

PRACTICE ON ASSERTION-REASONING QUESTION

1. Assertion (A): A phrase does not contain both a subject and a finite verb.

Reason (R): Phrases can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs in a sentence.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, and R is true.

2. Assertion (A): Clauses, unlike phrases, can stand alone as complete sentences if they express a complete thought.

Reason (R): Only independent clauses contain both a subject and a predicate that convey a complete thought.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, and R is true.

3. Assertion (A): A simple sentence can contain compound subjects or compound predicates.

Reason (R): Simple sentences contain only one independent clause and no dependent clauses.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, and R is true.

4. Assertion (A): A compound sentence must include a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon to connect independent clauses.

Reason (R): Coordinating conjunctions allow compound sentences to show the relationship between two equal and independent ideas.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, and R is true

5. Assertion (A): A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

Reason (R): In complex sentences, the dependent clause always follows the independent clause.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, and R is true.