

Class Test : English Grammar

F.M.-20

Duration: 30 minutes

1. Which of the following best defines a direct object?

- A) It describes the subject of the sentence.
- B) It receives the action of the verb.
- C) It connects clauses in a sentence.
- D) It modifies the subject complement

2. In the sentence "She seemed tired," what is the subject complement?

- A) She
- B) Seemed
- C) Tired
- D) None of the above

3. What is the role of an object complement in a sentence?

- A) Modifies the subject.
- B) Describes or renames a direct object.
- C) Joins clauses together.
- D) Describes the verb tense.

4. Which of the following is a finite verb?

- A) To be
- B) Jumped
- C) Eating
- D) Laughing

5. A gerund is a verb form that:

- A) Acts as a verb only.
- B) Acts as a noun.
- C) Modifies an adverb.
- D) Functions as a preposition.

6. Which of the following is an example of a participle?

- A) To run
- B) Jumped
- C) Running
- D) None of the above

7. Identify the subordinating conjunction in the following sentence: "She stayed at home because she was ill."

- A) She
- B) Stayed
- C) Because
- D) Was

8. Which of the following is NOT a coordinating conjunction?

- A) And
- B) But
- C) Although
- D) Or

9. Correlative conjunctions always:

- A) Connect phrases of equal importance.
- B) Appear in pairs to connect balanced words, phrases, or clauses.
- C) Appear only in complex sentences.
- D) Act as single-word conjunctions.

10. Which of the following is an example of a noun phrase?

- A) Running quickly
- B) A group of talented musicians
- C) Under the table
- D) Because it rained

11. An adjective phrase modifies a:

- A) Noun or pronoun
- B) Verb
- C) Conjunction
- D) Clause

12. Assertion (A): A noun clause acts as a noun in a sentence.

Reason (R): Noun clauses can function as subjects, objects, or complements.

- 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, but R is true.

13. Which of the following sentences contains an adjective clause?

- A) She wants to travel abroad.
- B) The book that you gave me is fascinating.
- C) He ran faster than ever before.
- D) I have a gift for you.

14. An adverb clause:

- A) Modifies a noun only.
- B) Begins with a subordinating conjunction.
- C) Always follows the main clause.
- D) Cannot modify a verb.

15. Which of the following is a phrase preposition?

- A) In front of
- B) To run
- C) With love
- D) Quickly

16. Assertion (A): Modals are auxiliary verbs that express mood and modality.

Reason (R): Modals always indicate necessity and obligation.

- 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, but R is true.

17. Identify the participial preposition in the following sentence: "During the meeting, he took notes."

- A) He
- B) During
- C) Meeting
- D) Notes

18. Convert the following compound sentence into a simple sentence: "He was tired, and he went to bed."

- A) He was tired when he went to bed.
- B) Being tired, he went to bed.
- C) He went to bed because he was tired.
- D) While tired, he went to bed.

19. Synthesize the following sentences into a complex sentence: "She worked hard. She passed the exam."

- A) She worked hard and passed the exam.
- B) She worked hard, and so she passed the exam.
- C) Since she worked hard, she passed the exam.
- D) She passed the exam by working hard.

20. Assertion (A): An adverb phrase modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Reason (R): Adverb phrases always begin with a preposition.

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, but R is true.