

2.

ADJECTIVE

ADJECTIVE LEVEL - 01

1. The wedding gown (a)/ looked decently (b)/ despite being (c)/ studded with jewels.(d)
2. The recently hike (a)/ in the price of petroleum products (b)/ will hit (c)/ household budgets severely.(d)
3. None can (a)/ believe that (b)/ Ramesh is happier (c)/ than grieved to know it.(d)
4. If he wants (a)/ farther information, (b)/send him (c)/ to me.(d)
5. Your comment (a)/ on this issue (b)/ is more right (c)/ and I am with you all along the way.(d)
6. Sachin Tendulkar is the humblest (a)/ and prolific (b)/ cricket player in the history of cricket.(c)/ no error (d)
7. It was really surprising (a)/ that the two bosom friends fought (b)/ over such a triviale matter (c)/ and stopped all communications with each other.(d)
8. Ramesh is smarter (a)/ enough to get (b)/ selected for this (c)/ post, without any recommendations.(d)
9. The management is not perturbed about appointing (a)/ someone who is knowledgeable but is more inclined (b)/ towards filling the position with a person (c)/ who will be obsequous and will dance to their tunes.(d)
10. Of the three, women, wine and songs,(a)/ the former (b)/ brought about his ruin.(c)/ no error (d)
11. The Dussehra celebrations (a)/ in Mysore (b)/ this year (c)/ are grandest than in any other part of the state.(d)
12. No less than thousands of spectators are (a)/ waiting for Dhoni to come out (b)/ in the field and play his (c)/ masterful stroke.(d)
13. The weather (a)/ is much (b)/ more warmer (c)/ than it was a few days before.(d)
14. While you are in Agra, (a)/ you must not miss (b)/ seeing the TajMahal, (c)/ because it is a worth seeing monument.(d)
15. Little support from (a)/ your parents would have (b)/ placed you on the top (c)/ of the world for sure.(d)
16. Economists have declared that 2020 graduates (a)/ will face the worse job depression (b)/since the Great Depression (c)/ because of the COVID-19 pandemic.(d)
17. It is well known (a)/ that Mrs. Indira Gandhi (b)/ was the first politician (c)/ of her time.(d)
18. Parul is (a)/ ten years (b)/ elder than (c)/ her sibling.(d)
19. Bharatpur is transforming into (a)/ India's most fastest growing bird sanctuary (b)/ attracting thousands of rare migratory birds (c)/ from Europe and Siberia.(d)
20. Do you earn (a)/ so much to (b)/ make both (c)/ ends meet?(d)
21. This book is (a)/ as good, if (b)/ not better than that book.(c)/ no error (d)
22. He was not able (a)/ to give (b)/ many time (c)/to his research.(d)
23. Hari lost (a)/ a hundred rupees note (b)/ yesterday.(c)/ no error (d)
24. Death is (a)/ more preferable (b)/ to (c)/ dishonor.(d)
25. All these boys (a)/ have come to college (b)/ without few knowledge (c)/ of English.(d)
26. The militants (a)/ entered the palace (b)/ from the utmost gate (c)/ with guns hidden in their clothes.(d)
27. The wedding reception (a)/will be hosted (b)/ in Mumbai (c)/ at a late date.(d)
28. Gold is (a)/ the most (b)/ precious of (c)/ all other metals.(d)
29. According to a recent study, (a)/ drinking green tea thrice a week (b)/ is associated with (c)/ a longest and healthy life.(d)
30. Of the three cities, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata, (a)/ the latter is the (b)/ dirtiest.(c)/ no error (d)
31. You must make (a)/ a choice immediately (b)/ because there is (c)/ few time left.(d)
32. On entering the crowding room (a)/ I could not see one person (b)/ whom I knew.(c)/ no error (d)
33. The invited guests (a)/ preferred orange juice (b)/ than hot coffee (c)/ or chilled grapes.(d)
34. The vacancy was filled (a)/ by a young scholar (b)/ who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art.(c)/ no error (d)
35. The shopkeeper said (a)/ that he would accept (b)/no less than three hundred rupees for the watch.(c)/ No error (d)
36. She is so vivacious (a)/ and expressive that she is a dear girl (b)/ to all of us.(c)/ no error (d)
37. The both (a)/ children go (b)/ to the (c)/ same school.(d)
38. Unless it is accepted to both the parties, an (a)/ arbitrator would be of no (b)/ use to settle this dispute.(c)/ no error (d)

39. He likes to put (a)/ all the garbage (b)/ into a (c)/ black small bag. (d)
40. She has lost (a)/ the watch very (b)/ gifted by (c)/ her boyfriend. (d)
41. I had a hard time (a)/ paying the driver (b)/ as I had (c)/ only hundreds rupee note. (d)
42. When I was walking (a)/ along the bank of the river, (b)/ I saw an asleep man (c)/ in rags and tatters. (d)
43. Don't worry, (a)/ there is less time (b)/ for the train to arrive. (c)/ no error (d)
44. The food tasted deliciously (a)/ and all present in the party (b)/ enjoyed it to their full. (c)/ no error (d)
45. He lost (a)/ all his (b)/ hardly earned money. (c)/ no error (d)
46. Everything will be done (a)/ to bring (b)/ the responsible people to justice. (c)/ no error (d)
47. She ran so fastly (a)/ that I could (b)/ not overtake her. (c)/ no error (d)
48. Even today (a)/ it is incredulous to think (b)/ that men have walked on the moon. (c)/ no error (d)
49. Platinum is (a)/ costlier than (b)/ any metal (c)/ found on earth. (d)
50. A skilful advertiser may be able to create (a)/ practically a monopoly for himself (b)/ not because his product is superior to (c)/ but because he has succeeded in inducing people to believe that it is. (d)
51. Deepak said he would pack (a)/ few things he had (b)/ and vacate the hostel room (c)/ the next day. (d)
52. Although the toys (a)/ are altogether (b)/ in the cupboard (c)/ they are not properly arranged. (d)
53. Scientists have found (a)/ that life was creeping and crawling about the Earth (b)/ 1.5 billion years early than (c)/ previously thought. (d)
54. You should know (a)/ that the blind (b)/ leads a very difficult life. (c)/ no error (d)
55. I will give you (a)/ my notes if you promise (b)/ to return the same by Sunday. (c)/ no error (d)
56. The photograph which (a)/ was taken by Rahul is (b)/ comparatively better than this one. (c)/ no error (d)
57. The stranger stood quietly for few moments.
(a) For the few moments
(b) No improvement
(c) For moments
(d) For a few moments
58. We live in a populated country of 120 million people.
(a) congested (b) dense
(c) populous (d) No substitute
59. This package is ideal for infant teenager who are just getting started with babysitting.
(a) youngest teenagers (b) younger teenagers
(c) young teenagers (d) No substitution
60. Between Raima and Saima, the former is intelligent, while the latter is beautiful.
(a) later is (b) letter is
(c) No substitution (d) later was

61. With tear eyes, she said goodbye to her dear friend.
(a) teary eyes (b) tear up eyes
(c) No substitution (d) tearing eyes
62. The apple tree was loaded of fruit.
(a) No Improvement (b) loaded with
(c) loaded from (d) laden with
63. Select the correct superlative degree of adjective for the given sentence.
The money arrived when I (little) expected it.
(a) The money arrived when I expected it.
(b) The money arrived when I least expected it.
(c) The money arrived when I less expected it.
(d) The money arrived when I little expected it
64. Select the correct superlative degree of comparison for the given sentence.
This is one of the beautiful places in the area.
(a) This is one of the most beautiful places in the area.
(b) This is one of the more beautiful places in the area.
(c) This is one of the beautiful places in the area.
(d) This is a beautiful place in the area.
65. Select the correct degree of comparison for the given sentence.
David looks (old) than he really is.
(a) David looks old than he really is.
(b) David looks older than he really is.
(c) David looks elder than he really is.
(d) David looks elder from he really is.
66. Gel ingredients work well on waved, curled, relax and texture hair in the long run.
(a) relaxed and textured
(b) No substitution required
(c) relaxed and texturing
(d) relaxing and textured
67. It has been my great misfortune to follow a speech more notable for its volume than for any sense.
(a) following a speech most notable
(b) No improvement required
(c) to follow a speech much notable
(d) to have being following a speech more notable
68. This is on far a best ice cream I have ever had.
(a) by far the best
(b) at farthest a good
(c) by far more better
(d) No improvement
69. Robin has less marbles than George.
(a) enough marbles (b) lower marbles
(c) few marbles (d) fewer marbles
70. One must care as for family members as possible.
(a) most for family members
(b) as most for family members
(c) more for family members
(d) as much for family members.

71. This TV channel has a larger viewership from another channel.
 (a) from the other channel
 (b) than any other channel
 (c) No substitution required
 (d) from any other channel
72. This mango tree yields lot of mangoes every year.
 (a) a lot of (b) No improvement
 (c) a lot (d) the lot of
73. You must start your work without some farther delay.
 (a) much far delay (b) any further delay
 (c) any farther delay (d) No improvement
74. There is no need to make changes in many part of this sentence as it is grammatically correct.
 (a) No substitution (b) all
 (c) any (d) that
75. Priya had strong enough to fight all odds and succeed in meeting her goals in life.
 (a) has stronger (b) No substitution
 (c) is strength (d) was strong
76. Children need much of guidance in how to use the internet wisely and efficiently.
 (a) No substitution (b) most
 (c) a lot (d) many
77. You can find several kind of birds in the Mysore Zoo, Pelicans, Flamingos, Hornbills and Egrets.
 (a) several kinds of birds
 (b) several kind of bird
 (c) kind of several birds
 (d) No substitution required
78. "Can you give me so many examples of subordinate clauses?", the teacher asked the class.
 (a) some few examples of
 (b) some more examples of
 (c) some many examples of
 (d) No substitution required
79. Lenovo has launched ThinkPad XI Fold, the world's first foldable laptop which is claimed to be so durable as its other devices.
 (a) to be most durable as
 (b) No improvement
 (c) to be very durable as
 (d) to be as durable as
80. Rahul thinks that this is quite the cheap restaurant.
 (a) so a cheap (b) so the cheap
 (c) No substitution (d) quite a cheap
81. He spends good deal of money on clothing.
 (a) a good deal of (b) the good deal of
 (c) no improvement (d) good dealing of
82. The author is not well known. Little bit people have heard of him.
 (a) no improvement (b) A little bit of people
 (c) A few person (d) Few people
83. My mother looked at Sana and me with her mouth slight openly.
 (a) an openly slight (b) No improvement
 (c) open slight (d) slightly open

84. Water and minerals presented to the soil are absorbed by the roots.
 (a) No improvement (b) presented at the soil
 (c) present in the soil (d) present for the soil
85. Peterkin readjusted his hat and soon was listening to the conversation with as much interest as I was.
 (a) so many interest (b) so much interest
 (c) as many interest (d) No substitution
86. It is much more difficult to judge oneself than to judge others.
 (a) more difficulty (b) much difficult
 (c) much more difficulty (d) No substitution
87. There will be little more pupils in the class next year, but we have enough space.
 (a) few more (b) a few more
 (c) a little more (d) much more
88. India have a many all-rounders to match the talent and dedication of Kapil Dev.
 (a) is having little (b) No substitution
 (c) has much (d) has few
89. Prithvi likes baseball as long as she likes cricket.
 (a) No improvement (b) as much as
 (c) as many as (d) so long as
90. When it started raining, I ran to the nearer house for shelter.
 (a) the nearest house (b) the near house
 (c) a near house (d) no improvement

Answers

- Ans (b)** Use 'decent' instead of 'decently'
Explanation:- kyunki 'looked' yahan linking verb hai aur linking verb ke baad adjective ka use hota hai, aur 'decently' adverb hota hai aur 'decent' adjective.
Note:- 'look' verb ka matlab jab 'dekhnna' hota hai tab yeh verb action verb hoti hai. Jab look verb ka matlab 'dikhaayi padna' hota hai tab yeh linking verb hoti hai.
Eg:- (a) She is looking at me (action verb)
 (b) She looks sad (linking verb)
- Ans (a)** use 'recent' instead of 'recently'
Explanation:- yahan 'hike' noun hai aur noun ke pehle adjective ka use kiya jaata hai 'recently' adverb hota hai aur 'recent' adjective hota hai.
- Ans (c)** Use 'more happy' in place of 'happier'.
Explanation:- jab ek hi person ki do qualities ka aapas mein comparison hota hai, toh comparative degree 'er' wale structure se nahi 'more' wale structure se banayi jaati hai, isliye 'more happy' sahi hoga.
- Ans (b)** use 'further' instead of 'farther'
Explanation:- 'farther' ka use distance ko refer karne ke liye kiya jaata hai jabki 'further' ka use more/addition ko refer karne ke liye kiya jaata hai. Toh additional information ki baat karni hai, isliye 'further' sahi hoga.
- Ans (c)** Remove 'more' before 'right'
Explanation:- kyunki 'right' adjective apne aap mein absolute hota hai, isliye isko qualify karne ke liye koi adverb nahi lagega.
- Ans (b)** Use 'the most prolific' in place of 'prolific'.
Explanation:- Kyunki jab do adjective 'and' conjunction se jode jaate hain toh dono same degree me likhe jaate hai. Kyunki 'the humblest' superlative degree hai, isliye 'prolific' ke sath 'the most' lagake superlative degree mein likhenge.

7. **Ans (c)** use 'trivial' instead of 'triviale'
Explanation:- because the correct word is 'trivial' which means having little value or importance:
Note:- Iss type ke spelling based error waise toh kam aate hain lekin kabhi kabhi aa jaate hain.
8. **Ans (a)** Use 'smart' in place of 'smarter'.
Explanation:- Kyunki yahan Ramesh ka kisi aur se comparison nahi karna hai isliye comparative degree ka use nahi hoga balki positive degree 'smart' ka use hoga. Yahan meaning dena hai Ramesh 'enough smart' hai.
9. **Ans (d)** use 'obsequious' instead of 'obsequous'
Explanation:- because the correct word is 'obsequious' which means too eager to praise or obey someone aur (d) part me 'their' ki jagah par 'its' bhi hoga. Kyunki yeh management ke liye aaya hai.
Note:- Iss type ke spelling based questions exam me kabhi kbhar aa jaate hain.
10. **Ans (b)** Use 'first' in place of 'former'.
Explanation:- Kyunki yahan teen mein se sabse pehle waale ki baat karni hai isliye 'first' ka use hoga 'former' word ka use hum tab karte hain jab do mein se pehle ki baat kehna hota hai
11. **Ans (d)** 'Use 'grander than those' in place of 'Grandest than'.
Explanation:- kyunki 'than' conjunction se pata chal raha hai ki yahan comparative degree lagani hai.
Note:- Yahan Mysore mein ho rahe dussehra celebration ka comparison baaki poore state mein ho rahe dussehra celebration se karna hai, but yahan **superlative Degree** ka use nahi hoga kyunki 'than' bhi laga hai aur 'other' bhi laga hai, aur jaisa ki aapko class mein padhaya gaya hai **comparative Degree** laga kar bhi kisi ek ka comparison ek se zyada cheezon ke sath kiya jaa sakta hai.
12. **Ans (a)** Use 'fewer' in place of 'less'.
Explanation:- Kyunki 'less' little ki comparative degree hai jiska use generally uncountable nouns ke sath hota hai but yha aage likhe 'thousands of spectators' se pata chal raha hai ki yeh countable hai plural hai isliye yahan 'no fewer than' ka use hoga. kyunki 'fewer' comparative degree hain 'few' ki jiska use countable nouns ke sath hota hai.
13. **Ans (c)** remove 'more' before 'warmer'
Explanation:- 'Warmer' se pehle likha gaya 'more' hatana padega kyunki 'warmer' already comparative Degree hai iske sath 'more' laga kar ise aur comparative banane ki zarurat nahi hai. Agar 'intensity' hi badhaani ki baat hai toh uske liye 'much' already laga hua hai. Isliye yahan 'more' ko hatana padega.
14. **Ans (d)** Use 'monument worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing monument'.
Explanation:- Kyunki 'worth + V1 + ing' se jab adjective banate hain to ing wala structure humesha 'worth' ke baad hi lagana hota hai yeh structure aapko yaad hi karna hi.
Eg:- It is a movie worth watching.
 It is a place worth visiting.
15. **Ans (a)** Use 'a little' instead of 'little'
Explanation:- Kyunki 'a little' ka matlab hota hai 'Thoda' aur 'little' ka matlab hota hai 'na ke barabar' aur yahan sentence ka meaning positive hai. Yahan

meaning yeh hai ki parents se mili hui thodi si bhi support tumhe pakka duniya ke top tak pahuncha deti hai. Yahan 'na ke barabar' support wala meaning nahi dena hai, isliye 'a little' sahi hoga.

16. **Ans (b)** use 'worst' instead of 'worse'
Explanation:- kyunki 'worse' comparative degree hoti hai aur yahan superlative degree ki need hai kyunki yahan 2020 ke depression ka comparison 'great depression' se lekar ab tak duniya mein aaye saare depression se karna hai. Isliye yahan 'worst' sahi hoga.
Note:- depression ka matlab hota hai bahut bada recession
17. **Ans (c)** Use 'foremost' in place of 'first'
Explanation:- kyunki 'first' ka matlab hota hai 'sabse pehla' aur foremost ka matlab hota hai 'us time me sabse mashoor' toh yahan sentence ke meaning ke according 'foremost' ka use hoga.
18. **Ans (c)** Use 'elder to' instead of 'elder than'
Explanation:- Zyadatar books mein iss question ka Answer aapko 'elder' ke baad 'to' lagana milega isliye exam me aapko bhi 'elder' ke baad 'to' hi manna padega but agar sahi grammar ki baat karen toh 'elder' word aise linking verb ke baad laga kar Comparison ke liye use nahi hota Elder word sirf noun ke pehle likha jaa sakta hai.
Eg:- She is my elder sister.
 Agar 'pure grammar' ki baat karen toh yahan par sahi Answer hona chahiye tha 'older than' lekin ab saari books mein bhi galat likha hai toh obviously competitive exams galat ko hi sahi manenge. Isliye exams etc. mein aap bhi 'elder to' hi karke aaiyega.
19. **Ans (b)** remove 'most' before 'fastest'
Explanation:- Kyunki 'fastest' apne aap me superlative degree hai aur uske sath 'most' laga kar use aur superlative banane ki zarurat nahi hai, fir bhi agar intensity badhani hi ho toh 'by far the fastest' ya 'much the fastest' ka use kar sakte hain.
20. **Ans (b)** use 'enough' instead of 'so much'
Explanation:- kyunki yahan hum kehna chahte hain ki 'kya aap paryapt paisa kamate hai?' Isliye 'enough' ka use hoga aur 'so' ke sath generally 'that' ka pair banta hai isliye bhi yahan 'so' nahi aa payega.
Eg:- He is so rich that he can buy any car.
21. **Ans (b)** Use 'as good as' in place of 'as good'.
Explanation:- kyunki 'as good as' yahan par ek simile hai jise poori hi likha jayega. Iss sentence ka asli structure yeh hai 'This book is as good as that book is if it is not better than that book is' yahan iska meaning yeh hai ki 'yeh kitaab utni hi achchi hai jitni veh kitaab hai agar usse zyada achchi nahi hai toh' inhi dono books ka do baar comparison hai isliye 'subject + verb' understood ho rhe hain but simile ek conjunction ka kaam karti hai veh poori hi likhi jayegi.
22. **Ans (c)** use 'much' instead of 'many'
Explanation:- kyunki time ek uncountable noun hai iske sath 'many' ka use nahi kiya jaa sakta isliye 'much' ka use hoga.
23. **Ans (b)** Use 'rupee' in place of 'rupees'
Explanation:- kyunki yahan 'hundred rupees' ye phrase 'note' noun ke liye adjective ki tarah se kaam kar rha hai isliye iska plural nahi kiya jayega

24. **Ans (b) Remove 'more'**
Explanation:- kyunki 'preferable' apne aap me hi comparison ko dikhati hai uske sath 'more' laga kar usse comparative karne ki jarurat nahi hai.
25. **Ans (c) Use 'any' instead of 'few'**
Explanation:- kyunki 'knowledge' noun uncountable hota hai aur 'few' countable ke liye lagta hai isliye 'few' toh aa nahi sakta dusri baat yahan par 'little' bhi nahi aa sakta kyunki 'without' laga hone ki wajah se sentence ka meaning already negative ho chuka hai. Yahan par ek neutral word lagana padega jo naa positive ho naa hi negative ho isliye meaning ke according yahan 'any' word ka use kiya jayega
26. **Ans (c) Use 'outermost' in place of 'utmost'.**
Explanation:- 'Outermost' ka matlab hota hai 'sabse bahar wala' aur 'utmost' ka matlab hota hai 'greatest', toh sentence ke according 'outermost' sahi hoga.
Eg:- This is a matter of utmost importance.
27. **Ans (d) use 'later date' instead of 'late date'**
Explanation:- 'late' ki jagah 'later' aayega kyunki 'late' ka use 'der ho jaana' wala meaning ke liye aata hai aur 'later' ka use 'baad waale time' ko refer karne ke liye aata hai. Sentence ka matlab 'wedding reception host hoga baad wali date par', toh 'baad wali date' ki baat ho rahi hai, isliye yahan 'at a later date' sahi hoga.
28. **Ans (d) Remove other.**
Explanation:- kyunki 'superlative degree' ke case me exclude karne ki need nahi hoti. Iska matlab hee hota hai same category mein sabse accha, kyunki 'gold' bhi metal ka hissa hai, isliye yahan 'metal' se pehle 'other' nahi aayega.
29. **Ans (d) 'Longest and healthy' ki jagah par 'longer and healthier'**
Explanation:- jab 'and' conjunction se do adjectives judte hain toh dono same degree me hone chahiye.
Note:- Agar hum yahan 'longer and healthier' likhte toh aur better meaning aata kyunki hume yahan 'green tea naa peene walon' ka comparison 'green tea peene walon' se karna hai, isliye 'longer and heartier' dono comparative degree mein likhna better hai.
30. **Ans (b) Use 'last' in place of 'latter'.**
Explanation:- kyunki do se zyada options mein se last wale ko refer karne ke liye 'last' word ka use hota hai, do mein se baad wale ko refer karne ke liye 'latter' ka use hota hai.
31. **Ans (d) use 'little' instead of 'few'**
Explanation:- kyunki 'few' ka use countable noun ke sath kiya jaata hai aur 'time' ek uncountable noun hai isliye 'little' ka use hoga.
32. **Ans (a) Use 'crowded' in place of 'crowding'**
Explanation:- yeh concept present participle vs past participle ke use par based hain.
Eg:- 'Horrible man' ka matlab 'Darawna aadmi' Or 'Horrible man' ka matlab 'dara hua aadmi'
 'Present participle' jab kisi noun ke liye lagaya jaata hai toh woh noun present participle mein ho rahe kaam ka 'doer' hota hai aur past participle jab kisi noun ke liye lagaya jaata hai toh woh noun past participle mein ho rahe kaam ka receiver hota hai. 'room' 'crowd' hone ka doer nahi hai balki receiver hai, isliye yahan past participle 'crowded' sahi hoga.
33. **Ans (c) use 'to' instead of 'than'**
Explanation:- kyunki 'senior, junior, prefer, preferable, prior, posterior, etc'. ke sath 'to' ka use kiya jaata hai 'than' ka nahi.
34. **Ans (c) Use 'extensive' in place of 'extensible'.**
Explanation:- 'extensible' ka matlab jisse badhaaya aur kheecha jaa sake aur jo extendable ho. Extensive ka

matlab hota hai jo kisi bade area, range yaa comprehensive research ko cover kare. sentence ka matlab hai 'young scholar hai jisse kaafi vast knowledge hai ancient art ki', isliye yahan 'knowledge' ke sath 'extensive' sahi hoga.

35. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- time, value, weight and length ko dikhane wale words jab ek unit ki tarah kaam karte hai toh unhe uncountable ki tarah treat kiya jaata hai.
Eg:- 10 kilometers is a long distance to travel on foot.
 10000 rupees is a very big amount for me.
36. **Ans (b) put 'dear' after 'girl'.**
Explanation:- 'To all of us' yeh phrase 'dear' adjective ko qualify karne ke liye aaya hai isliye sentence mein 'ambiguity' ko hatane ke liye 'dear' adjective ko iske pehle likhna padega. Jisse matlab hoga 'ladki laadli hai hum sabki'.
37. **Ans (a) use 'both the' instead of 'the both'**
Explanation:- kyunki 'all' aur 'both' ye do ese adjective hote hain jinke baad article yaa koi aur possessive adjective etc. ka use kiya jaata hai.
Eg:- All the boys
 Both the boys
 All my friends
 Both my friends
Note:- yeh baat aapko yaad hi karni hai.
38. **Ans (a) Use 'acceptable' in place of 'accepted'.**
Explanation:-
 Accepted - 'Jise accept kar liya gaya ho.'
 Acceptable - 'Jise accept kiya jaa sake.'
 Agar 'it is accepted' ka use karenge toh yeh passive structure ho jayega aur aage 'by+doer' jaise kuch nahi likha isliye meaning ke according aur structure ke according 'it is accepted' galat ho jayega 'it is acceptable' se meaning and grammar dono theek rahenge.
39. **Ans (d) use 'small black bag' instead of 'black small bag'**
Explanation:- kyunki kisi noun ke pehle use kiya jaane wale qualitative adjectives ka order opinion-Size-Age-Shape-Colour-Origin-Material hota hai, isliye 'small black bag' sequence sahi hoga.
40. **Ans (b) Use 'the very watch' in place of 'the watch very'**
Explanation:- 'very' yahan emphatic adjective ki tarah se kaam kar rha hai 'watch' ke liye, isliye iski position 'watch' noun se pehle hogi.
41. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- only hundred rupees note ki jagah inme se koi ek use karenge.
 only one hundred rupee note. (Sirf ek 100 rupees ka note)
 only one hundred rupees (Sirf 100 rupees)
 only hundred rupee notes (Sirf 100-100 rupees wale note)
42. **Ans (c) Use 'I saw a man who was asleep' in place of 'I saw an asleep man'.**
Explanation:- kyunki 'asleep' ek aisa adjective hai jo ki noun se pehle nahi lagaya jaata balki iska use 'predicatively' yaani linking verb ke baad likh kar kiya jaata hai, isliye isse 'man' ke liye adjectival clause 'who was asleep' banake likhenge.
43. **Ans (b) replace 'less' with 'some/enough/a little'**
Explanation:- yahan koi comparison nahi ho raha isliye 'less' ka use nahi hoga. Toh sahi meaning ke liye inme se koi hi word laga sakte hain. some time (thoda time), enough time (Paryapt time), a little time (thoda time)

Note:- yahan 'less' ki jagah 'little' ka use nahi ho sakta kyunki sentence ke shuru mein 'don't worry' likha hai jisse pta chal raha hai ki hum aage positive meaning dena chahte hain. 'little' laga dene se meaning ho jayega ki 'na ke barabar time bacha hai'. 'few' countable noun ke liye aata hai.

44. **Ans (a)** Use 'delicious' in place of 'deliciously'
Explanation:- kyunki 'taste' ek linking verb ki tarah se kaam kar rahi hai isliye uske baad koi adverb nahi balki adjective ka use kiya jayega. 'deliciously' adverb hota hai aur 'delicious' adjective.
45. **Ans (c)** use 'hard' instead of 'hardly'
Explanation:- 'Hardly' (adv)(naa ke barabar)— only just; almost not: 'Hard' (adv) (mehnat se/zor se)— needing or using a lot of physical or mental, toh sahi meaning ke liye 'hard earned money' sahi hoga.
46. **Ans (c)** Use 'people responsible' in place of 'responsible people'.
Explanation:- sentence mein 'responsible' 'people' ke baad aayega kyunki 'noun' ke pehle responsible positive meaning ke liye aata hai aur noun ke baad negative meaning ke liye, 'responsible people' ka matlab 'jimmidar log' aur 'people responsible' ka matlab 'log kisi cheez ke liye jimmidar', sentence mein kehna hai 'log justice ke liye jimmidar' negative meaning dena hai, isliye 'people responsible' sahi hoga.
47. **Ans (a)** use 'fast' instead of 'fastly'
Explanation:- kyunki 'fastly' koi word nahi hota, correct word 'fast' hota hai chahe hume adjective banana ho yaa adverb banana ho word 'fast' hi use kiya jaata hai.
48. **Ans (b)** Use 'incredible' in place of 'incredulous'.
Explanation:- 'incredible' (positive sense) (kuch itna accha yaa bada ho ki yakeen na ho ki ye sahi mein hai):- impossible or very difficult to believe, 'incredulous' (negative sense) (jo kisi cheez par shak kare):-not willing or not able to believe something, toh sentence ke meaning ke according 'incredible' sahi hoga.
49. **Ans (c)** Replace 'Any metal' with 'any other metal'
Explanation:- kyunki jab ek noun ka comparison ek aise group se karna hota hai jiska wo khud ek part hota hai toh usse exclude karna padta hai, isliye yahan 'other' lagakar exclude karna padega.
50. **Ans (c)** Remove 'to' after 'superior'.
Explanation:- kyunki yahan 'to' preposition ke baad koi noun hi available nahi hai isliye yahan 'superior' ke baad 'to' ka use nahi hoga.
51. **Ans (b)** use 'the few' instead of 'few'
Explanation:- yahan meaning yeh hai ki wo apni thodi jitni cheezen hain wo pack karega aur hostel khali kar dega. 'whole quantity' ke liye 'the few', 'positive' meaning ke liye 'a few', naa ke barabar ke liye 'few' ka use karte hai.
Note:- 'he had' se pehle "that" understood hai yahan 'the few things that he had=the few things he had'
52. **Ans (b)** use 'all together' instead of 'altogether'
Explanation:- 'Altogether' ka matlab 'in total' or 'completely'. 'All together' ka matlab 'with each other' (ek sath), toh meaning ke according 'all together' sahi hoga.
53. **Ans (c)** use 'earlier' instead of 'early'
Explanation:- kyunki 'early' positive degree hoti hai aur yahan 'than' se pata chal raha ki comparison karna hai, isliye comparative degree 'earlier' ka use hoga. Iss sentence ka meaning yeh hai ki scientist ne paaya hai ki

life ki utpatti is dharti par jo pehle anuman lagaya gaya tha usse 1.5 billion years pehle hi ho gayi thi.

54. **Ans (c)** replace 'leads' with 'lead'.
Explanation:- 'the blind' ka matlab hai saare blind people, 'the+adjective' common plural noun banata hai isliye inke sath plural verb ka use kiya jaata hai.
55. **Ans (c)** replace 'the same' with 'them'
Explanation:- 'the same' ka use adjective ke roop mein kiya jaata hai par hume yahan pronoun ki zarurat hai jo 'notes' noun ko refer karega and 'to return' infinitive ka object banega.
Eg:- She is the same girl that we met in the restaurant.
56. **Ans (c)** replace 'better' with 'good'
Explanation:- sab books mein ye rule maanke ki 'comparatively' ke sath adjective ki positive degree aati hai iska answer diya jata hai ki 'better' ki jagah 'good' aayega isliye exam mein apko bhi wahi karna padega but according to correct grammar 'comparatively' ko hataya jana chahiye.
57. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- 'few' ka matlab (na ke barabar), 'the few' ka matlab (specific/ particular) and 'a few' ka matlab (kuch). yahan specific yaa negative ka koi hint nahi hai isliye meaning ke according 'a few' best option hai.
58. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- 'populated' (V2 of verb populate) ka matlab kisi area mein jaa kar rehna. 'Populous' (Adjective) :- wo area jahan bahut sare log rahte hai. Yahan country noun ke liye adjective ki requirement hai. Isliye 'populous' adjective aayega.
59. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- Infant - a baby, Teenager - 12 to 19 year age boy or girl, isliye Infant teenager jaisa koi term possible hi nhi hai.
sentence mein teenagers ka kisi aur se inka comparison nahi hai isliye 'younger' and 'youngest' bhi sahi nahi hai. isliye 'young teenagers' ka use hoga.
60. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- latter - 2 cheezo mein se baad wala, later - fir kabhi/ baad mein (time). Yahan meaning ke according 'latter' sahi use hua hai.
61. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- yahan eyes ke liye adjective chahiye. tear up phrasal verb hai jiska matlab (faad dena). tearing - (ing form of verb tear) present participle. tearing eyes ka matlab (fati hui aakhne). teary adjective hota hai jiska matlab (filled with tears), toh meaning ke according sahi option 'teary eyes' hoga.
62. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- Trees pe lage fruits ke liye and person pe emotion burden yaa responsibilities etc ke liye loaded nahi laden ka use hota hai. isliye yahan 'laden with' ka use hoga.
63. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- Yeh adjective ki change of degree ka question hai. yahan little ki superlative degree likhni hai jo ki 'least' hoti hai. Isliye option B sahi hoga.
64. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- yeh adjective ki change of degree ka question hai yahan 'beautiful' ki superlative degree likhni hai jo ki 'most beautiful' hoti hai. Isliye option A sahi hoga.

65. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- yeh adjective ki change of degree ka question hai yahan 'old' ki comparative degree likhni hai jo ki **older** hoti hai. Isliye option B sahi hoga.
Note :- 'elder' siblings ke liye aata hai. Yahan kisi sibling se comparison nhi hai khud se hi hai.
66. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- yahan 'hair' noun ke liye adjective ka use karna hai. or parallelism and meaning ke according saare past participle form mein use hue hai, isliye '**relaxed and textured**' option A sahi hai.
67. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- Iss sentence ka meaning yeh hai ki :- 'yeh meri badkismati thi ki maine ek aise speech suni jo apni length ke liye jada famous thi bajaaye ki koi sense ke liye.
yahan speech ki length and sense ka comparison hai isliye yahan comparative degree sahi lagi hai. Isliye option B 'no substitution' sahi hoga.
68. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- 'I have ever had' - jo aaj tak maine khai hai. Yaani iss ice cream ka comparison aaj tak khai sab ice-cream se hai isliye superlative degree lagegi. or superlative degree ki intensity badhane ke liye '**by far**' ka use hota hai. Isliye '**by far the best**' wala option A sahi hoga.
69. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- 'than' se pata chal raha ki comparison ho raha hai isliye '**enough**' and '**few**' galat honge. '**less**' uncountable ke liye aata hai but marbles countable hai isliye '**fewer**' wala option D sahi hoga.
Note - lower ka use isliye nahi hoga kyunki **lower marbles** = neech marbles (meaning less), 'lower number of marbles' theek ho sakta tha but wo option mein nahi hai.
70. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- Inn dono ke meanings ek hi hai bas structure ka difference hai:-
'One must care for family members as much as possible' = 'One must care as much for family members as possible'
Simile mein positive degree ka hi use hota hai isliye 'much' hi sahi hai 'more and most' nahi.
71. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- Comparative degree '**larger**' ke baad '**than**' ka use hoga aur 'This Tv' channel ko group se exclude karne ke liye '**any other**' ka use hoga. isliye '**than any other channel**' wala option B sahi hoga.
72. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- '**A lot of**' :- quantitative adjective, '**A lot**' - adverb of degree, '**Lot of**' - wrong word, '**The lot of**' - isme 'lot' noun hai. yahan 'mangoes' ke liye quantitative adjective chahiye, isliye 'a lot of' ka use hoga.
73. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- yahan meaning dena hai 'bina koi bhi aur delay ke' isliye 'any further delay' ka use hoga. **any** - koi bhi, **further** - in addition to something.
74. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- Sentence ke last mein dia hai 'as it is grammatically correct' isliye obviously sahi meaning

- yeh hoga ki 'kisi bhi part mein changes karne ki jarurat nahi hai', isliye 'in any part of' sahi hoga.
75. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- Sentence mein meaning ye dena hai ki 'Priya enough strong thi ladne ke liye..'. Kisi person ki koi quality bataane ke liye generally '**Subject + linking verb + Adjective(Subject complement)**' structure ka use hota hai. isliye '**was strong**' ka use hoga.
76. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- '**Much**' ka use quantity show karne generally negative yaa interrogative mein kiya jata hai.
Eg. There was too much traffic today.
Yahan positive mein baat karni hai aur '**of**' preposition bhi ek hint hai ki '**a lot of**' ka use hoga. Isliye 'a lot' option C sahi hoga.
77. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- 'several' ke baad noun plural aata hai. Isliye 'several kinds' wala option A sahi hoga eg. several movies, several times etc. isliye '**several kinds of birds**' ka use hoga.
78. **Ans (b)**
Explanation:- 'Some' ke sath 'many' yaa 'few' ka use nahi hota opposite meaning hone ki wajah se. Sentence ke meaning ke according 'teacher yahan students ko aur examples ke liye puch raha hai', isliye 'some more examples of' option B sahi hoga.
79. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- Simile mein positive degree adjective ka use hota hai aur conjunction chapter ke concept ke according '**so as**' ka use sirf negative meaning ke liye hota hai yahan koi negative meaning nahi chahiye. isliye '**to be as durable as**' simile wala option D sahi hoga.
80. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- 'Such' ki tarah 'quite' ka use bhi emphasis daalne ke liye use hota hai.
Eg. It is quite a small house.
Structure:- quite + a/an + adjective + noun. Sentence mein bhi emphasise karna hai isliye '**quite a cheap**' ka use hoga.
81. **Ans (a)**
Explanation:- 'a lot of' ki tarah 'a good deal of' phrase bhi quantity dikhaane ke liye use kiya jata hai. Baki saare options yahan grammatically sahi nahi hain. Isliye option A sahi hoga.
82. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- '**Little bit of**' and '**a little bit of**' ka use uncountable nouns ke liye hota hai jabki 'people' countable noun hai. Sentence ke shuru mein likha hai ki 'Author well known nahi hai' matlab 'naa ke barabar' log jaante honge, isliye 'few people' wala option D sahi hoga.
83. **Ans (d)**
Explanation:- Yahan '**mouth**' noun ko qualify karna hai isliye '**open**' adjective ka use hoga aur '**open**' adjective ke liye '**slightly**' adverb ka. isliye '**with her mouth slightly open**' ka use hoga.
84. **Ans (c)**
Explanation:- yahan meaning ye dena hai ki 'water and minerals jo soil mein present hote hain.' isliye yahan water and minerals' noun ke liye adjective ki jarurat hai kyunki verb toh 'are absorbed' hai. **Presented** (Past participle) lagane se meaning passive ho jayega:- water and minerals jo soil mein present kiye jate hain. yeh sahi

meaning nahi hai isliye adjective 'present' ka use hoga.
'water and minerals present in the soil' sahi hoga.
Note:- 'present' word ka parts of speech sentence ke according adjective and verb dono ho sakte hain

85. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:- 'Interest' uncountable noun hai isliye iske sath 'many' ka use nahi hoga aur 'so as' ka use conjunction chapter ke concept ke according negative meaning ke liye hota hai. isliye 'as much interest as' sahi use hua hai.

86. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:- yahan adjective ki requirement hai isliye 'difficult' ka use hoga. 'Difficult' adjective ko qualify karne ke liye adverb ki jarurat hai. B option nahi hoga kyunki 'much' adverb comparative degree ke sath use hota hai. 'Much more difficult' sahi use hua hai. Isme 'difficult' adjective ke liye 'more' adverb aayi hai jo usko comparative degree bana rahi hai aur 'much' adverb 'more' ki intensity badhane ke liye aaya hai.

87. **Ans (b)**

Explanation:- 'Pupils' means 'Students' yeh countable noun hai isliye 'little' yaa 'much' ka use nahi hoga. sentence mein aage 'but we have enough space' se pata chal raha hai ki first wale part ka meaning dena hai ki 'kuch aur students honge next year' isliye 'a few more' wala option B sahi hoga.

88. **Ans (d)**

Explanation:- 'a many' sath nahi aa sakte isliye B option nahi hoga. 'Have' ki 'ing' form possession ke case mein use nahi hoti isliye A option nahi hoga. 'Much' adjective uncountable ke liye aata hai isliye C nahi hoga. Isliye grammar aur meaning ke according D option hi sahi hai.

89. **Ans (b)**

Explanation:- 'likes' verb ke comparison ke liye simile mein adverb 'much' ka use hoga isliye 'as much as' sahi hai.

90. **Ans (a)**

Explanation:- Yahan 'house' noun ke liye adjective ki requirement hai. 'Nearer' isliye nahi hoga kyunki 'than' lagake koi aisa noun nahi diya jisse comparison ho. 'near' isliye nahi hoga kyunki 'jab' near ko positive degree adjective ki tarah use karte hain to 'near nahi nearby' word ka use hota hai. isliye meaning and grammar ke according 'the nearest house' hi sahi hai.



ADJECTIVE LEVEL - 02

1. The less mistakes (a)/ you make in your calculations, (b)/ the more accurate your results will be. (c)/ No error (d)
2. The manager asked for (a)/ farther details (b)/ about the new marketing strategy (c)/ before approving it. (d)
3. The committee agreed that this design (a)/ was most unique (b)/ among all the innovative entries submitted for the annual architecture competition. (c)/ No error (d)
4. Of the four subjects, English, Mathematics, Science and History, (a)/ the latter (b)/ was the most difficult one for me. (c)/ No error (d)
5. No less than twenty buses (a)/ were lined up outside the stadium (b)/ to carry the players and the officials (c)/ back to their hotels. (d)
6. The museum is (a)/ a worth visiting place (b)/ for those who are interested (c)/ in ancient sculptures. (d)
7. Hard work, consistent practice, and (a)/ little guidance from (b)/ the mentor, especially in handling difficult situations, can (c)/ lead to great success in any field. (d)
8. Her performance was (a)/ as exciting, if (b)/ not more than her previous one. (c)/ No error (d)
9. This solution (a)/ is superior than the previous one (b)/ if we consider not only speed (c)/ but also cost-effectiveness and long-term sustainability. (d)
10. He wore (a)/ the dress very designed by (b)/ his talented elder sister (c)/ for the annual school function. (d)
11. Late at night, (a)/ the firefighters found an ablaze house (b)/ in the middle of the street (c)/ with flames everywhere. (d)
12. The needy (a)/ is often overlooked (b)/ by society, even though they contribute in countless ways to the community. (c)/ no error (d)
13. Find the part of the given sentence that has an error in it.
(a) This article says that Tamarind tastes
(b) more sourly than any other fruit
(c) in the whole world, but it is commonly
(d) used in making various Indian dishes
14. Driving on the right(a)/ is counterintuitively to the man(b)/ who has spent most(c)/ of the time driving in India(d) .
15. She executed the shot known(a)/ throughout the cricket world(b) /for its complexity as good as(c)/ Dhoni did in 2009(d).
16. Of the three runners who(a)/ participated in one of the biggest (b)/ marathons, he was fast(c) /No error(d).
17. Ancient India had(a) /many people responsible(b)/ who carried out their responsibilities(c)/ through thick and thin(d).

18. In a world where promises(a)/ are often made but not(b) /fulfilled, we should try to(c)/ be a true man to his word (d).
19. This newly launched book contains questions(a)/ relevant to the exam but(b) /the three last have never(c)/ been seen before(d).
20. The new employee whom you can see (a) /standing with our boss (b)/ is a fat big liar(c)/No error(d).
21. The new guidelines regarding the(a)/ delegation of financial power(b)/ to the head of offices have (c)/not yet been implanted despite repeating notices(d).
22. Do you know that unlike the Lizard, the(a)/ rat's tail can't grow back(b)/ after it has been cut intentionally or unintentionally (c)/No error (d).
23. As per this new notice, every of the employees(a)/ who came late at the boss (b)/ last meeting will(c)/ be fined/(d).
24. I hope you know that since he is very fastidious(a)/ about almost everything, a little people(b)/ are happy with him (c)/No error (d)
25. Since he has joined the company(a)/ recently, he doesn't (b)/have some experience(c)/ regarding this task(d).
26. The NGO whose services (a)/were benefitting the(b)/ society was suddenly(c)/ closed down by the autocratic government(d).
27. It is the most (a)/eternal fact that we reap what (b)/ we sow whether we accept it or not (c)/No error(d).
28. I can guarantee that Madhuri is wittier and wiser (a)/ than any(b)/ other boy in her class (c)/. No error (d)
29. Confidence in one's (a)/abilities is crucial for(b)/ a successful business, as(c)/ it helps in building a strength foundation(d).
30. The smartphones are among(a)/ the more useful(b)/ technologies that (c)/ have been invented till now.(d)
31. I have made it a point to call my teachers on September 5 as a token of mine gratitude.
(a) on September 5 as a token
(b) I have made
(c) of mine gratitude
(d) it a point to call my teachers
32. I think that he sang beautifully but I don't know why the judges were unimpress at the end.
(a) the judges were
(b) unimpress at the end
(c) I think that he sang beautifully
(d) but I don't know why
33. I have three sisters: Meera is the elder and Charu is the youngest.
(a) No error
(b) and Charu is the youngest
(c) I have three sisters:
(d) Meera is the elder

34. We used to keep large plates of fruit on a table nearer this window in the dining room.
(a) We used to (b) nearer this window
(c) on a table (d) large plates of
35. Some people believe that no matter how hardly you may try, success comes to you at its own time.
(a) success comes
(b) Some people believe that no matter
(c) to you at its own time
(d) how hardly you may try
36. Venus, the hottest planet in the solar system, has not enjoyed as much as recent attention as Mars.
(a) system, has not enjoyed
(b) as much as recent attention as Mars.
(c) Venus, the hottest planet in the solar
(d) No error
37. You should not be that (a)/cynical. Mr. Surya has no interior motive (b)/ in offering you support. (c)/ No error (d)
38. I could not believe that (a)/ Ajay got into a fight with those (b)/ thugs. I always thought (c)/that he is smarter than brave. (d)

Sentence improvement

39. You can emphasize either of these four syllables in the poem written by Shakespeare who is also known as the Kalidasa of England.
(a) emphasize any of these
(b) emphasized either of these
(c) emphasize nither for these
(d) No substitution required
40. The Japanese people are known for their commitment toward the nation and praised for their efficiency .
(a) Japanese (b) The Japanese
(c) Japan (d) no improvement
41. The student responded to the question so logically that the audience praised his analytic approach repeatedly despite the time constraints.
(a) analytic approach repeat
(b) analysis approach repeatedly
(c) analytical approach repeatedly
(d) no improvement
42. This shirt which is newly launched in the market cost me five thousand rupee
(a) costs me five thousand rupee
(b) costed me five thousand rupee
(c) cost me five thousands rupees
(d) cost me five thousand rupees
43. Of the two plans submitted by the architect, this is the one much likely to be accepted.
(a) most likely (b) more likely
(c) many likely (d) no improvement
44. Prashant is good from more other players of our school who participated in the All India Cricket Championship League.
(a) good from many other
(b) best than most other
(c) better than most other
(d) no improvement

45. Please tell me if you also think that no bird is more taller than a ostrich.
 (a) no bird is much taller than an ostrich
 (b) no other bird is as tall as an ostrich
 (c) no bird is taller than ostrich
 (d) no improvement
46. A renowned chemist claimed that taking up to 50 times the commendable dose of vitamin-c could treat anything from influenza to cancer.
 (a) commended (b) recommended
 (c) prescribe (d) vouched
47. When I was in Europe last year, I used to roam around in London on alternate days.
 (a) Day after day (b) alternative days
 (c) day by day (d) no improvement
48. The prime minister's speech laid out how important it is to encourage female participate in the economy yet the percentage of female lawmakers in the lower house of the parliament has fallen to 8%.
 (a) female participants (b) female participation
 (c) women participate (d) no improvement
49. He claimed that he was merely an uninterested participant in the negotiation held by senior officers.
 (a) an interested (b) a disinterested
 (c) a uninterested (d) no improvement
50. He has told me that of Rajni and Usha, the later is the most responsible.
 (a) the later is more (b) The latter is more
 (c) The latter is most (d) No substitution
51. 50 Chinese couples were married at a ceremony in Colombo to mark the anniversary of (diplomat relations between the two countries).
 (a) Diplomatic relations among the two countries
 (b) Diplomatic relations between the two countries
 (c) Diplomacy relations between each other
 (d) No improvement
52. The people living in the coastal areas experience a interested phenomenon.
 (a) No Improvement
 (b) the interested phenomenon
 (c) interestingly phenomenon
 (d) an interesting phenomenon
53. Among all the novels I have read in the past year, this one is far the most engaging.
 (a) by far the most engaging
 (b) at farthest the most engaging
 (c) by far more engaging
 (d) No improvement required

Fill in the blanks

54. The branches of the old mango tree were _____ heavy ripe, golden mangoes.
 (a) loaded with
 (b) laden with
 (c) loaded by
 (d) laden by

55. Despite its simple appearance, this grammar book is arguably _____ resource I've encountered.
 (a) most effective
 (b) more effective
 (c) the most effective
 (d) the more effective

Answers

- Ans (a) replace 'less' with 'fewer'**
Explanation:- Sentence mein 'less' ki jagah 'fewer' aayega kyunki 'less' comparative degree hoti hai 'little' ki jiska use uncountable noun ke sath hota hai, lekin 'mistakes' countable noun hai, isliye countable noun ke liye 'few' ke comparative degree 'fewer' ka use sahi hoga.
Additional point - 'the' article ka use generally superlative degree ke sath hota hai, lekin comparative degree ke sath 'the' ka use do case mein hota hai. 1st gradual increase/decrease ke case mein ex. 'the higher you go, the cooler it is, the more you invest, the more you get'. Aur yeh structure question mein bhi follow ho raha hai. 2nd do logon mein se selection ki baat ho, toh comparative ke sath 'the' article ka use hota hai.
- Ans (b) replace 'farther' with 'further'**
Explanation:- 'farther' ki jagah 'further' aayega kyunki 'farther' ka use distance ko refer karne ke liye kiya jaata hai jabki 'further' ka use more/addition ko refer karne ke liye kiya jaata hai. Toh sentence mein more/additional details ki baat karni hai, isliye 'further' sahi hoga.
- Ans (b) remove 'most' before 'unique'**
Explanation:- Sentence mein 'unique' ke pehle 'most' nahi aayega, kuch adjectives jaise 'impossible, eternal, supreme, entire, circular, unique, perfect, excellent etc.' yeh aise adjectives hote hai jo non gradable hote hai matlab inka comparison nahi hota, yeh khud absolute hote hai, aur unhe qualify karne ke liye 'adverb' ki jarurat nahi hoti, isliye yahan 'unique' se pehle 'most' nahi aayega. **Additional point** - part(c) mein 'submitted' koi verb nahi balki 'past participle' (adjective) hai 'innovative entries' ke liye, agar aage adverbial phrase likha ho toh adjective subject ke baad aa sakta hai, sentence mein 'for the annual architecture competition' yeh poora phrase 'submitted' ke liye likha hai.
- Ans (b) replace 'latter' with 'last'**
Explanation:- Sentence mein 'latter' ki jagah 'last' aayega kyunki jab do cheezon ki baat karni ho toh 'former, latter' ka use karte, 'former' pehle ke liye aur 'latter' baad waale ke liye, lekin jab do se jyada cheezein ho toh 'first, last' ka use karte hai, sentence mein four subject hai aur 'aakhiri' subject ke baat karni hai, isliye 'last' sahi hoga. 'last' yaa 'last one' dono likh sakte hai.
- Ans (a) 'no less than' with 'no fewer than'**
Explanation:- Sentence mein 'less' ki jagah 'fewer' aayega kyunki 'less' comparative degree hoti hai 'little' ki jiska use uncountable noun ke sath hota hai, lekin 'twenty buses' countable noun hai, toh countable noun ke liye 'few' adjective ka use hota hai, isliye yahan 'few' ki comparative degree 'fewer' ka use sahi hoga.