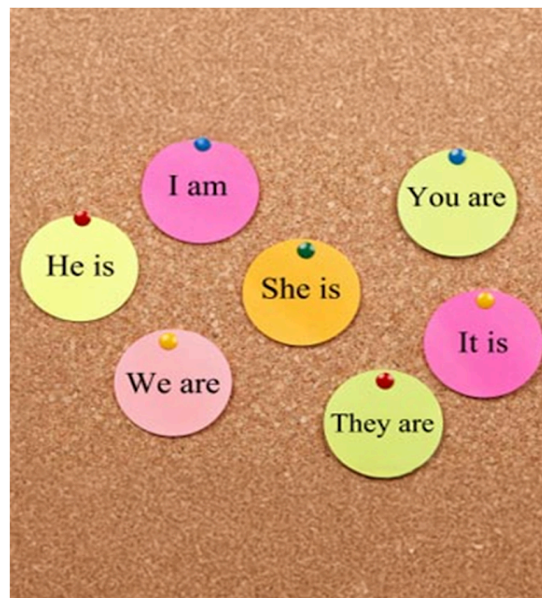


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Error Spotting (II)



Adverb

Any word that describes or alters a verb, adjective, or other adverb is called an adverb. It offers more details regarding how, when, where, how frequently, or to what degree an action is carried out.

Question 1

She/ completed the work / quicker / than I expected.

- (A) She
- (B) completed the work
- (C) quicker
- (D) than I expected

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "quicker" - Incorrect, as "quicker" is an adjective, but an adverb is needed here. The correct adverb form is "more quickly."

Correct Sentence: He completed the work more quickly than I expected.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He" - Correct, as it is the subject of the sentence.
 - (B) "completed the work" - Correct, as it fits with the sentence structure.
 - (D) "than I expected" - Correct, as it completes the comparison.
-

Question 2

She / speaks very / fluent / English in meetings.

- (A) She
- (B) speaks very
- (C) fluent
- (D) English in meetings

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "fluent" – Incorrect, as "fluent" is an adjective, but an adverb is required. The correct form is "fluently."

Correct Sentence: She speaks very fluently in meetings.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She" – Correct, as it is the subject of the sentence.
 - (B) "speaks very" – Correct, as it indicates the manner of speaking.
 - (D) "English in meetings" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 3

The manager / responded / most politely / than everyone else.

- (A) The manager
- (B) responded
- (C) most politely
- (D) than everyone else

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "than everyone else" – Incorrect, as "most" should be replaced with "more" for comparative degree.

Correct Sentence: The manager responded more politely than everyone else.

Additional Information:

(A) "The manager" – Correct, as it is the subject of the sentence.

(B) "responded" – Correct, as it is the main verb.

(C) "most politely" – Correct after changing to "more politely."

Question 4

He / drives / very careful / on slippery roads.

(A) He

(B) drives

(C) very careful

(D) on slippery roads

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "very careful" – Incorrect, as "careful" is an adjective. The adverb "carefully" should be used instead.

Correct Sentence: He drives very carefully on slippery roads.

Additional Information:

(A) "He" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "drives" – Correct, as it is the main verb.

(D) "on slippery roads" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Question 5

They / could hardly / believe / in what they / were seeing.

- (A) They
- (B) could hardly
- (C) believe
- (D) in what they

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "in what they" - Incorrect, as "in" is unnecessary here. It should be "believe what they were seeing."

Correct Sentence: They could hardly believe what they were seeing.

Additional Information:

- (A) "They" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "could hardly" - Correct, as it introduces the adverb.
 - (C) "believe" - Correct, as it fits the sentence.
-

Question 6

She / seldom / goes / out in / the night lately.

- (A) seldom

- (B) goes
- (C) out in
- (D) the night lately

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "the night lately" - Incorrect, as "at night" is the correct phrase.

Correct Sentence: She seldom goes out at night lately.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "seldom" - Correct, as it is the adverb of frequency.
 - (C) "goes" - Correct, as it is the main verb.
-

Question 7

He / speaks too / much softly / for / us to hear him.

- (A) He
- (B) speaks too
- (C) much softly
- (D) us to hear him

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "much softly" - Incorrect, as "much" is redundant with "too." The correct phrase is "too softly."

Correct Sentence: He speaks too softly for us to hear him.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "speaks too" - Correct, as it introduces the degree of softness.
 - (D) "for us to hear him" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 8

The children / were playing / outside / until the rain / began to fall heavy.

- (A) were playing
- (B) outside
- (C) until the rain
- (D) began to fall heavy

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "began to fall heavy" - Incorrect, as "heavy" is an adjective, and the adverb "heavily" is required.

Correct Sentence: The children were playing outside until the rain began to fall heavily.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The children" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "were playing" - Correct, as it indicates the action.
 - (C) "outside" - Correct, as it describes the location.
-

Question 9

I / never have / went / to that place before.

- (A) I
- (B) never have
- (C) went
- (D) to that place before

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "went" - Incorrect, as "gone" is the correct past participle with "have."

Correct Sentence: I have never gone to that place before.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "never have" - Correct, as it introduces the verb phrase.
 - (D) "to that place before" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 10

We / almost drove / three hours / non stop.

- (A) We
- (B) almost drove
- (C) three hours
- (D) non stop

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "non stop" – Incorrect, as "non-stop" should be hyphenated when used as an adverb.

Correct Sentence: We almost drove three hours non-stop.

Additional Information:

(A) "We" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "almost" – Correct, as it is the adverb of degree.

(C) "drove three hours" – Correct, as it fits with the sentence structure.

Question 11

She / treated him / more kindly / as / she did others.

(A) treated him

(B) she did others

(C) more kindly

(D) as

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "as" – Incorrect, as "than" should be used instead of "as" for comparison.

Correct Sentence: She treated him more kindly than she did others.

Additional Information:

(A) "She" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "treated him" – Correct, as it indicates the action.

(C) "more kindly" – Correct, as it shows the degree of treatment.

Question 12

It / rains / more frequent / in summer / than in winter.

- (A) It
- (B) rains
- (C) more frequent
- (D) than in winter

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "more frequent" – Incorrect, as "frequent" is an adjective, and "frequently" is the correct adverb.

Correct Sentence: It rains more frequently in summer than in winter.

Additional Information:

- (A) "It" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "rains" – Correct, as it is the main verb.
 - (D) "in summer than in winter" – Correct, as it completes the comparison.
-

Question 13

The patient / was able / to speak / clear / after the surgery.

- (A) The patient
- (B) was able

- (C) to speak
- (D) clear

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "clear" – Incorrect, as "clearly" should be used as an adverb to describe "speak."

Correct Sentence: The patient was able to speak clearly after the surgery.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The patient" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "was able" – Correct, as it introduces the action.
 - (C) "to speak" – Correct, as it describes the action.
-

Question 14

He / hardly knows / nothing / about the / topic discussed.

- (A) He
- (B) hardly knows
- (C) nothing
- (D) about

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "nothing" – Incorrect, as "hardly" and "nothing" create a double negative. It should be "anything."

Correct Sentence: He hardly knows anything about the topic discussed.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "hardly knows" - Correct, as it introduces the adverb.
 - (D) "about the topic discussed" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 15

She / arrived / lately / to the / meeting.

- (A) to the
- (B) meeting
- (C) lately
- (D) arrived

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "lately" - Incorrect, as "lately" means "recently." The correct word is "late" for showing tardiness.

Correct Sentence: She arrived late to the meeting.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "arrived" - Correct, as it is the main verb.
 - (D) "to the meeting" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Prepositions

Any word that describes or alters a verb, adjective, or other adverb is called an adverb. It offers more details regarding how, when, where, how frequently, or to what degree an action is carried out.

Question 1

The meeting / will be held / in / Monday morning.

- (A) Monday morning
- (B) will be held
- (C) in
- (D) The meeting

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "in" – Incorrect, as "on" should be used instead of "in" when referring to specific days.

Correct Sentence: The meeting will be held on Monday morning.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The meeting" – Correct, as it introduces the subject.
- (B) "will be held" – Correct, as it fits with the sentence structure.
- (D) "Monday morning" – Correct, as it specifies the time.

Question 2

She / is good / in mathematics / but not / in science.

- (A) is good
- (B) but not

(C) in mathematics

(D) in science

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "in mathematics" – Incorrect, as "at" should be used instead of "in" to indicate skill or proficiency.

Correct Sentence: She is good at mathematics but not in science.

Additional Information:

(A) "She" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "is good" – Correct, as it introduces the adjective phrase.

(D) "but not" – Correct, as it connects the contrasting idea.

Question 3

We / waited / for the bus / since / two hours.

(A) for the bus

(B) waited

(C) two hours

(D) since

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "since" – Incorrect, as "for" should be used to indicate a duration.

Correct Sentence: We waited for the bus for two hours.

Additional Information:

(A) "We" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "waited" – Correct, as it is the main verb.

(C) "for the bus" – Correct, as it specifies the object.

Question 4

The manager / was angry / on / his team.

- (A) The manager
- (B) was angry
- (C) on
- (D) his team

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "on" - Incorrect, as "with" should be used to indicate anger directed at someone.

Correct Sentence: The manager was angry with his team.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The manager" - Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "was angry" - Correct, as it introduces the state of the subject.
 - (D) "his team" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 5

The cat / jumped / over / the wall and / ran away.

- (A) the wall and
- (B) ran away
- (C) over
- (D) The cat

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "over" - Incorrect, as "over" implies jumping across a tall object, while "onto" is correct for a surface the cat can stand on.

Correct Sentence: The cat jumped onto the wall and ran away.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The cat" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "jumped" – Correct, as it describes the action.
 - (D) "the wall and" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 6

She / has been working / in this company / from / five years.

- (A) She
- (B) has been working
- (C) in this company
- (D) from

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "from" – Incorrect, as "for" should be used to indicate a duration of time.

Correct Sentence: She has been working in this company for five years.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "has been working" – Correct, as it indicates the verb phrase.
 - (C) "in this company" – Correct, as it specifies the location.
-

Question 7

He / arrived / to the airport / at 6 p.m. / for the flight.

- (A) arrived
- (B) for the flight
- (C) to the airport
- (D) He

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "to the airport" – Incorrect, as "at" should be used to indicate arrival at a specific location.

Correct Sentence: He arrived at the airport at 6 p.m. for the flight.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "arrived" – Correct, as it is the main verb.
 - (D) "at 6 p.m." – Correct, as it specifies the time.
-

Question 8

The park / is located / near to / the shopping mall.

- (A) The park
- (B) is located
- (C) near to
- (D) the shopping mall

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "near to" – Incorrect, as "to" is unnecessary; "near" alone is correct.

Correct Sentence: The park is located near the shopping mall.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The park" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "is located" – Correct, as it introduces the location.
 - (D) "the shopping mall" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 9

She / is married / with / a doctor.

- (A) She
- (B) is married
- (C) with
- (D) a doctor

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "with" - Incorrect, as "to" should be used instead of "with" to indicate marriage.

Correct Sentence: She is married to a doctor.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She" - Correct, as it is the subject.
- (B) "is married" - Correct, as it introduces the state of being married.
- (D) "a doctor" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Question 10

I / am responsible / for overseeing / the project / in my absence.

- (A) the project
- (B) for overseeing
- (C) am responsible
- (D) in my absence

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "in my absence" - Incorrect, as "during my absence" is the correct phrase to indicate time.

Correct Sentence: I am responsible for overseeing the project during my absence.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I" – Correct, as it is the subject.
(B) "am responsible" – Correct, as it indicates the state of being responsible.
(C) "for overseeing" – Correct, as it introduces the action.
-

Question 11

He / depends / in his parents / for / financial support.

- (A) depends
(B) financial support
(C) in his parents
(D) for

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "in his parents" – Incorrect, as "on" should be used instead of "in" to indicate reliance.

Correct Sentence: He depends on his parents for financial support.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He" – Correct, as it is the subject.
(B) "depends" – Correct, as it is the main verb.
(D) "for financial support" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 12

We / had a discussion / about / politics / in last night.

- (A) about
(B) had a discussion
(C) politics
(D) in last night

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "in last night" – Incorrect, as "last night" should not be preceded by a preposition.

Correct Sentence: We had a discussion about politics last night.

Additional Information:

(A) "We" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "had a discussion" – Correct, as it indicates the action.

(C) "about politics" – Correct, as it specifies the topic.

Question 13

He / is senior / than me / in the office.

(A) is senior

(B) in the office

(C) than me

(D) He

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "than me" – Incorrect, as "to" should be used instead of "than" with "senior."

Correct Sentence: He is senior to me in the office.

Additional Information:

(A) "He" – Correct, as it is the subject.

(B) "is senior" – Correct, as it introduces the comparison.

(D) "in the office" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Question 14

The teacher / insisted / to speak / with the parents / of the student.

(A) of the student

(B) with the parents

- (C) to speak
- (D) The teacher

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "to speak" – Incorrect, as "on speaking" is the correct form after "insisted."
Correct Sentence: The teacher insisted on speaking with the parents of the student.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The teacher" – Correct, as it is the subject.
 - (B) "insisted" – Correct, as it introduces the action.
 - (D) "with the parents" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 15

We / are looking forward / for the opportunity / to work with you.

- (A) We
- (B) are looking forward
- (C) for the opportunity
- (D) to work with you

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "for the opportunity" – Incorrect, as "to" should be used instead of "for" with "looking forward."

Correct Sentence: We are looking forward to the opportunity to work with you.

Additional Information:

- (A) "We" – Correct, as it is the subject.
- (B) "are looking forward" – Correct, as it introduces the expectation.
- (D) "to work with you" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences together. It connects disparate sentence components to create a logical and cohesive whole.

Question 1

She didn't like the movie / nor / did she/ enjoy the popcorn.

- (A) She didn't like the movie
- (B) nor
- (C) did she
- (D) enjoy the popcorn

Solution: The correct answer is (B).

Key points:

(B) "nor" - Incorrect, as "nor" is used incorrectly here. The correct conjunction is "neither" when negating both parts of the sentence.

Correct Sentence: She didn't like the movie, neither did she enjoy the popcorn.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She didn't like the movie" - Correct, as it introduces the negation.
 - (C) "did she enjoy" - Correct, as it correctly connects the second clause.
 - (D) "the popcorn" - Correct, as it is the object.
-

Question 2

I went to the park / because / it was raining / and I forgot my umbrella.

- (A) I went to the park
- (B) because
- (C) It was raining
- (D) and I forgot my umbrella

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "and I forgot my umbrella" - Incorrect, as "because" already introduces a reason. A conjunction like "but" or a new sentence should be used.

Correct Sentence: I went to the park because it was raining, but I forgot my umbrella.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I went to the park" - Correct, as it introduces the action.
 - (B) "because" - Correct, as it introduces the reason.
 - (C) "it was raining" - Correct, as it gives the reason for going to the park.
-

Question 3

He neither likes/ to play football / or / basketball.

- (A) He neither likes
- (B) to play football
- (C) or
- (D) basketball

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "or" - Incorrect, as "neither" should be paired with "nor" in negative constructions.

Correct Sentence: He neither likes to play football nor basketball.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He neither likes to play football" - Correct, as it introduces the first negation.
 - (B) "to play football" - Correct, as it is part of the parallel structure.
 - (D) "basketball" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 4

I will call you / as soon as / I will arrive/ at the station.

- (A) I will call you
- (B) as soon as
- (C) I will arrive
- (D) at the station

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "I will arrive" - Incorrect, as "as soon as" should be followed by the present tense, not the future tense.

Correct Sentence: I will call you as soon as I arrive at the station.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I will call you" - Correct, as it is the main action.
 - (B) "as soon as" - Correct, as it introduces the time relationship.
 - (D) "at the station" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 5

She is studying hard / so that / she can pass the exam / and to get a scholarship.

- (A) She is studying hard
- (B) so that
- (C) she can pass the exam
- (D) and to get a scholarship

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "and to get a scholarship" – Incorrect, as "so that" already introduces the purpose, so "and to" is redundant.

Correct Sentence: She is studying hard so that she can pass the exam and get a scholarship.

Additional Information:

(A) "She is studying hard" – Correct, as it introduces the action.

(B) "so that" – Correct, as it introduces the purpose.

(C) "she can pass the exam" – Correct, as it completes the purpose.

Question 6

You should either/ go to the gym / or / staying home.

(A) You should either

(B) go to the gym

(C) staying home

(D) or

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "staying home" – Incorrect, as "staying" should be in its base form "stay" to match the parallel structure.

Correct Sentence: You should either go to the gym or stay home.

Additional Information:

(A) "You should either go" – Correct, as it introduces the first option.

(B) "to the gym" – Correct, as it fits with the sentence structure.

(D) "or stay home" – Correct, as it completes the comparison.

Question 7

The book was /very interesting / but / also informative.

- (A) the book was
- (B) very interesting
- (C) also informative
- (D) but

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "also" - Incorrect, as "but" already introduces a contrast, and "also" is unnecessary here.

Correct Sentence: The book was very interesting but informative.

Additional Information:

- (A) "The book was very interesting" - Correct, as it introduces the main idea.
 - (B) "but" - Correct, as it indicates contrast.
 - (D) "informative" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 8

He likes both ice cream / and / cake / or chocolate.

- (A) cake
- (B) and
- (C) He likes both ice cream
- (D) or chocolate

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "or chocolate" - Incorrect, as "both" should only be followed by "and" for the second item.

Correct Sentence: He likes both ice cream and cake.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He likes both ice cream" – Correct, as it introduces the first item.
 - (B) "and" – Correct, as it connects the two items.
 - (C) "cake" – Correct, as it completes the sentence.
-

Question 9

I didn't attend the party / because / I was feeling sick / so I stayed at home.

- (A) I didn't attend the party
- (B) because
- (C) I was feeling sick
- (D) so I stayed at home

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "so I stayed at home" – Incorrect, as "because" already provides the reason. "So" introduces a result, and the sentence structure should avoid redundancy.

Correct Sentence: I didn't attend the party because I was feeling sick, so I stayed at home.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I didn't attend the party" – Correct, as it introduces the action.
 - (B) "because" – Correct, as it introduces the reason.
 - (C) "I was feeling sick" – Correct, as it specifies the reason.
-

Question 10

She has been/ working all day / and / hardly had any time for rest.

- (A) working all day
- (B) and
- (C) hardly had any time for rest

(D) She has been

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "hardly" - Incorrect, as "hardly" is an adverb of frequency and should be used before the verb "had."

Correct Sentence: She has been working all day and had hardly any time for rest.

Additional Information:

(A) "She has been working all day" - Correct, as it introduces the main action.

(B) "and" - Correct, as it connects the two parts of the sentence.

(D) "had hardly any time for rest" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Question 11

You must either/ complete the assignment / nor / forget to submit it.

(A) complete the assignment

(B) You must either

(C) nor

(D) forget to submit it

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "nor" - Incorrect, as "either" should be paired with "or," not "nor."

Correct Sentence: You must either complete the assignment or forget to submit it.

Additional Information:

(A) "You must either complete" - Correct, as it introduces the options.

(B) "the assignment" - Correct, as it is the object of the sentence.

(D) "forget to submit it" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.

Question 12

He will go to the party / unless / he is / feeling unwell.

- (A) he is
- (B) feeling unwell
- (C) He will go to the party
- (D) unless

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "unless" – Incorrect, as "unless" is used for negative conditions, and "he is feeling unwell" is positive. The correct conjunction is "if."

Correct Sentence: He will go to the party if he is feeling unwell.

Additional Information:

- (A) "He will go to the party" – Correct, as it introduces the main clause.
 - (B) "unless" – Incorrect conjunction.
 - (C) "he is feeling unwell" – Correct, as it provides the condition.
-

Question 13

She is both talented / and / hard working / but not very disciplined.

- (A) She is both talented
- (B) and
- (C) hard working
- (D) but not very disciplined

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "but not very disciplined" – Incorrect, as "but" should be used to show contrast, and "both" already shows the list. It should be "but she is not very disciplined."

Correct Sentence: She is both talented and hard-working, but she is not very disciplined.

Additional Information:

- (A) "She is both talented" – Correct, as it introduces the first quality.
 - (B) "and" – Correct, as it connects the qualities.
 - (C) "hard-working" – Correct, as it completes the parallel structure.
-

Question 14

I wanted to stay at home / because / it was raining / or I would have gone out.

- (A) I wanted to stay at home
- (B) because
- (C) it was raining
- (D) or I would have gone out

Solution: The correct answer is (D).

Key points:

(D) "or I would have gone out" – Incorrect, as "because" already introduces the reason, making "or" redundant.

Correct Sentence: I wanted to stay at home because it was raining, so I would have gone out.

Additional Information:

- (A) "I wanted to stay at home" – Correct, as it introduces the main idea.
 - (B) "because" – Correct, as it introduces the reason.
 - (C) "it was raining" – Correct, as it provides the explanation.
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Question 15

Either you can have coffee / or / you will have tea / for breakfast.

- (A) Either you can have coffee
- (B) or

(C) you will have tea

(D) for breakfast

Solution: The correct answer is (C).

Key points:

(C) "you will have tea" - Incorrect, as "either" should be paired with "or" to show two options, and it should not repeat the subject.

Correct Sentence: Either you can have coffee or tea for breakfast.

Additional Information:

(A) "Either you can have coffee" - Correct, as it introduces the first option.

(B) "or" - Correct, as it connects the two options.

(D) "for breakfast" - Correct, as it completes the sentence.

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