

1. Identify the underlined part: "I know where he lives."

- A) Adjective Phrase
- B) Noun Clause
- C) Adverbial Phrase
- D) Main Clause

2. Choose the correct form: "By the time you arrived, I ____ my homework."

- A) have finished
- B) am finishing
- C) had finished
- D) was finished

3. Fill in the blank: "He is ____ honorable man who leads ____ unique life."

- A) a, an
- B) an, a
- C) an, an
- D) a, a

4. Choose the appropriate conjunction: "We can go to the park ____ it rains, in which case we stay home."

- A) unless
- B) although
- C) because
- D) until

5. Identify the sentence type: "How wonderful the weather is today!"

- A) Declarative
- B) Imperative
- C) Exclamatory
- D) Interrogative

6. Convert to Passive Voice: "The chef is preparing a delicious meal."

- A) A delicious meal was prepared by the chef.
- B) A delicious meal is being prepared by the chef.
- C) A delicious meal has been prepared by the chef.
- D) A delicious meal is prepared by the chef.

7. Fill in the blank: "The cat jumped ____ the fence and ran ____ the garden."

- A) over, into
- B) on, at
- C) above, through
- D) under, beside

8. Choose the correct verb: "The jury _____ divided in their opinions."

- A) is
- B) was
- C) were
- D) has

9. Choose the correct form: "This is the ____ book I have ever read."

- A) more interesting
- B) most interesting
- C) interestingest
- D) much interesting

10. Which modal expresses a strong obligation? "You ____ follow the traffic rules."

- A) might
- B) can
- C) must
- D) could

11. Change from Affirmative to Negative without changing meaning: "He is always on time."

- A) He is never late.
- B) He is not always on time.
- C) He is never on time.
- D) He is always not late.

12. Choose the set that fits: "If I ____ a bird, I ____ fly to you."

- A) am, will
- B) was, would
- C) were, would
- D) be, might

13. Find the error in the sentence: "One of my friend (A) lives (B) in (C) London (D)."

A) A (friend should be friends)

B) B

C) C

D) D

14. Assertion (A): "Unless you work hard, you will fail." is a complex sentence.

Reasoning (R): It contains one independent clause and one dependent clause joined by a subordinating conjunction.

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.

15. Which of these is a "Phrase"?

A) because she was tired

B) in the middle of the night

C) he ran fast

D) since it was raining

16. Identify the sentence with the correct prepositional use:

A) He has been ill from Monday.

B) He has been ill since Monday.

C) He has been ill for Monday.

D) He has been ill by Monday.

17. Find the error in the following sentence:

"No sooner (A) had the bell (B) rung when (C) the students ran out (D)."

A) A

B) B

C) C (when should be than)

D) D

18. Assertion & Reasoning

Assertion (A): "I will go if you come" is a conditional sentence.

Reasoning (R): The word 'if' is a coordinating conjunction used to join two independent 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, but R is true.

19. Transform "No other metal is as heavy as lead" into the Superlative degree:

A) Lead is heavier than any other metal.

B) Lead is a heavy metal.

C) Lead is the heaviest of all metals.

D) Lead is not as heavy as other metals.

20. Choose the correct verb: "Bread and butter ____ my favorite breakfast."

A) are

B) is

C) were

D) have been

Answer Key & Solutions

1. B (Noun Clause): It acts as the object of the verb "know."
2. C (had finished): Past Perfect is used for an action completed before another past action.
3. B (an, a): "Honorable" starts with a vowel sound (silent h); "Unique" starts with a consonant sound (yoo).
4. A (unless): Indicates a condition.
5. C (Exclamatory): Expresses strong emotion/surprise.
6. B (is being prepared): Present continuous passive requires "is/am/are + being + V3."
7. A (over, into): "Over" indicates movement across the top; "into" indicates movement entering a space.
8. C (were): When a collective noun (jury) is divided in opinion, it takes a plural verb.
9. B (most interesting): Superlative degree for adjectives with more than two syllables.
10. C (must): Used for necessity or strong obligation.
11. A (He is never late): "Never late" is the logical opposite of "always on time."
12. C (were, would): Second conditional for imaginary situations uses "were" for all subjects.
13. A (friend): After "One of my," the noun must be plural ("friends").
14. A: Both are true. The conjunction "unless" creates a dependent clause, making it a complex sentence.
15. B (in the middle of the night): A phrase is a group of words without a subject-verb pairing. All other options contain clauses.
16. B (since Monday): "Since" is used to refer to a specific point in time in the past when an action started.
17. C (when should be than): The correlative conjunction "No sooner" is always followed by "than," not "when."
18. C (A is true, but R is false): The assertion is true, but 'if' is a subordinating conjunction, not a coordinating one.
19. C (Lead is the heaviest of all metals): This is the correct superlative transformation of the "No other... as... as" structure.
20. B (is): When two nouns (bread and butter) represent a single idea or a composite food item, they take a singular verb.