

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

School of Distance Education

III Semester

BA ENGLISH

Core Course

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND USAGE

Multiple Choice Question

- are a set of words which form a class in terms of their similarity of form, function and meaning.
 - Phrase
 - Clause
 - Word class
 - Adverb
- Identify an abstract noun from the words given below.
 - Iron
 - cattle
 - Thomas
 - pain
- The book was lying on the table.
 - Book is a common noun
 - Book is a proper noun
 - Book is a collective noun
 - Book is an abstract noun
- The jury has given its verdict.
 - Jury is a collective noun
 - Jury is a common noun
 - Jury is an abstract noun
 - Jury is a proper noun
- Identify noun in the sentence
It will take all of your energy and will to be able to walk again.
 - Take
 - All
 - Your
 - Energy
- Does wood sink in water? (Which word is a material noun?)
 - sink
 - does
 - water
 - wood

7. Everybody likes _____ birthday presents.
a) Get b) getting c) got d) to getting.
8. Don't forget _____ your homework!
a) Do b) to do c) doing d) did
9. A..... is a verb used in conjunction with main verbs to express shades of time and mood.
a) Modal auxiliary b) Main verb
c) Strong verb d) Non –finite verb
10. My grandmother is eighty-five, but she still read and write without glasses. (Ability)
a) Can b) could c) will d) shall
11. I come with you?
a) Can b) could c) will d) would
12. you help me with the housework, please? (Polite request)
a) Can b) will c) could d) should
13. There was a time when I stay up very late. (Past ability)
a) Can b) could c) would d) should
14. I really like watching old shows. _____ are some of the best things on TV.
(Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun)
a) Those b) That c) This d) These
15. They bought new furniture for _____ house. (Choose the correct possessive pronoun)
a) mine b) their c) ours d) yours
16. I rode my bike, _____ has a headlight, home in the dark.
a) that b) whom c) which d) whose
17. This table is made wood.
a) Of b. by c. for d. in
18. I am worried _____ the exam.
a) In b) about c) on d) Of

19.is the study of the patterns of word forms.
a) Etymology b) Morphology c) Semantics d) Ontology
20. A.....is a minimal grammatical unit in a grammatical system of language.
a) Morpheme b) Phoneme c) Word d) Letter
21. He cut my hair _____ today than last time.
a) more quickly b) more quick c) Quick d) Quicker
22. Terry ____ sleeps in the afternoon. He considers it a waste of time
a) usually b) often c) sometimes d) Never
23. Find the correct form of the word to use in the sentence
He explained the concepts ____ Giving him the prize was the ____ decision.
a) - Correct, correctly b) Correctly, correct
c) Correct, correct- d) Correctly, correctly
24. Select the Correct Statements –
a) The inspector was never more sure of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
b) The inspector was never more surer of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
c) The inspector was never most surer of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
d) The inspector was never most sure of the fact that Rajiv was lying.
25. Find the synonym of the word **fostering**
a) Safeguarding b) Neglecting
c) Ignoring d) Nurturing
26. Choose the correct synonym of the word **banned**
a) Prohibit b) Connect c) Denied d) Avoid
27. Select the antonym of the word **captivity**
a) Independence b) Freedom c) Confined d) Oppress
28. You can _____ words in a dictionary.
a) Look up b) Look c) Look down d) Look after
29. Sorry I'm late. My car _____ petrol.
a) ran out b) ran out of c) ran out on d) ran off

30. Let's _____ that old box. We don't need it.
 a) throw up b) throw in c) throw away d) throw out
31. To play second fiddle (choose the correct meaning of this idiom)
 a) happy, cheerful and healthy
 b) To reduce importance of one's senior
 c) To support the role and view of another person
 d) To do back seat driving
32. To leave someone in a lurch
 a. To come to compromise with someone
 b. Constant source of annoyance to someone
 c. To put someone at ease
 d. To desert someone in his difficulties
33. Un-jumble the following words to form a sentence.
 (A) exploded /(B) a powerful /(C) the station /(D) device /(E) outside
 a. BDAEC b. BAEDC c. CAEBD d. ABDEC
34. Un-jumble the following words to form a sentence.
 (A) free time /(B) with /(C) little /(D) left her /(E) her job
 a. ADEBC b. EDBCA c. ADBCE d. DABCE
35. Arrange the following jumbled words to form a meaningful sentence and select the correct option.
 (A) plays an /(B) upbringing /(C) important /(D) development /(E) role in
 a. DACEB b. EBACD c. BACED d. BDACE
36. Unjumble the following words/phrases to form a coherent sentence.
 (A) by keeping /(B) oblige me /(C) your /(D) to yourself /(E) suspicion
 a. CBAED b. BACED c. CEDBA d. CBEAD
37. dirty – always – floor – Ellie – leaves– the – on – her – socks (choose the correct sentence)
 a. Ellie always leaves her dirty socks on the floor.
 b. Her dirty socks always leaves Ellie on the floor
 c. The floor always leaves Ellie on her socks
 d. Her socks always leaves the dirty floor on

38. how – their task – long – been – doing – have – they? (choose the correct sentence)

- a. How they have been long doing?
- b. How long have they doing the task?
- c. How long have they been doing their task?
- d. How long the task have been doing they the task?

39. Choose the correct sentence:

- a. People America much football very South love in
- b. People America much football very South love in
- c. People America much football very South love in
- d. People in South America love football very much.

40. Change into passive!

George had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license.

- a. Many cars had been repaired by George before he received his mechanic's license.
- b. Before he received his mechanic's license, many cars had been being repaired by George.
- c. Before he was received his mechanic's license, many cars had been repaired by George.
- d. Many cars had been being repaired by George before he was received his mechanic's license.

41. Change into indirect speech;

Raisa: "Could you bring my book tonight?"

- a. She asked me could bring her book that night.
- b. She asked me to bring her book that night.
- c. She had asked me to bring her book that night.
- d. She asked me to bring her book tonight.

42. If you hadn't been late for work, the boss wouldn't have gotten furious.

From that sentence we know the fact that truly happened is ...

- a. He/she is late for work that the boss gets furious on her/him.
- b. He/she is going to late for work that the boss gets furious on her/him.
- c. He/she was late for work that the boss got furious on her/him.
- d. He/she will be late for work that the boss gets furious on her/him.

43. _____ she tried really hard, she lost the race.

- a. Although
- b. Because
- c. Since
- d. as if

44. _____ he didn't know what to say, he said nothing.
a. Because b. Unless c. Though. d. Until
45. _____ as the students had completed their exams, their parents rewarded their efforts by giving them a trip to Paris.
a. In as much b. Due to c. Because d. Yet
46. We will have finished our homework _____ they arrive.
a. by b. by the time c. until d. till
47. They received a high mark on their exam _____ they had studied hard.
a. because b. as soon as c. whereas d. as if
48. _____ she saves a lot, she won't be able to afford that house.
a. Even if b. Although c. Because d. Though
49. _____ he loves music so much, he decided to go to a conservatory.
a. Since b. Though c. When d. Even though
50. _____ he claims that he is innocent, everyone knows he is guilty
a. While b. Now that c. Even though d. Because
51. A _____ consists of a group of words which contains a subject and a verb.
a. Clause b. Recursion c. Movement d. Voice
52. The process of transforming or changing of sentences into different forms without changing the meaning of the sentence is known as _____ of sentences.
a. Conversion b. Transferring c. Transformation d. Changing
53. _____ clauses function on its own to make a meaningful sentence.
a. Dependent b. Independent c. Assertive d. Declarative
54. Any sentence which states a fact or a statement is known as a _____ sentence.
a. Declarative b. Exclamatory c. Imperative d. Interrogative
55. A sentence which expresses a request or a command is called as an _____ sentence.
a. Assertive b. Exclamatory c. Imperative d. Interrogative

56. Sentences that express strong, excited feelings or emotions is known as an exclamatory sentence.
- a. Assertive b. Exclamatory c. Imperative d. Interrogative
57. _____ is a statement that is followed by a mini-question.
- a. Interrogative b. Imperative c. Tag questions d. Lag questions
58. Mini-questions or short questions at the end of a statement are known as _____.
a. Question tags b. Questions marks
c. Punctuation marks d. Mini-question
59. The _____ one uses while pronouncing a tag question could change the meaning of tag questions in spoken language.
- a. Intonation b. Rhythm c. Stress d. Pitch
60. In English, _____ expresses the relationship of the subject to the verb.
- a. Tense b. Voice c. Word d. Preposition
61. _____ refers to reporting someone else's statement in your own words without changing the meaning of the statement.
- a. Indirect Speech b. Direct Speech
c. Active voice d. Present tense
62. Indirect speech is also known as _____.
a. Reported speech b. Direct Speech
c. Active voice d. Changing Speech
63. A _____ sentence is a sentence which consists of only one clause, a single subject and predicate.
- a. Simple b. Complex c. Compound d. Declarative
64. The verb present in the reporting speech is known as the _____.
a. Verb b. Reporting verb c. Reported verb d. Reporting speech
65. If the reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the verb in the reported speech is not changed at all and this verb could be in _____ tense.
- a. Present b. Past c. Future d. Any

66. According to the degree of force used by the speaker, a full stop or a _____ is used at the end of the sentence.
- a. Question mark
 - b. Quotations
 - c. Comma
 - d. Exclamatory mark
67. A _____ sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.
- a. Simple
 - b. Complex
 - c. Compound
 - d. Explanatory
68. What is also called as a sign of interrogation?
- a. Question mark
 - b. Full stop
 - c. Exclamation mark
 - d. Imperative
69. A sentence containing at least two independent clauses is known as a _____ sentence.
- a. Simple
 - b. Complex
 - c. Compound
 - d. Explanatory
70. A _____ sentence does not contain any dependent clauses.
- a. Simple
 - b. Complex
 - c. Compound
 - d. Assertive
71. _____ is a group of two or more words which we usually use together as a set phrase.
- a. Movement
 - b. Recursion
 - c. Collocation
 - d. Lexical
72. _____ collocations are those words that don't match to many other words.
- a. Positive
 - b. Assertive
 - c. Strong
 - d. Weak
73. _____ collocations are those words that have many other options.
- a. Positive
 - b. Assertive
 - c. Strong
 - d. Weak
74. A linguistic element or grammatical structure that can be used repeatedly in a sequence is said to be _____.
- a. Movement
 - b. Recursive
 - c. Passive
 - d. Displacement
75. _____ refers to the way verbs change their form in order to indicate at which time a situation occurs or an event takes place.
- a. Voice
 - b. Tense
 - c. Words
 - d. Aspect

76. If tense tells you when a particular action began, it is _____ that tells us whether an action was continuous, complete or something else.
 a. Voice b. Tense c. Words d. Aspect
77. One of the following is not an aspect in English. Which one is it?
 a. Simple b. Progressive c. Perfect d. Movement
78. _____ tense refers to events that have taken place in the past or an event that occurred continually in the past.
 a. Past b. Present c. Future d. Continuous
79. _____ tense refers to circumstances that exist now, or that have taken place over a period of time which includes the present.
 a. Past b. Present c. Future d. Continuous
80. _____ tense is used to express an action or events that will take place in the future.
 a. Past b. Perfect c. Future d. Continuous
81. A _____ verb is a verb that shows tense, number (singular or plural) or person.
 a. Finite b. Non finite c. Anomalous d. Irregular
82. A verb form which is not affected by number or person is called _____.
 a. Finite b. Non finite c. Anomalous d. Irregular
83. _____ are termed as irregular verbs because they do not form the past tense in the regular manner but instead they make a change in the root vowel.
 a. Finite b. Non finite c. Anomalous d. Irregular
84. Anomalous Finites refers to a group of _____ finites.
 a. 22 b. 23 c. 24 d. 20
85. In English grammar, _____ refers to the grammatical agreement between two words in a sentence.
 a. Movement b. Recursion c. Concord d. Collocation
86. _____ is a part of speech that is used to qualify a noun or a pronoun.
 a. Adverb b. Adjective c. Verb d. Preposition

87. Adjectives change in form in order to show comparison. These different forms of the adjective are known as _____.
- a. Degrees of Comparison
 - b. Transformation of Sentences
 - c. Direct Speech
 - d. Adverb
88. The _____ is used to compare between two items, groups or people.
- a. Comparative
 - b. Positive
 - c. Superlative
 - d. Negative
89. The _____ is used to describe one item, group or a person.
- a. Comparative
 - b. Positive
 - c. Superlative
 - d. Negative
90. The _____ is used to describe three or more items, groups or people.
- a. Comparative
 - b. Positive
 - c. Superlative
 - d. Negative
91. The _____ is the adjective in its simplest form or the adjective itself.
- a. Comparative
 - b. Positive
 - c. Superlative
 - d. Negative
92. _____ is a kind of language proficiency test question and it consists of mixed words or sentences written in a mixed order.
- a. Recursion
 - b. Movement
 - c. Jumbled Sentences
 - d. Mixed Paragraphs
93. _____ is a group of sentences which conveys one main idea and it helps one to organize their thoughts during the process of writing.
- a. Essay
 - b. Paragraph
 - c. Jumbled Sentences
 - d. Proverb
94. The topic sentence in a paragraph is also known as a _____.
- a. Transition sentence
 - b. Closing sentence
 - c. Key sentence
 - d. Supporting sentence
95. _____ expresses a continuous, completed action that had taken place in the past.
- a. Past Perfect
 - b. Past tense
 - c. Past perfect progressive
 - d. Past progressive

96. The closing sentence in a paragraph is also known as a _____.
a. Transition sentence b. Closing sentence
c. Key sentence d. Supporting sentence
97. Once you learn how to write a well structured paragraph, the next thing to be done is editing your _____.
a. Thoughts b. Draft
c. Essay d. Sentences
98. In a subject-verb concord, if the subject of the sentence is plural, the verb also must be _____.
a. Singular b. Plural
c. Concord d. Identified
99. _____ indicates that an action began in the past and is still going on.
a. Simple present b. Present perfect
c. Present perfect progressive d. Present progressive
100. _____ expresses things like universal truths, theories and principles, proverbs/sayings, characteristics, ordinary routine activities and professional activities. Eg: The sun sets in the West.
a. Simple present b. Present perfect
c. Present perfect progressive d. Present progressive

Answer Key

1. c	22.d	43.a	64.b	85.c
2. d	23.b	44.a	65.d	86.b
3. a	24.a	45.a.	66.d	87.a
4. a	25.d	46.b	67.b	88.a
5. d	26.a	47.a	68.a	89.a
6. d	27.b	48.a	69.c	90.c
7. b	28.a	49.a	70.c	91.b
8. b	29.b	50.a	71.c	92.c
9. a	30.c	51.a	72.c	93.b
10.a	31.c	52.c	73.d	94.c
11.a	32.d	53.b	74.b	95.c
12.c	33.a	54.a	75.b	96.a
13.b	34.b	55.c	76.d	97.b
14.a	35.c	56.b	77.d	98.b
15.b	36.b	57.c	78.a	99.c
16.c	37.a	58.a	79.b	100.a
17.a	38.c	59.a	80.c	
18.b	39.d	60.b	81.a	
19.b	40.a	61.a	82.b	
20.a	41.b	62.a	83.c	
21.a	42.c	63.a	84.c	

Prepared by:

Smt. Smitha N & Smt. Nabeela Musthafa
Assistant Professors on contract,
School of Distance Education,
University of Calicut

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