited."

5. The cat jumped _____ the table to catch the mouse.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) over
- D) across

Answer: C) over

Explanation:

"Over" indicates the cat jumped above the table, which fits the action of leaping across a surface.

A) in: Incorrect, as "in" indicates being inside something.

B) on: Incorrect, as "on" would mean the cat jumped and landed on the table, which isn't implied.

D) across: Incorrect, as "across" is used when moving from one side to another horizontally.

6. She arrived _____ the airport just in time to catch her flight.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) on
- D) by

Answer: A) at

Explanation:

"At" is used when referring to a specific place, like the airport.

B) in: Incorrect, as "in" would imply being inside, but here it is about arriving at the location.

C) on: Incorrect, as "on" refers to surfaces, not locations.

D) by: Incorrect, as "by" is used to indicate means or a deadline.

7. We were surprised _____ his sudden decision to quit the job.

- A) with
- B) by
- C) from
- D) for

Answer: B) by

Explanation:

"Surprised by" is the correct phrase, as it describes the cause of surprise.

A) with: Incorrect, as "with" is used with objects, not actions or decisions.

C) from: Incorrect, as "from" indicates origin and does not fit this context.

D) for: Incorrect, as it doesn't form the proper collocation with "surprised."

8. The report must be submitted _____ Friday, without fail.

- A) in
- B) on
- C) by
- D) at

Answer: C) by

Explanation:

"By" indicates the deadline for submission, meaning it must be done before or on Friday.

- A) in: Incorrect, as "in" is not used for deadlines.
 - B) on: Incorrect, as "on" specifies the day but doesn't imply a deadline.
 - D) at: Incorrect, as "at" is used for specific times, not days.
-

9. He has been waiting _____ the bus stop for over an hour.

- A) in
- B) at
- C) on
- D) to

Answer: B) at

Explanation:

"At" is used to refer to a specific location, such as the bus stop.

- A) in: Incorrect, as "in" suggests being enclosed, which doesn't fit the open setting of a bus stop.
 - C) on: Incorrect, as "on" is used for surfaces, not locations.
 - D) to: Incorrect, as "to" doesn't fit in this sentence structure.
-

10. The teacher was impressed _____ the student's dedication to the project.

- A) with
- B) on
- C) in
- D) to

Answer: A) with

Explanation:

"Impressed with" is the correct collocation, used when praising someone's effort or qualities.

- B) on: Incorrect, as "on" doesn't form the correct prepositional phrase with "impressed."
 - C) in: Incorrect, as it doesn't match the sentence structure.
 - D) to: Incorrect, as "to" doesn't work with "impressed."
-

11. The child hid _____ the table during the game of hide and seek.

- A) under
- B) over
- C) above
- D) on

Answer: A) under

Explanation:

"Under" is correct because the child is hiding beneath the table.

B) over: Incorrect, as "over" suggests being above something, not below.

C) above: Incorrect, "above" means higher than but not directly below.

D) on: Incorrect, as "on" suggests being on top of something.

12. The manager congratulated him _____ his promotion to a senior position.

- A) for
- B) with
- C) on
- D) at

Answer: C) on

Explanation:

"Congratulated on" is the correct phrase when acknowledging someone's achievement.

A) for: Incorrect, "for" isn't the right preposition in this phrase.

B) with: Incorrect, as it doesn't fit with "congratulated."

D) at: Incorrect, as "at" indicates a location, not a reason.

13. The mountain is visible _____ the distance on a clear day.

- A) in
- B) at
- C) on
- D) over

Answer: A) in

Explanation:

"In the distance" is a common phrase to describe something far away.

- B) at: Incorrect, "at" indicates a specific point, not a vague location like "distance."
C) on: Incorrect, as "on" refers to surfaces or days.
D) over: Incorrect, as "over" doesn't fit in this context.
-

14. They worked tirelessly _____ the night to finish the project.

- A) through
B) during
C) in
D) over

Answer: A) through

Explanation:

"Through the night" is correct as it indicates continuous action from start to end of the night.

- B) during: Incorrect, "during" refers to a period of time within the night, not the entire night.
C) in: Incorrect, "in" doesn't convey the idea of continuous work.
D) over: Incorrect, as it doesn't fit the time reference.
-

15. She kept the secret _____ her closest friend for years.

- A) from
B) to
C) of
D) by

Answer: A) from

Explanation:

"Kept the secret from" is the correct expression, indicating that the information was hidden from someone.

- B) to: Incorrect, as "to" indicates direction or giving, not hiding.
C) of: Incorrect, as "of" doesn't fit in this context.
D) by: Incorrect, as "by" doesn't indicate hiding information.
-

16. The manager will decide _____ the best course of action.

- A) on
- B) at
- C) in
- D) about

Answer: A) on

Explanation:

"Decide on" is the correct phrase to indicate making a decision regarding something.

B) at: Incorrect, "at" doesn't work with "decide."

C) in: Incorrect, as "in" doesn't form the proper collocation here.

D) about: Incorrect, "decide about" is not commonly used.

17. She is very skilled _____ drawing landscapes.

- A) at
- B) in
- C) of
- D) on

Answer: A) at

Explanation:

"Skilled at" is the proper expression when referring to someone's ability in a particular area.

B) in: Incorrect, as "in" isn't typically used with "skilled."

C) of: Incorrect, "of" doesn't match the structure of the sentence.

D) on: Incorrect, as "on" isn't used in this context.

18. The conference was postponed _____ further notice due to bad weather.

- A) until
- B) at
- C) for
- D) by

Answer: A) until

Explanation:

"Until further notice" is the correct phrase to indicate that something will be delayed for an unspecified time.

- B) at: Incorrect, as "at" doesn't indicate time duration.
 - C) for: Incorrect, as it doesn't fit the structure.
 - D) by: Incorrect, "by" doesn't indicate indefinite postponement.
-

19. The dog ran _____ the yard chasing a butterfly.

- A) through
- B) in
- C) across
- D) over

Answer: C) across

Explanation:

"Across" is correct as it refers to movement from one side of the yard to another.

- A) through: Incorrect, as "through" indicates movement within an enclosed area.
 - B) in: Incorrect, "in" indicates being inside the yard but not movement.
 - D) over: Incorrect, as "over" indicates moving above something.
-

20. They agreed _____ the terms and conditions after a lengthy discussion.

- A) to
- B) in
- C) with
- D) on

Answer: D) on

Explanation: "Agreed on" is the proper phrase when discussing reaching an agreement about terms or conditions.

- A) to: Incorrect, "agreed to" is used for agreeing to do something, not for terms.
 - B) in: Incorrect, as it doesn't fit in this context.
 - C) with: Incorrect, "agreed with" is used when agreeing with a person, not terms.
-
-

ARTICLES

1. _____ Nile, one of the longest rivers in the world, flows through northeastern Africa.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used before the names of rivers. "The Nile" is a specific river, so the correct article is "the."

"A" and "An" are incorrect because they are used for non-specific singular nouns. "No article" is incorrect because rivers require the definite article.

2. I have _____ friend who is an excellent artist and can paint almost anything.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used with singular, countable nouns when introducing something for the first time. Here, the noun "friend" is being mentioned for the first time, so "a" is appropriate.

"An" is incorrect because "friend" starts with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because the friend has not been previously mentioned.

"No article" is incorrect because we need an article for a singular noun.

3. They are building _____ hospital near our house, which will be completed next year.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used for singular nouns that are mentioned for the first time. "Hospital" is a countable noun, and the sentence introduces it for the first time.

"An" is incorrect because "hospital" begins with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because it's not a specific or previously mentioned hospital.

"No article" is incorrect, since "hospital" needs an article.

4. She is _____ honest person who always speaks the truth, no matter the situation.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: b) An

Explanation:

"An" is used before nouns starting with a vowel sound. "Honest" begins with a silent 'h,' so the first sound is a vowel.

"A" is incorrect because it is used before consonant sounds.

"The" is incorrect because it refers to something specific, but here, we are describing a general trait.

"No article" is incorrect because we need an article for singular nouns.

5. My mother bought _____ beautiful painting from the art gallery yesterday.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used before singular, countable nouns when they are mentioned for the first time, and "painting" is being introduced here.

"An" is incorrect because "beautiful" starts with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because the painting is not yet specific.

"No article" is incorrect because an article is required before the noun.

6. We visited _____ Eiffel Tower last summer during our trip to France.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used with unique landmarks or monuments, like the Eiffel Tower, because it is well-known and specific.

"A" and "An" are incorrect, as they are used for non-specific items.

"No article" is incorrect because specific monuments need the definite article.

7. After walking for hours, they finally found _____ place to rest under a large tree.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used for a singular noun mentioned for the first time, and "place" here is introduced as a general, non-specific location.

"An" is incorrect, as "place" starts with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because the place is not specific.

"No article" is incorrect, as an article is needed.

8. I am reading _____ book about the history of World War II, which is quite fascinating.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used here because "book" is mentioned for the first time, and it's not specific yet.

"An" is incorrect because "book" starts with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because the book hasn't been previously referred to or specified.

"No article" is incorrect because "book" is a singular noun that requires an article.

9. It's _____ honour to receive this award in front of such a distinguished audience.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: b) An

Explanation:

"An" is used because "honour" begins with a silent 'h,' so the first sound is a vowel sound.

"A" is incorrect because it is used with words starting with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because we are talking about honour in general.

"No article" is incorrect, since the phrase needs an article.

10. He is _____ best player on the team, and everyone relies on him in critical moments.

- a) A
- b) An

- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used here because "best" is a superlative adjective, and we use "the" with superlatives to indicate something specific.

"A" and "An" are incorrect because they are used for non-specific items.

"No article" is incorrect because superlatives require "the."

11. _____ Himalayas are home to some of the tallest peaks in the world, including Mount Everest.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used before the names of mountain ranges, such as "the Himalayas," as they are specific geographical locations.

"A" and "An" are incorrect because they are used for general nouns.

"No article" is incorrect, as mountain ranges require the definite article.

12. _____ United States has one of the largest economies in the world.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used before the names of countries that include words like "states," "kingdom," or "republic." "The United States" is the correct form.

"A" and "An" are incorrect because they are used with singular, general nouns.

"No article" is incorrect because certain country names require "the."

13. He was elected as _____ president of the organization for a two-year term.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used because the position of "president" is specific and refers to a particular individual in this context.

"A" and "An" are incorrect because the role of president here is unique.

"No article" is incorrect because a specific designation needs "the."

14. He is considered _____ expert in digital marketing, having worked with top firms.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: a) A

Explanation:

"A" is used because the noun "expert" is mentioned for the first time and is non-specific.

"An" is incorrect because "expert" starts with a consonant sound.

"The" is incorrect because the person isn't specified yet.

"No article" is incorrect, since a singular noun requires an article.

15. _____ Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth, covering more than 63 million square miles.

- a) A
- b) An

- c) The
- d) No article

Answer: c) The

Explanation:

"The" is used before names of oceans, like "the Pacific Ocean," as it is a specific body of water.

"A" and "An" are incorrect because they are used for general, singular nouns.

"No article" is incorrect because oceans require the definite article.