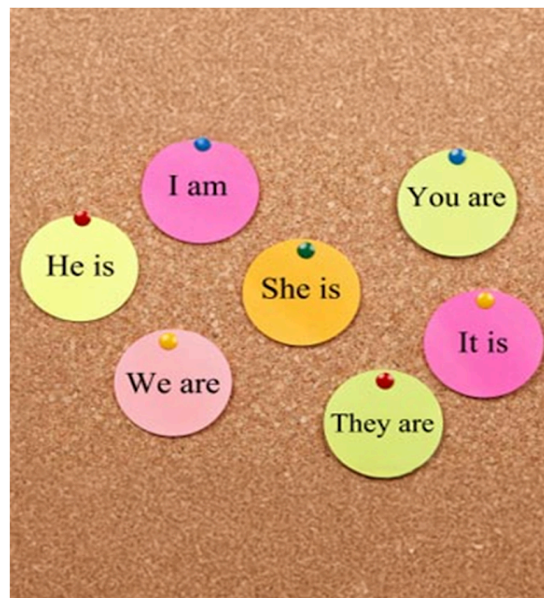


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Fill in the Blanks (I)



Word Filler Grammar-Based Questions

Importance of Word Filler Grammar-Based Questions in Competitive Exams:-

- ❖ Word filler grammar-based questions are a staple in competitive exams.
- ❖ They test a candidate's understanding of grammar rules, vocabulary, and contextual usage.

Major Parts of Speech

Nouns: These are words that name people, places, things, ideas, or qualities.

Examples: boy, city, book, happiness, kindness

Pronouns: These words replace nouns to avoid repetition.

Examples: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them

Verbs: These words express actions, states, or occurrences.

Examples: run, eat, be, have, go

Adjectives: These words modify nouns and pronouns, describing their qualities.

Examples: big, red, happy, old, beautiful

Adverbs: These words modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, describing how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

Examples: quickly, very, often, here, always

Prepositions: These words show relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence.

Examples: in, on, at, of, for, to, with

Conjunctions: These words connect words, phrases, or clauses.

Examples: and, but, or, because, so

Minor Parts of Speech

Articles: These are a type of adjective that indicate whether a noun is definite or indefinite.

Examples: a, an, the

NOUN

1. The committee was divided in its opinion, with each member expressing a different _____ on the matter.

- A) advise
- B) advice
- C) advices
- D) advisory

Answer: B) advice

Explanation:-

- "Advice" is an uncountable noun, so the singular form is used without any plural marker.
- "Advise" is a verb, not a noun.
- "Advices" is incorrect because "advice" is uncountable.
- "Advisory" is an adjective or a noun for a formal recommendation, but doesn't fit this context.

2. Many _____ attended the conference, each sharing their experiences from different industries.

- A) professional
- B) profession
- C) professionals
- D) professions

Answer: C) professionals

Explanation:-

- "Professionals" is the correct plural form, referring to people who work in a specific field.
- A) "Professional" is singular and doesn't match the plural subject "many."
- B) "Profession" refers to the occupation itself, not the people.
- D) "Professions" refers to various fields, not the individuals.

3. She has a vast _____ of knowledge in the field of molecular biology.

- A) amount
- B) number
- C) group
- D) collection

Answer: A) amount

Explanation:-

- "Amount" is used with uncountable nouns like "knowledge."
 - B) "Number" is used with countable nouns, which doesn't apply to "knowledge."
 - C) "Group" doesn't fit the context, as knowledge isn't something that can form a group.
 - D) "Collection" refers to physical objects or a set, which doesn't fit with "knowledge."
-

4. The scientists conducted several _____ to test their hypothesis, each yielding different results.

- A) experiment
- B) experiments
- C) experimentation
- D) experimentations

Answer: B) experiments

Explanation:-

- "Experiments" is the plural noun, referring to multiple tests.
 - A) "Experiment" is singular and doesn't match the plural context.
 - C) "Experimentation" is an uncountable noun and refers to the process, not the tests.
 - D) "Experimentations" is not commonly used in this form.
-

5. The government issued new _____ to improve road safety and reduce accidents.

- A) regulation
- B) regulations
- C) regulate
- D) regulating

Answer: B) regulations

Explanation:-

- "Regulations" is the correct plural noun, referring to rules or laws.
 - A) "Regulation" is singular, but the context requires plural.
 - C) "Regulate" is a verb, not a noun.
 - D) "Regulating" is a verb form and doesn't fit the sentence structure.
-

6. Despite facing many _____, the team remained determined to complete the project on time.

- A) challenges
- B) challenging
- C) challenge
- D) challenged

Answer: A) challenges

Explanation:-

- "Challenges" is the plural form, appropriate here as they faced multiple obstacles.
 - B) "Challenging" is an adjective, not a noun.
 - C) "Challenge" is singular, but the context calls for plural.
 - D) "Challenged" is the past participle and is incorrect here.
-

7. The artist's _____ were displayed in the gallery, attracting a large number of visitors.

- A) creation
- B) creations
- C) creating
- D) create

Answer: B) creations

Explanation:-

- "Creations" refers to the multiple works produced by the artist.
 - A) "Creation" is singular, but the context suggests more than one work.
 - C) "Creating" is a verb form, not a noun.
 - D) "Create" is the base verb form and is incorrect here.
-

8. The company has introduced new _____ to improve employee productivity and satisfaction.

- A) policy
- B) policies
- C) policing
- D) police

Answer: B) policies

Explanation:-

- "Policies" is the correct plural noun for rules or guidelines.
 - A) "Policy" is singular, but multiple policies are implied.
 - C) "Policing" refers to law enforcement and doesn't fit here.
 - D) "Police" refers to the law enforcement body and is unrelated to company policies.
-

9. The _____ of the ancient temple has attracted archaeologists from all over the world.

- A) discovered
- B) discovery
- C) discovering
- D) discovers

Answer: B) discovery

Explanation:-

- "Discovery" is a noun that refers to finding something, which is the focus here.
 - A) "Discovered" is a verb form, not a noun.
 - C) "Discovering" is a gerund or participle, not fitting the context of a subject.
 - D) "Discovers" is a verb form and is incorrect.
-

10. She has a passion for teaching and has made it her _____ to help underprivileged children.

- A) mission
- B) missions
- C) missionary
- D) missioned

Answer: A) mission

Explanation:-

- "Mission" refers to a singular, specific purpose, which fits here.

- B) "Missions" is plural, but only one mission is being referred to in this context.
 - C) "Missionary" refers to a person, not a purpose.
 - D) "Missioned" is not a correct form in this context.
-

11. The _____ of the project depends on the availability of resources and the commitment of the team.

- A) success
- B) successes
- C) succeeding
- D) successful

Answer: A) success

Explanation:-

- "Success" is a singular, uncountable noun referring to the outcome of the project.
 - B) "Successes" refers to multiple achievements, which doesn't fit here.
 - C) "Succeeding" is a verb form and doesn't work as a noun in this context.
 - D) "Successful" is an adjective, not a noun.
-

12. The _____ of the new CEO brought a fresh perspective to the company's leadership.

- A) appoint
- B) appointing
- C) appointment
- D) appointments

Answer: C) appointment

Explanation:-

- "Appointment" refers to the act of assigning someone to a position, which fits here.
 - A) "Appoint" is a verb, not a noun.
 - B) "Appointing" is a gerund, not appropriate as the subject.
 - D) "Appointments" is plural, but only one appointment is discussed.
-

13. The _____ of pollution in the city has raised concerns among environmental activists.

- A) level

- B) levels
- C) levelling
- D) levelled

Answer: B) levels

Explanation:-

- "Levels" is the plural noun needed to indicate various degrees of pollution.
 - A) "Level" is singular, but more than one level is implied.
 - C) "Levelling" is a verb form and doesn't fit.
 - D) "Levelled" is a past participle, which is incorrect here.
-

14. His _____ in the courtroom impressed both the judge and the jury.

- A) present
- B) presence
- C) presenting
- D) presents

Answer: B) presence

Explanation:-

"Presence" is a noun referring to someone being physically or mentally noticeable.

- A) "Present" can be an adjective or verb, but not a noun in this context.
 - C) "Presenting" is a verb and doesn't fit the noun requirement.
 - D) "Presents" refers to gifts and is irrelevant here.
-

15. The _____ of the novel captivated readers around the world, making it an instant bestseller.

- A) releasing
- B) released
- C) release
- D) releases

Answer: C) release

Explanation:-

In option C) the word "Release" is a noun that refers to the event of the novel being published.

In option A), the word "Releasing" is a verb form and doesn't serve as a noun here.

In option B) the word "Released" is a past participle, not a noun.

In option D) the word "Releases" is plural, but the sentence focuses on a singular event.

PRONOUN

1. Everyone in the class has submitted _____ assignment except for John, who is still working on it.

- a) his
- b) their
- c) her
- d) its

Answer: b) their

Explanation:-

- "Their" is the correct pronoun to use for "everyone" as it can refer to individuals of any gender in a singular, collective sense.
 - "His" and "her" are gender-specific and do not fit the neutral context.
 - "Its" is used for non-human entities and is inappropriate here.
-

2. Neither of the students completed the _____ project on time, so the teacher gave them an extension.

- a) his
- b) her
- c) their
- d) our

Answer: c) their

Explanation:

- "Neither" refers to two individuals, and "their" is now commonly used as a gender-neutral singular pronoun.
 - "His" and "her" are gender-specific and are not neutral.
 - "Our" is incorrect as it refers to multiple people, including the speaker, which is not applicable here.
-

3. The committee has made _____ decision, and it will be announced later today.

- a) its
- b) their
- c) his
- d) her

Answer: a) its

Explanation:

"Committee" is a collective noun, and "its" is the correct singular possessive pronoun for collective entities like a committee.

"Their" would be used if the members were considered individually.

"His" and "her" are gendered pronouns and do not fit here.

4. The teacher asked John and _____ to help clean up the classroom after the event.

- a) me
- b) I
- c) my
- d) myself

Answer: a) me

Explanation:

The correct pronoun here is "me," as it is the object of the verb "asked."

"I" is a subject pronoun and cannot be used in the object position.

"My" is a possessive pronoun and does not fit.

"Myself" is a reflexive pronoun and cannot function as a direct object in this case.

5. The manager gave the instructions to both the new employee and _____ during the meeting.

- a) me
- b) I
- c) mine
- d) myself

Answer: a) me

Explanation:

"Me" is the correct object pronoun, as it follows the preposition "to."

"I" is a subject pronoun and is incorrect here.

"Mine" is a possessive pronoun and is not needed.

"Myself" is reflexive and not used unless the subject and object are the same.

6. If anyone has any questions, _____ should raise them now before we move on to the next topic.

- a) he
- b) they
- c) him
- d) it

Answer: b) they

Explanation:

"They" is used here as a gender-neutral singular pronoun referring to "anyone."

"He" is gender-specific and no longer widely used as a default.

"Him" is incorrect, as it is an object pronoun.

"It" is inappropriate for people.

7. Each of the players brought _____ own equipment to the practice session, ensuring they were prepared.

- a) his
- b) their
- c) her
- d) its

Answer: b) their

Explanation:

"Their" is used as a singular, gender-neutral pronoun to refer to "each of the players."

"His" and "her" are gender-specific and outdated in mixed or unspecified gender contexts.

"Its" refers to non-human objects.

8. Both Ravi and _____ are responsible for organizing the event this weekend.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) mine
- d) myself

Answer: a) I

Explanation:

"I" is the subject pronoun and the correct choice here, as it is part of the subject of the sentence.

"Me" is an object pronoun and incorrect in subject position.

"Mine" is possessive and not appropriate.

"Myself" is reflexive, used when the subject and object are the same, which is not the case here.

9. This is the book _____ I was talking about; it's one of the best novels I've read.

- a) that
- b) which
- c) whom
- d) whose

Answer: a) that

Explanation:

"That" is a relative pronoun introducing the essential clause "I was talking about."

"Which" is also correct in some contexts, but "that" is more common in restrictive clauses.

"Whom" is incorrect, as it refers to people in an object position.

"Whose" is possessive and doesn't fit here.

10. The CEO himself reviewed the report, and he found several errors in _____.

- a) it
- b) them
- c) they
- d) its

Answer: a) it

Explanation: "It" is the correct pronoun, referring to the singular noun "report."

"Them" refers to plural nouns and is incorrect.

"They" is a subject pronoun and doesn't fit as an object.

"Its" is possessive, and not appropriate for referring back to a noun.

11. Sarah and _____ went to the market, but only she bought something.

- a) I
- b) me
- c) mine
- d) myself

Answer: a) I

Explanation:

"I" is the correct subject pronoun, as it is part of the subject of the sentence "Sarah and I."

"Me" is an object pronoun, inappropriate here.

"Mine" is possessive and doesn't fit.

"Myself" is reflexive and only used when the subject and object are the same.

12. The neighbours, _____ car was parked in front of our house, were on holiday for the week.

- a) whose
- b) whom
- c) who
- d) which

Answer: a) whose

Explanation:

"Whose" is a possessive pronoun, correctly referring to the car belonging to the neighbours.

"Whom" is an object pronoun and not used in possessive form.

"Who" is a subject pronoun and doesn't show possession.

"Which" refers to things, not people.

13. The teacher gave assignments to all the students, but _____ was the only one who didn't complete it.

- a) she
- b) her
- c) hers

d) he

Answer: a) she

Explanation:

"She" is the correct subject pronoun, referring to the female student who didn't complete the assignment.

"Her" is an object pronoun and doesn't fit here.

"Hers" is a possessive pronoun and is incorrect.

"He" is incorrect because it refers to a male, but the subject here is female.

14. Everyone must submit _____ report by Friday to ensure it is reviewed on time.

a) his

b) their

c) its

d) ours

Answer: b) their

Explanation:

"Their" is the correct gender-neutral pronoun used with "everyone" to avoid gender specification.

"His" is outdated as a default gender pronoun.

"Its" refers to non-human entities.

"Ours" refers to the speaker's collective group, which doesn't fit here.

15. The child _____ I saw in the park yesterday was playing with a ball near the fountain.

a) whom

b) whose

c) who

d) which

Answer: c) who

Explanation:

"Who" is the correct relative pronoun, as it refers to the subject (the child) performing an action.

"Whom" is used for the object of a verb or preposition and doesn't fit here.

"Whose" is possessive, which is not required.

"Which" refers to non-human entities.

ADJECTIVE

1. The presentation was so _____ that all the participants stayed until the very end without getting distracted.

- a) interesting
- b) interested
- c) interest
- d) more interested

Answer: a) interesting

Explanation:

"Interesting" is an adjective used to describe something that holds attention. The presentation is what captures the participants' interest.

"Interested" is used for people, not things.

"Interest" is a noun and cannot modify the noun "presentation."

"More interested" is comparative and would apply to people, not the presentation.

2. The teacher was _____ with her students, allowing them enough time to grasp the concept.

- a) patient
- b) patience
- c) more patient
- d) patiently

Answer: a) patient

Explanation:

"Patient" is the correct adjective to describe the teacher's behaviour.

"Patience" is a noun and cannot modify the teacher.

"More patient" is comparative, and no comparison is being made here.

"Patiently" is an adverb, but the blank requires an adjective.

3. The movie was so _____ that many people left the theatre before it ended.

- a) boring
- b) bored
- c) bore
- d) most boring

Answer: a) boring

Explanation:

"Boring" is used to describe something that causes boredom, in this case, the movie.

"Bored" is how people feel, not how a movie is described.

"Bore" is a verb, not an adjective.

"Most boring" is the superlative form and is not suitable here since there's no comparison.

4. She is the _____ of the two sisters, always excelling in academics and sports.

- a) smarter
- b) smartest
- c) smart
- d) more smart

Answer: a) smarter

Explanation:

"Smarter" is the comparative adjective used when comparing two entities (the two sisters).

"Smartest" is a superlative and used when comparing more than two.

"Smart" is the base form and not comparative.

"More smart" is incorrect, as "smarter" is the standard comparative form.

5. The weather was _____ than I expected for a summer day, with cool breezes and mild temperatures.

- a) cooler

- b) coolest
- c) cool
- d) most cool

Answer: a) cooler

Explanation:

"Cooler" is the comparative form, used here because the sentence compares the current weather to expectations.

"Coolest" is a superlative and would apply to the most extreme case.

"Cool" is not comparative.

"Most cool" is incorrect because "cool" has a standard comparative form, "cooler."

6. This is the _____ book I've ever read; the story is thrilling from start to finish.

- a) best
- b) better
- c) good
- d) most good

Answer: a) best

Explanation:

"Best" is the superlative form of "good" and is used here to indicate that this book is of the highest quality compared to others.

"Better" is comparative, used when comparing two things, not suitable here.

"Good" is the base form and doesn't indicate comparison.

"Most good" is incorrect because "best" is the correct superlative form.

7. His explanation was so _____ that even a child could understand it.

- a) simple
- b) simplest
- c) simpler
- d) simply

Answer: a) simple

Explanation:

"Simple" is the correct adjective to describe the explanation as easy to understand.

"Simplest" is the superlative form, and no comparison is being made.
"Simpler" is the comparative form, but there is no direct comparison in the sentence.
"Simply" is an adverb, which cannot modify the noun "explanation."

8. She is _____ at mathematics than anyone else in her class and always gets top scores.

- a) better
- b) best
- c) good
- d) more good

Answer: a) better

Explanation:

"Better" is the comparative form of "good," used to compare her maths skills with others in the class.

"Best" is a superlative and is used when comparing more than two.

"Good" is the base form and doesn't indicate comparison.

"More good" is incorrect; "better" is the correct comparative form.

9. The _____ road made the journey more difficult, as we had to navigate several obstacles.

- a) rough
- b) rougher
- c) roughest
- d) roughly

Answer: a) rough

Explanation:

"Rough" is the adjective that describes the condition of the road.

"Rougher" is comparative and would require a comparison with another road, which is not present in the sentence.

"Roughest" is a superlative and indicates the most extreme condition.

"Roughly" is an adverb and cannot modify the noun "road."

10. The _____ student in the class was given an award for consistently high performance.

- a) brightest
- b) brighter
- c) bright
- d) most bright

Answer: a) brightest

Explanation:

"Brightest" is the superlative form, used here to indicate the student who performed the best in the class.

"Brighter" is comparative, used when comparing two students.

"Bright" is the base form and doesn't indicate any comparison.

"Most bright" is incorrect because "bright" has a superlative form, "brightest."

11. The professor gave a _____ explanation, making the complex topic much easier to understand.

- a) clear
- b) clearer
- c) clearest
- d) clearly

Answer: a) clear

Explanation:

"Clear" is the correct adjective to describe the explanation.

"Clearer" is comparative, but the sentence doesn't involve a comparison.

"Clearest" is a superlative and would be used if multiple explanations were being compared.

"Clearly" is an adverb and cannot modify the noun "explanation."

12. This is the _____ solution to the problem, as it resolves all issues without creating new ones.

- a) perfect
- b) more perfect

- c) most perfect
- d) perfection

Answer: a) perfect

Explanation:

"Perfect" is the adjective used to describe the solution as ideal.

"More perfect" and "most perfect" are incorrect because "perfect" is an absolute adjective that does not have degrees of comparison.

"Perfection" is a noun, not an adjective.

13. The _____ plan proposed by the manager was accepted by the entire team without any objections.

- a) practical
- b) more practical
- c) most practical
- d) practically

Answer: a) practical

Explanation:

"Practical" is the correct adjective to describe the plan as feasible and useful.

"More practical" and "most practical" are comparative and superlative, respectively, and would be used if comparing multiple plans.

"Practically" is an adverb, which cannot modify the noun "plan."

14. The _____ task on the list was the one that required the least effort and time to complete.

- a) easiest
- b) easier
- c) easy
- d) most easy

Answer: a) easiest

Explanation:

"Easiest" is the superlative form of "easy," used here to describe the task that requires the least effort.

"Easier" is the comparative form and would be used when comparing two tasks.

"Easy" is the base form and doesn't indicate comparison.
"Most easy" is incorrect as "easiest" is the correct superlative form.

15. The manager was _____ when explaining the new policies, ensuring that no one was confused.

- a) thorough
- b) more thorough
- c) thoroughly
- d) thoroughest

Answer: a) thorough

Explanation:

"Thorough" is the adjective used to describe the manager's detailed explanation.

"More thorough" is comparative and would be used if the sentence involved a comparison with another explanation.

"Thoroughly" is an adverb and cannot modify the subject directly.

"Thoroughest" is incorrect because it is not the superlative form (the correct superlative would be "most thorough").

ADVERB

1. The teacher spoke _____ so that all the students could clearly hear her instructions.

- a) slowly
- b) slow
- c) slower
- d) slowest

Answer: a) slowly

Explanation:

"Slowly" is an adverb that modifies the verb "spoke." Adverbs describe how an action is performed.

"Slow" is an adjective, not suitable to modify the verb "spoke."

"Slower" and "slowest" are comparative and superlative forms, respectively, and do not fit the context of the sentence.

2. The dog _____ barked when it saw the stranger approaching the house.

- a) loudly
- b) loud
- c) louder
- d) loudest

Answer: a) loudly

Explanation:

"Loudly" is the correct adverb form, modifying the verb "barked" to describe how the dog barked.

"Loud" is an adjective, inappropriate to modify a verb.

"Louder" and "loudest" are used in comparison, which is not needed in this context.

3. I have _____ finished the project, and now I can submit it before the deadline.

- a) almost
- b) near
- c) nearly
- d) about

Answer: a) almost

Explanation:

"Almost" is the correct adverb to describe something that is very close to completion.

"Near" is an adjective, and "nearly" is not wrong, but "almost" is more commonly used here for emphasis.

"About" is incorrect in this context as it is less precise.

4. She danced so _____ that everyone in the audience was mesmerized by her performance.

- a) beautifully
- b) beautiful
- c) beauty
- d) more beautiful

Answer: a) beautifully

Explanation:

"Beautifully" is the adverb that modifies the verb "danced," describing how she danced.

"Beautiful" is an adjective, which cannot modify a verb.

"Beauty" is a noun and doesn't fit here.

"More beautiful" is a comparative adjective, not an adverb.

5. He will _____ arrive at the station if the traffic doesn't improve soon.

- a) barely
- b) bare
- c) most bare
- d) baring

Answer: a) barely

Explanation:

"Barely" is the correct adverb, meaning "almost not" or "hardly," which fits the context of the sentence.

"Bare" is an adjective meaning uncovered.

"Most bare" is the superlative of the adjective "bare," inappropriate here.

"Baring" is the verb form, meaning "to expose."

6. They have _____ completed the work, but a few small details remain unfinished.

- a) nearly
- b) nearest
- c) almost
- d) next

Answer: c) almost

Explanation:

"Almost" is the adverb meaning "very nearly," which fits the idea of the work being close to completion.

"Nearly" is also correct, but "almost" is preferred here for emphasis.
"Nearest" and "next" are adjectives, not adverbs.

7. The kids were playing _____ in the park when it suddenly started raining.

- a) happily
- b) happy
- c) happier
- d) happiest

Answer: a) happily

Explanation:

"Happily" is the correct adverb that modifies the verb "playing," describing how the kids were playing.

"Happy" is an adjective and cannot modify a verb.

"Happier" and "happiest" are comparative and superlative forms, respectively, and are not appropriate here.

8. He reads _____, which is why he always scores well on tests.

- a) carefully
- b) careful
- c) more careful
- d) most careful

Answer: a) carefully

Explanation:

"Carefully" is the adverb that modifies the verb "reads," explaining how he reads.

"Careful" is an adjective and cannot describe a verb.

"More careful" and "most careful" are comparative and superlative forms, used with adjectives.

9. The wind blew _____ through the open window, scattering papers across the room.

- a) fiercely
- b) fierce
- c) fiercer
- d) most fierce

Answer: a) fiercely

Explanation:

"Fiercely" is an adverb that modifies the verb "blew," explaining how the wind blew.

"Fierce" is an adjective and does not describe the verb correctly.

"Fiercer" and "most fierce" are comparative forms and don't fit the context.

10. She _____ forgot to submit the report, but managed to turn it in just before the deadline.

- a) nearly
- b) near
- c) next
- d) closest

Answer: a) nearly

Explanation:

"Nearly" is the correct adverb meaning "almost," which fits the context of forgetting to submit the report.

"Near" is an adjective, not appropriate here.

"Next" and "closest" are also adjectives and don't describe the action.

11. The artist worked _____ on the painting, adding small details to make it perfect.

- a) meticulously
- b) meticulous
- c) more meticulous
- d) most meticulously

Answer: a) meticulously

Explanation:

"Meticulously" is the correct adverb describing how the artist worked.

"Meticulous" is an adjective and cannot modify a verb.

"More meticulous" and "most meticulously" are comparatives and not required in this context.

12. She walked _____ to avoid slipping on the wet floor.

- a) carefully
- b) careful
- c) most careful
- d) carefullyer

Answer: a) carefully

Explanation:

"Carefully" is the adverb that modifies "walked," explaining how she walked to avoid slipping.

"Careful" is an adjective and doesn't modify a verb.

"Most careful" is a comparative form and is incorrect here.

"Carefullyer" is not a valid word.

13. The train _____ left the station by the time I arrived at the platform.

- a) already
- b) nearly
- c) still
- d) almost

Answer: a) already

Explanation:

"Already" is used here to indicate that the action had happened before the speaker's arrival.

"Nearly" and "almost" suggest that the action was about to happen, but hadn't yet.

"Still" indicates that the action is ongoing, which is not the case here.

14. The CEO _____ addressed the concerns raised by the employees during the meeting.

- a) promptly
- b) prompt
- c) more promptly
- d) promptest

Answer: a) promptly

Explanation:

"Promptly" is the correct adverb describing how the CEO addressed the concerns, indicating that it was done without delay.

"Prompt" is an adjective.

"More promptly" is the comparative form and isn't required here.

"Promptest" is not a valid word.

15. The new employee works _____ than anyone else in the department, often staying late to finish tasks.

- a) harder
- b) hard
- c) hardest
- d) most hard

Answer: a) harder

Explanation:

"Harder" is the comparative adverb form, correctly used to compare the employee's work ethic to others.

"Hard" is the base form but doesn't express comparison.

"Hardest" is the superlative form and would be used for the most extreme comparison.

"Most hard" is incorrect as "hard" doesn't follow this form.

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