

## CHAPTER

## 11

Sentence  
Improvement

## Exercise

## EXERCISE 6

**Directions (Qs. 1-30):** In each of the following questions you will find a sentence, a part of which is underlined. Compare the underlined part of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b) and (c) given below. Choose the expression which is an improvement on the underlined part. If none of the three expressions improves the sentence, your answer is (d).

- As I am tired, I cannot be able to climb this hill now.
  - can be able
  - will not be able
  - will not be possible
  - No improvement
- I should not spend money for luxuries.
  - on luxuries
  - in luxuries
  - through luxuries
  - No improvement
- The new headmaster affected many changes in the school.
  - injected
  - effected
  - inflicted
  - No improvement
- More than one person was killed in the accident.
  - were killed
  - are killed
  - have been killed
  - No improvement
- The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
  - have been waiting
  - had waited
  - has been waiting
  - No improvement
- He wanted my permission to taking part in sports.
  - to take part in
  - for to take part in
  - for to taking part in
  - No improvement
- We are doing this in the interest of the poors.
  - in the interests of the poors
  - in the interests of the poor
  - for the interests of the poor
  - No improvement
- He reached his destination at night.
  - destination
  - at his destination
  - on his destination
  - No improvement
- One is often pleased with himself.
  - with one's self
  - with themselves
  - with oneself
  - No improvement
- Unless you are not very careful, you will run into debt.
  - are very
  - will be very
  - may be
  - No improvement
- He killed the enemy by his sword.
  - with his sword
  - by sword
  - by a sword
  - No improvement
- The mother could not help but cry at his behaviour.
  - crying
  - cry
  - but crying
  - No improvement
- I am quite hopeful of securing very high marks in the examination.
  - to secure
  - to having secured
  - of having secured
  - No improvement
- This is the least expensive of the two cars.
  - last expensive
  - less expensive
  - lessen expensive
  - No improvement
- He found it difficult to adapt to the changed circumstances.
  - adapt himself to
  - adapt with
  - adapt according to
  - No improvement
- He felt sure of his success, though he was beginning to get worried.
  - his succeed
  - his successes
  - being succeeded
  - No improvement
- We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
  - doubting
  - doubtful
  - doubtless
  - No Improvement

18. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.  
 (a) on (b) about  
 (c) with (d) No improvement
19. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.  
 (a) altering (b) alternative  
 (c) alternation (d) No improvement
20. If I were you, I would do it at once.  
 (a) was (b) am  
 (c) would be (d) No improvement
21. If he had time he will call you.  
 (a) would have (b) would have had  
 (c) has (d) No improvement
22. All but her had made an attempt.  
 (a) All but she (b) All but him  
 (c) All but me (d) No improvement
23. I am used to hard work.  
 (a) work hard (b) work hardly  
 (c) hard working (d) No improvement
24. Twenty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.  
 (a) is not a great distance (b) is no distance  
 (c) aren't a great distance (d) No improvement
25. They were working as usually.  
 (a) usual (b) as usual  
 (c) usually (d) No improvement
26. I am living in Mumbai for the last ten years.  
 (a) had lived (b) have been living  
 (c) lived (d) No improvement
27. This scooter is not as efficient as it used to be; instead it is still a very useful machine.  
 (a) similarly (b) furthermore  
 (c) nevertheless (d) No improvement
28. The teacher as well as his wife were invited.  
 (a) was invited (b) were also invited  
 (c) were being invited (d) No improvement
29. I wish I can help you.  
 (a) may help (b) could have helped  
 (c) could help (d) No improvement
30. My brother is looking forward to meeting his employer tomorrow.  
 (a) to meet (b) for meeting  
 (c) that he may meet (d) No improvement
- (c) Scarcely he was entering  
 (d) No improvement
2. Asking me why was I absent, I was punished by the Headmaster.  
 (a) why was I absent, was I punished by the Headmaster  
 (b) why I was absent, was I punished by the Headmaster  
 (c) why I was absent, the Headmaster punished me  
 (d) No improvement
3. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.  
 (a) did they speak (b) they will speak  
 (c) they had spoken (d) No improvement
4. The building will redecorate during the summer season.  
 (a) will be redecorated (b) will be redecorating  
 (c) will be redecorate (d) No improvement
5. Do not take another step, else your life will face great peril.  
 (a) might be thrown into  
 (b) will be in  
 (c) would be placed in great  
 (d) No improvement
6. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.  
 (a) would (b) might  
 (c) should (d) No improvement
7. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.  
 (a) out (b) in  
 (c) for (d) No improvement
8. The accused refused having murdered anybody.  
 (a) disagreed (b) denied  
 (c) declaimed (d) No improvement
9. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.  
 (a) false or loose (b) fast or loose  
 (c) fast and loose (d) No improvement
10. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.  
 (a) wrong (b) left  
 (c) negative (d) No improvement
11. He is unlikely to come to the party. But if he comes I would talk to him.  
 (a) if he would come (b) if he is to come  
 (c) if he will come (d) No improvement
12. The passengers have formed queue at the booking-counter much before a train arrives.  
 (a) formed (b) have been forming  
 (c) form (d) No improvement
13. You must complete this work up to Sunday.  
 (a) within Sunday (b) by Sunday  
 (c) until Sunday (d) No improvement
14. If it will rain the match will be abandoned.  
 (a) It rains (b) If it would rain  
 (c) If it rained (d) No improvement

### EXERCISE 7

**Directions (Qs. 1-30):** In each of the following questions you will find a sentence, a part of which is underlined. Compare the underlined part of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b) and (c) given below. Choose the expression which is an improvement on the underlined part. If none of the three expressions improves the sentence, your answer is (d).

1. Scarcely he entered the room when the phone rang.  
 (a) Scarcely had he entered  
 (b) Scarcely he had entered

## Sentence Improvement

15. How long do you think Mr. Carnal knew John?  
 (a) will know (b) knows  
 (c) has known (d) No improvement
16. My father has given his ascend for my long tour.  
 (a) accent (b) approve  
 (c) assent (d) No improvement
17. Heavy work has been thrust on me.  
 (a) has been thrust (b) has thrust  
 (c) has thrust down (d) No improvement
18. No sooner had he completed his first novel than he fell seriously ill.  
 (a) he had completed (b) could he completed  
 (c) he completed (d) No improvement
19. There is many a slip between the cup and lip.  
 (a) cup and lip (b) cups and lips  
 (c) the cup and the lip (d) No improvement
20. We can go out whenever we choose to, isn't it?  
 (a) can't we (b) are we not  
 (c) don't we (d) No improvement
21. The practical importance of the role of the industrialist in the establishment of the new order is greater than than the economist and the politician.  
 (a) of the economist and politicians  
 (b) that of the economists and the politicians  
 (c) that of the economist and the politician  
 (d) No improvement
22. It is easy for children than for adults to learn a new language.  
 (a) as easy as children  
 (b) easy for children as  
 (c) easier for children than  
 (d) No improvement
23. I wonder whether he has finished the work still.  
 (a) he has yet finished the work  
 (b) he has finished the work yet  
 (c) he has still finished the work  
 (d) No improvement
24. He does not smoke, nor he drinks.  
 (a) nor he does drink (b) neither he does drink  
 (c) nor does he drink (d) No improvement
25. Each village adopted by the club was provided by electric supply.  
 (a) provided (b) provided with  
 (c) provided for (d) No improvement
26. Any English are known for their practical instincts.  
 (a) Some (b) Many  
 (c) The (d) No improvement
27. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.  
 (a) is (b) become  
 (c) be (d) No improvement
28. Economics today were not what it was a century ago.  
 (a) are (b) was  
 (c) is (d) No improvement
29. Hearing the news of the accident, he broke.  
 (a) broke down (b) broke up  
 (c) broke out (d) No improvement
30. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.  
 (a) on (b) with  
 (c) for (d) No improvement

## EXERCISE 8

**Directions (Qs. 1-29):** *In each of the following questions you will find a sentence, a part of which is underlined. Compare the underlined part of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b) and (c) given below. Choose the expression which is an improvement on the underlined part. If none of the three expressions improves the sentence, your answer is (d).*

- The baby was left in charge of a neighbour.  
 (a) to care of (b) in the charge of  
 (c) to care for (d) No improvement
- Although you examine it carefully, you will notice some faults in it.  
 (a) Unless (b) Despite  
 (c) If (d) No improvement
- I suggest that he study medicine.  
 (a) studied (b) will study  
 (c) studies (d) No improvement
- During my school days, I never had the courage to stand my own feet.  
 (a) by my own (b) on my own  
 (c) for my own (d) No improvement
- The members swore on the constitution to uphold the integrity of the country.  
 (a) by (b) at  
 (c) upon (d) No improvement
- He was too conscientious in the discharge of his duties that he could not serve that exploiter for long.  
 (a) that he would not serve  
 (b) for serving  
 (c) to serve  
 (d) No improvement
- Decide one way or the other; you can't be sitting on the fence forever.  
 (a) be seated on the fence  
 (b) be sitting and fencing  
 (c) sit on the fence  
 (d) No improvement
- Raman wants to dispose off his house.  
 (a) to dispose of (b) the disposal off  
 (c) the disposal off of (d) No improvement
- I regret for using objectionable words against a man so mighty.  
 (a) repent (b) sorry for  
 (c) regret (d) No improvement

10. Ramesh is working in this factory for the past three months.  
 (a) has been working (b) has been worked  
 (c) had worked (d) No improvement
11. The doctor said that there was no cause of anxiety.  
 (a) cause to (b) cause for  
 (c) cause with (d) No improvement
12. Shri Pashupatinath is worth seeing temple in Kathmandu.  
 (a) a temple worth seeing  
 (b) a temple to see its worth  
 (c) one of the worth seeing temples  
 (d) No improvement
13. Education is a strong instrument for moulding the character of the young.  
 (a) potent (b) powerful  
 (c) striking (d) No improvement
14. Newton wanted to know why did the apple fall to the ground.  
 (a) know that why did the apple fall  
 (b) know why the apple fell  
 (c) know that why the apple fell  
 (d) No improvement
15. Your statement that you were thorough ignorant of the consequences cannot be trusted.  
 (a) thoroughly in ignorance  
 (b) thoroughly ignorance  
 (c) thoroughly ignorant  
 (d) No improvement
16. Those men who are false to their friends should be avoided.  
 (a) The men (b) Men  
 (c) Such men (d) No improvement
17. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.  
 (a) both accounts (b) both hands to mouth  
 (c) both ends meet (d) No improvement
18. Young children are not physically capable to carry these loads.  
 (a) have to carry these loads  
 (b) of carrying these loads  
 (c) carry these loads  
 (d) No improvement
19. I enjoyed the ballet by a troupe of Russian dancers.  
 (a) troop (b) trouper  
 (c) trooper (d) No improvement
20. The secretary threatened to resign his post.  
 (a) from his post (b) to his post  
 (c) for his post (d) No improvement
21. The decent from the mountain peak was slow and painful.  
 (a) descent (b) decline  
 (c) decrease (d) No improvement
22. I dislike him interrupting me so rudely.  
 (a) his interrupting (b) he interrupting  
 (c) his interruption of (d) No improvement
23. I gave him the little money I could spare 'then'.  
 (a) little (b) a little  
 (c) some (d) No improvement
24. All criminals' attitudes must be nipped at the bud.  
 (a) nipped on the bud (b) nipped in the bud  
 (c) nipped off the bud (d) No improvement
25. Is there any place for me to sit?  
 (a) space (b) room  
 (c) area (d) No improvement
26. I am waiting for three-quarters of an hour.  
 (a) I am waiting since  
 (b) I have waited since  
 (c) I have been waiting for  
 (d) No improvement
27. This book is the more interesting of the three.  
 (a) the interesting (b) the most interesting  
 (c) most interesting (d) No improvement
28. My old teacher gave many poor students money in spite of he was poor.  
 (a) even though (b) as if  
 (c) however (d) No improvement
29. You should to read the newspapers regularly if you want to be well-informed.  
 (a) ought (b) have to  
 (c) should be (d) No improvement

### EXERCISE 9

**Directions (Qs. 1-30):** *In each of the following questions you will find a sentence, a part of which is underlined. Compare the underlined Part of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b) and (c) given below. Choose the expression which is an Improvement on the underlined part. If none of the three expressions improves the sentence, your answer is (d).*

1. Take care that you are not be cheated.  
 (a) that you will not be cheated  
 (b) you will not be cheated  
 (c) that you are not cheated  
 (d) No improvement
2. I think in my opinion that all those who claim to be honest are not really so.  
 (a) In my opinion (b) It seems to me  
 (c) It is my believing (d) No improvement
3. The demonstration passed off peacefully.  
 (a) passed out (b) passed away  
 (c) passed on (d) No improvement
4. This beautiful shirt which I bought for my birthday costed only ₹ 150.  
 (a) was costed (b) cost  
 (c) was cost (d) No improvement

## Sentence Improvement

5. The child spent two mornings with his parents and on the third he insisted for accompanying his grand mother on her rounds in the city.  
(a) in accompanying (b) on accompanying  
(c) to accompanying (d) No improvement
6. By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.  
(a) when he arrived (b) at which he arrived  
(c) by which he arrive (d) No improvement
7. I never have and probably never will write good letters.  
(a) I never have written  
(b) I never have wrote  
(c) I never have been writing  
(d) No improvement
8. I think his feet are bigger than any boy in town.  
(a) his feet are bigger than many boys in town  
(b) his feet are bigger than no boys in town  
(c) his feet are bigger than those of any other boy in town  
(d) No improvement
9. I haven't hardly studied for this examination.  
(a) Hardly I have studied  
(b) I have hardly studied  
(c) Not hardly I have studied  
(d) No improvement
10. Her sister is a nurse and she intends to be one too.  
(a) this is the profession she intends  
(b) her intention is the same profession  
(c) she intending to be a nurse too  
(d) No improvement
11. He lay on the grass enjoying the sunshine.  
(a) laid (b) lied  
(c) led (d) No improvement
12. Some passengers were flown to Paris on the last trip.  
(a) fled (b) flied  
(c) flew (d) No Improvement
13. Please make it a point to send a letter at my address.  
(a) on my address (b) to my address  
(c) in my address (d) No improvement
14. He asked for a bank loan also he didn't have sufficient resources. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) because (b) even if  
(c) requiring (d) No improvement
15. I went to the shop to buy some stationeries. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) stationery (b) stationary  
(c) stationaries (d) No improvement
16. I have been waiting here for the last two hours. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) from (b) since  
(c) my (d) No improvement
17. The table needs to be painted. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) paint (b) painting  
(c) having paint (d) No improvement
18. It began to rain heavily just when I prepare to go out. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) prepared (b) was preparing  
(c) have prepared (d) No improvement
19. The couple seemed to love one another very much. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) every other (b) each  
(c) each other (d) No improvement
20. It is high time that we did something. [NDA-II 2016]  
(a) had done (b) would do  
(c) have done (d) No improvement
21. Are you more cleverer than us?  
(a) cleverer to us (b) more cleverer to us  
(c) cleverer than we (d) No improvement
22. I am surprised that he dares speak in such a tone to his father.  
(a) he dares to speak (b) he dare to speak  
(c) he dare speak (d) No improvement
23. He found the gold coin as he cleans the floor.  
(a) while he cleans (b) as he had cleaning  
(c) while cleaning (d) No improvement
24. Is your brother yet at the university?  
(a) brother still at (b) brother continue at  
(c) brother till at (d) No improvement
25. He came to the cave uphill as the evening mist rose, and drew a deep breath and looked up the valley.  
(a) across the valley (b) into the valley  
(c) down the valley (d) No improvement
26. He asked for the cup of tea.  
(a) some cup of tea (b) cup of tea  
(c) a cup of tea (d) No improvement
27. Several people saw that the thief snatch her gold chain.  
(a) people have seen (b) people were seeing  
(c) people must see (d) No improvement
28. We shall not wait for anyone who will arrive late.  
(a) who arrives late (b) who arrived late  
(c) who shall arrive (d) No improvement
29. We had a hard time in the war.  
(a) from the war (b) since the war  
(c) during the war (d) No improvement
30. He aimed a blow on me.  
(a) at me (b) to me  
(c) against me (d) No improvement

## EXERCISE 10

**Directions (Qs. 1-28):** In each of the following questions you will find a sentence, a part of which is underlined. Compare the underlined part of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b) and (c) given below. Choose the expression which is an improvement on the underlined part. If none of the three expressions improves the sentence, your answer is (d).

1. Mary met with an accident, she did not just twist her leg, she has broken it.  
(a) had broken it (b) break it  
(c) broke it too (d) No improvement
2. His powerful desire brought about his downfall.  
(a) His intense desire (b) His desire for power  
(c) His fatal desire (d) No improvement

3. The preservation of peace is necessary.  
 (a) maintenance of peace  
 (b) establishment of peace  
 (c) persuasion of peace  
 (d) No improvement
4. The boy which came to see me this morning had come from Agra?  
 (a) when (b) who  
 (c) that (d) No improvement
5. I am afraid you two are at cross-purpose.  
 (a) are on cross purpose (b) are in cross purpose  
 (c) are at cross purposes (d) No improvement
6. If I were a millionaire, I would have helped the poor.  
 [NDA-II 2016]  
 (a) am capable of helping  
 (b) could have helped  
 (c) would help  
 (d) No improvement
7. The training programme was extended for a month.  
 [NDA-II 2016]  
 (a) from (b) until  
 (c) since (d) No improvement
8. The painting which they were looking at was done by my sister.  
 [NDA-II 2016]  
 (a) what (b) that  
 (c) whom (d) No improvement
9. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) carried aloft (b) carried down  
 (c) carried away (d) No improvement
10. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) rose another two feet  
 (b) arisen another two feet  
 (c) would raise another two feet  
 (d) No improvement
11. He waited for her by dinner time. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) at dinner time (b) till dinner time  
 (c) on dinner time (d) No improvement
12. He does not have the last idea of it.  
 (a) little (b) less  
 (c) least (d) No improvement
13. Born of poor, illiterate farm workers, Lincoln rose to become the President of the USA.  
 (a) raised to become (b) arose to become  
 (c) risen to become (d) No improvement
14. Gopal is two years elder than his brother.  
 (a) than own brother (b) to his brother  
 (c) by his brother (d) No improvement
15. The editor regretted that he was unable to make use of the article.  
 (a) was disabled (b) was unable  
 (c) was enabled (d) No improvement
16. He walked softly lest he may wake the baby.  
 (a) he would wake (b) he waked  
 (c) he should wake (d) No improvement
17. I look forward to meet you in Delhi.  
 (a) to meeting you (b) to meet with you  
 (c) at meeting you (d) No improvement
18. I do not know where has he gone.  
 (a) where had he gone (b) where he has gone  
 (c) when has he gone (d) No improvement
19. The teacher taught the students that the moon goes round the earth.  
 (a) the moon went round the earth  
 (b) the moon is going round the earth  
 (c) the moon has gone round the earth  
 (d) No Improvement
20. This is the boy that I talked to you about.  
 (a) who I talked to you about  
 (b) whom I talked to you about  
 (c) which I talked to you about  
 (d) No improvement
21. One can live and work in a town without being aware of the daily march of the sun across the sky without never seeing the moon and stars. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) seldom (b) hardly  
 (c) ever (d) No improvement
22. Applications of those who are graduates will be considered. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) whom are graduates  
 (b) whose are graduates  
 (c) whom are only graduates  
 (d) No improvement
23. It is raining heavily all through this week. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) has rained (b) rains  
 (c) rained (d) No improvement
24. The sparrow took no notice about the bread. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) notice of (b) notice from  
 (c) notice to (d) No improvement
25. As he spoke about his achievements, his high claims amused us. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) big (b) tall  
 (c) long (d) No improvement
26. We ought to stand for what is right. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) stand at (b) stand on  
 (c) stand up (d) No improvement
27. He enjoys to tell stories to children. [NDA-I 2016]  
 (a) how to tell stories (b) telling stories  
 (c) to narrate stories (d) No improvement
28. It is unreasonable to distort the statement of a man simply because he does not agree to your opinions.  
 (a) bend (b) denounce  
 (c) discourage (d) No improvement

## ANSWERS

## Exercise 6

1.	(b)	2.	(a)	3.	(b)	4.	(d)	5.	(a)	6.	(a)	7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)
11.	(a)	12.	(d)	13.	(d)	14.	(b)	15.	(a)	16.	(d)	17.	(b)	18.	(c)	19.	(b)	20.	(d)
21.	(c)	22.	(a)	23.	(a)	24.	(a)	25.	(b)	26.	(b)	27.	(c)	28.	(a)	29.	(c)	30.	(d)

## Exercise 7

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(a)	4.	(a)	5.	(b)	6.	(c)	7.	(c)	8.	(b)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)
11.	(d)	12.	(c)	13.	(b)	14.	(a)	15.	(c)	16.	(c)	17.	(a)	18.	(d)	19.	(a)	20.	(a)
21.	(c)	22.	(c)	23.	(b)	24.	(c)	25.	(b)	26.	(c)	27.	(a)	28.	(c)	29.	(a)	30.	(b)

## Exercise 8

1.	(b)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)	5.	(a)	6.	(c)	7.	(c)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)
11.	(b)	12.	(a)	13.	(a)	14.	(b)	15.	(c)	16.	(d)	17.	(c)	18.	(b)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)
21.	(a)	22.	(a)	23.	(d)	24.	(b)	25.	(b)	26.	(c)	27.	(b)	28.	(a)	29.	(b)		

## Exercise 9

1.	(c)	2.	(a)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)	6.	(d)	7.	(a)	8.	(c)	9.	(b)	10.	(d)
11.	(d)	12.	(d)	13.	(b)	14.	(a)	15.	(a)	16.	(d)	17.	(d)	18.	(a)	19.	(c)	20.	(d)
21.	(c)	22.	(a)	23.	(c)	24.	(a)	25.	(c)	26.	(c)	27.	(a)	28.	(a)	29.	(c)	30.	(a)

## Exercise 10

1.	(c)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(b)	5.	(c)	6.	(c)	7.	(d)	8.	(d)	9.	(c)	10.	(a)
11.	(b)	12.	(c)	13.	(d)	14.	(b)	15.	(b)	16.	(c)	17.	(a)	18.	(b)	19.	(d)	20.	(b)
21.	(c)	22.	(d)	23.	(a)	24.	(a)	25.	(b)	26.	(c)	27.	(b)	28.	(b)				

## Explanations

### EXERCISE 1

- (a) 'Since' always relates the past event to present time. So it should be '*It is a week*' in place of '*It was a week*'.
- (b) The correct expression will be '*came to a halt before*'.
- (d) 'Room' here means 'empty space'. So no improvement is required.
- (a) The noun or pronoun governing the gerund must be in possessive case. So the correct expression is '*my coming so late*'.
- (c) 'Accused' of is used for the crime committed.
- (b) Pronoun following a verb is always in objective case. So the correct expression is '*me to leave*'.
- (c) *Since* is used for point of time in present perfect tense. So the correct expression is '*have known*'.
- (d) No improvement.
- (a) The correct expression is '*whose voice*'.
- (a) This sentence shows that the action is going on for the last six months. So it should be in perfect continuous tense. Therefore use '*has been*' in place of '*is*'.
- (c) 'Investigate' does not take any preposition after it in active voice. So '*investigated the matter*' is the correct expression.
- (a) 1985 is a point of time and the sentence is in perfect tense. So replace '*from*' with '*since*'.
- (c) This sentence shows the continuation of an action since 1980. Therefore, it should be in present perfect continuous tense. Use '*have been living*' in place of '*am living*'.
- (b) This sentence shows subjunctive mood. So use '*were you*' in place of '*was you*'.
- (b) Use '*reach*' in place of '*will reach*' as simple present tense is required here.
- (d) No improvement.
- (d) No improvement.
- (b) For duration *i.e.*, period of time, '*for*' is used in present perfect continuous tense. So use '*for*' in place of '*from*'.
- (c) This is a conditional sentence, based on the structure 'Had + subject + V<sub>3</sub> + .... + would have + ....
- (c) 'into the bargain' is the correct expression which means 'also; as well'.

21. (b) *Set in* is a phrasal verb which means 'to begin and seem likely to continue'.
22. (c) 'Entire' is used to emphasize the whole of something. So use '*all the schools*' in place of the '*entire schools*'.
23. (a) To give evidence, man must '*make a clean breast*' i.e., explain clearly.
24. (b) *By the end of this century* represents future time. So use '*will have discovered*' in place of 'have discovered'.
25. (a) Use '*consists of*' in place of '*is consisted of*'.
26. (d) No improvement.
27. (a) When '*so*' is used as an adverb, it is always followed by '*that*'. So use '*that one of us*' in place of 'and one of us'.
28. (d) Inverted form of verb is used in the sentences beginning with *hardly, scarcely, never* etc. i.e., adverb is followed by verb and then subject. So no improvement is required.
29. (c) In the sense of 'taking rest or putting yourself in a flat position' the past tense of *lie* is 'lay'.
30. (c) Here, 'he' is compared to the other boys of his class. So use 'any other boy' in place 'any boy'.
15. (a) Here, the purpose of shouting is given. i.e., why he was shouting. So use 'shouted to attract attention.'
16. (a) 'Unless' is already a negative word. So it is never followed by 'not'. The correct expression is 'unless you work.'
17. (b) The sentence expresses the sense 'She has grown so old that she cannot do any work' or 'she has grown too old to do any work.'
18. (a) 'Enjoy' is always followed by a gerund. So use 'enjoys deceiving' in place of 'enjoys to deceive'.
19. (c) 'Have' is always followed by III form of verb. So use 'seen' in place of 'saw'.
20. (a) *Once* represents the past time. So 'belongs' should be replaced with 'belonged'.
21. (b) In this sentence, time yesterday is given. So, 'never saw' should be replaced with 'did not see'.
22. (a) Here, comparison is not made in size. So 'bigger' should be replaced with 'better'.
23. (b) When there are two actions of past, the action happening first should be in past perfect tense. So use 'had gone' in place of 'went out.'
24. (c) This sentence is in past tense. So use 'was reading' in place of 'has been reading.'
25. (c) Perfect tense is required here. So use 'have spent' in place of 'are spending'.
26. (a) Use 'for' in place of 'about'. In the sense of searching for 'look for' is used.
27. (b) Use 'by' in place of 'with'.
28. (a) Perfect tense is required here and the sentence is in past. So replace 'was living' with 'had lived'.
29. (d) No improvement.
30. (b) 'Dispense with' is a phrasal verb which means to no longer use someone of something because you no longer want or need them.

### EXERCISE 2

1. (c) Here the action of telling the secret has finished i.e., perfect tense. So use 'to have told' in place of 'to tell'.
2. (b) Pronoun coming after the 'to be' form of verb is always used in nominative case. So use 'If I were he' in place of 'If I were him.'
3. (d) No improvement.
4. (b) 'Swarm' is a collective noun. So it will take a singular verb. Hence, the correct expression is 'has come from'.
5. (a) When two subjects are connected by 'along with', verb is used according to the first subject. Here, the first subject 'teacher' is singular. So use 'was taken' in place of 'were taken.'
6. (a) The correct expression is 'widely-ranged' discussions.
7. (c) Past perfect tense is required here. So, use 'had rescued' in place of 'was rescuing.'
8. (a) Use 'give' in place of 'could grant'.
9. (a) This sentence is showing the completion of an action. So use 'had written' in place of 'wrote'.
10. (d) No improvement.
11. (c) 'With a view to' is always followed by a gerund. So use 'detecting any weapon' in place of 'detect any weapon'.
12. (a) 'Despite' does not take any preposition after it. So use 'in spite of' in place of 'despite of'.
13. (a) Here, inverted form of verb will be used. So, use 'No sooner did he see' in place of 'No sooner he saw.'
14. (c) In past tense 'did' is followed by the first form of verb.
1. (c) 'It is time' is always followed by the past tense of a verb. So use 'learnt' in place of 'is learning'.
2. (b) Here the pressure is to recruit and train the teachers. So use 'to recruit and train' in place of 'for the recruiting and training.'
3. (a) 'With open arms' is an idiom which means to be extremely happy to see someone.
4. (\*) Here duration of time is given i.e., it should be in perfect tense. So replace 'would be waiting' with 'shall have been waiting'.
- (\*) None of the options is correct.
5. (b) *Look to something* is used which means to consider something and think about how to make it better.
6. (a) The sentence is in simple past tense. So, use 'knew' in place of 'were knowing.'
7. (b) Replace 'will come' with 'will have come' because perfect tense is required here.
8. (d) No improvement.

### EXERCISE 3



## Sentence Improvement

9. (c) The action is in progress since 8 AM. So use 'have been playing' in place of 'are playing.'
10. (c) Replace 'down' with 'through' because 'fall through' means to not be completed or not happen.
11. (b) The sentence is in present indefinite tense. So in question tag, verb should be in the same tense. Therefore, replace 'isn't she' with 'doesn't she'.
12. (a) Comparison should be made between similar things. So use 'like those of many other writers' in place of 'like many writers'.
13. (d) No improvement.
14. (a) Inverted form of the verb is required here. So, use 'Never have I' in place of 'Never I have.'
15. (d) No improvement.
16. (d) No improvement.
17. (c) The correct expression is 'Passed each other'.
18. (b) The subject of the sentence is 'The chairman'. It will take singular verb. So replace 'are touring' with 'is touring'.
19. (b) 'Called' never takes the adverb 'as' after it. So the correct expression is 'called the Father of the Nation'.
20. (c) 'Laid' is used for 'to put or place something' while 'lay' is used for 'to stay at rest.' So use 'lay' in place of 'laid'.
21. (a) Use of 'are made' and 'predict' shows that the sentence is in present tense. So use 'Stabilises' in place of 'stabilised'.
22. (b) 'Shook hands with me' is the correct expression.
23. (c) Reason is never followed by 'because'. It is followed by 'that'. So the correct expression is 'why he wrote the letter was that'.
24. (b) 'Follow up' means a continuation or repetition of something that has already been started. So use 'up' in place of 'on'.
25. (b) 'Since' is usually followed by the past indefinite tense. So use 'died' in place of 'had died'.
26. (d) No improvement.
27. (c) Ramesh is compared to all the athletes. So superlative degree should be used here i.e., 'the best' in place of 'the better'.
28. (c) In question tag the verb is used according to the tense of the sentence. So use 'doesn't it' in place of 'isn't it'.
29. (b) Supposing and if cannot come together. So use 'If he is arrested' here.
30. (a) The correct expression is 'have been interested' in place of 'have been interesting.'

## EXERCISE 4

1. (b) 'Tell' always takes an object. 'Say' is used for expressing something in words. So use 'saying' in place of 'telling'.
2. (d) No improvement. 'By dint' of means 'by means of'.
3. (a) 'For ages' represents the continuation of an action. So use 'have been reading' in place of 'have read'.
4. (d) No improvement.
5. (c) The meaning of 'resemble' is 'to have a similar appearance to or qualities in common with (someone/something). It is not used in progressive tenses. Therefore, use 'resembles' in place of 'is resembling'.
6. (c) 'Accustom yourself to something' is used. So use 'accustom yourself to' in place of 'accustomed yourself with'.
7. (a) It is a simple information. So it should be in present indefinite tense. Therefore, the correct expression is 'does not exist.'
8. (d) No improvement.
9. (b) 'Prefer' is always followed by 'to'. So, replace 'rather than' by 'to'.
10. (b) 'To keep something secret' is the appropriate phrase so use 'secret' in place of 'secretly'.
11. (b) 'Thorough' is an adjective while 'thoroughly' is an adverb. So the correct expression is 'to clean thoroughly'.
12. (c) 'Applause' is a noun and refers to 'praise expressed by clapping'. So, the word defining it will be an adjective. 'Thunderous applause' is the correct expression.
13. (b) Enjoy is followed by a gerund or a reflexive pronoun. So the correct expression is 'we enjoyed ourselves very much'.
14. (d) No improvement.
15. (a) In subjunctive mood 'were' is used whatever the noun is. So use 'she were' in place of 'she was'.
16. (b) Here inverted form of verb is required. So the correct expression is 'hardly had I fallen.'
17. (a) 'Make (both) ends meet' is a phrase and means 'to earn just enough money to live on.'
18. (c) The correct expression is 'turn off the fan'.
19. (b) 'Discriminate against' should be used in place of 'discriminate from' because here is the sense of making a distinction against a person belonging to the class of other race or sex rather than on individual merit.
20. (a) Here 'Macbeth' is selected among the works of Shakespeare. So, use 'one of his *greatest* works' in place of 'another of his greatest works.'
21. (a) 'Want' is a verb of emotion and it is not used in Progressive tenses. So the correct expression is 'she wants'.
22. (c) In this sentence completion of an action is shown. So, use 'has finished' in place of 'finished'.
23. (b) 'I wish' represents subjunctive mood. So it should be followed by past tense. Therefore, use 'could' in place of 'can.'
24. (c) 'Since' is followed by past time. So use 'since I saw him' in place of 'since I have seen him'.
25. (b) For possession use 'has' in place of 'is having'.
26. (b) Use 'have told' in place of 'tell'.

27. (c) • Look out – to watch what is happening and be careful.  
 • Look for – somebody/something that you have lost.  
 • Look up – to try to find a particular piece of information by looking in a book.  
 • Look after – to take care of.  
 So use 'look it up' in place of 'look it after.'
28. (c) Replace 'in their home' with 'within their home'.
29. (c) Use 'was running' in place of 'ran'.
30. (c) 'Cut a sorry figure' is the correct expression and it means 'to make a poor impression.'

#### EXERCISE 5

1. (b) *Permission to do something* is used. So the correct expression is 'permission to stay'.
2. (b) Use 'by a sweeping majority' in place of 'by the sweeping majority'.
3. (b) 'exchange my book with yours' is the correct expression.
4. (d) No improvement.
5. (c) Doctors is plural. So 'woman' should be replaced by 'women.'
6. (c) Black will be used to define leather shoes while expensive will be used to define the black leather shoes. So the correct expression is 'expensive black leather shoes.'
7. (c) for him to recognise his faults' is the correct expression.
8. (b) In the context of the sentence 'among themselves' is the correct expression.
9. (a) 'Prior' is not a comparative degree. It is always followed by 'to' in place of 'than'.
10. (b) University begins with a consonant sound. So use 'a' in place of 'the'.
11. (a) 'Recitation' is the action of repeating something aloud from memory while 'recital' is a performance of a programme of music by one person or a small group. So use 'recital' in place of 'recitation'.
12. (b) 'She must try to make him understand' is the correct sentence.
13. (d) No improvement.
14. (a) 'Told' does not take any preposition after it. So use 'us everything he knew' in place of 'to us everything he knew'.
15. (c) 'Unless' is already negative in sense. So it never takes *not* after it. Therefore, replace 'do not work hard' with 'work hard'.
16. (c) Use 'a pair of spectacles' in place of spectacles.
17. (b) 'Avail' is always followed by a reflexive pronoun. So use 'to avail myself' of in place of 'to avail.'
18. (b) Since, 'hardly' is a negative word. So, it should be followed by 'any' in place of 'no.'
19. (d) No improvement.
20. (a) 'Lest' is always followed by 'should'. So use 'he should miss' in place of 'he may miss.'
21. (b) 'Prevent' is always followed by the preposition 'from'. So use 'prevents' in place of 'curbs'.
22. (a) 'That' should not be used after the verb 'like' because neither the sentence is an indirect narration nor 'that' is used here as a relative pronoun.
23. (c) 'Since' is always used for time in perfect continuous tense. So use 'had queued up' in place of 'were queuing up'.
24. (d) This sentence is in subjunctive mood. So no improvement is required here.
25. (b) 'delay' is a noun and 'inordinate' is an adjective while 'inordinately' is an adverb. So use 'the inordinate delay' in place of 'the inordinately delay'.
26. (d) Call on – pay a visit to.  
 Call up – recall  
 Call to – to shout to get someone's attention.  
 Call in – to ask one to come to a particular place.  
 So no improvement is required here.
27. (a) 'No sooner' is followed by 'than'. So replace 'when' by 'than'.
28. (d) No improvement.
29. (b) Use 'nor did I wish' in place of 'not did I wish'.
30. (a) This is a conditional sentence. So use 'Even if she had' in place of 'Even she had.'

#### EXERCISE 6

1. (b) Use 'will not be able' because 'can' is not used with ability i.e., '*can not be able*' is not a correct expression.
2. (a) 'Luxuries' are something expensive that you enjoy but do not really need. So money is spent on *luxuries* not *for* luxuries.
3. (b) 'Affect' means to produce change in somebody/something and 'effect' means 'cause to happen or bring about'. So use *effected* in place of affected.
4. (d) No improvement.
5. (a) Use 'have been waiting' in place of 'have waited' for perfect continuous tense.
6. (a) Infinitive form of verb and gerund are not used together. So use 'to take part in' in place of 'to taking part in'.
7. (b) 'The poor' is used to express the class of poor people. So, 'the poors' should be replaced by 'the poor'.
8. (d) No improvement.
9. (c) Reflexive pronoun of 'one' is 'oneself.' So use 'oneself' in place of 'himself'.
10. (a) 'Unless' never takes 'not' after it because it is already a negative word. Use 'are very' in place of 'are not very'.
11. (a) 'By' is used for person while 'with' is used for agent. So use with his sword' in place of 'by his sword'.
12. (d) No improvement.
13. (d) No improvement.
14. (b) For the comparison between two things 'less' should be used in place of 'least'.

## Sentence Improvement

15. (a) 'Adapt' is always followed by a reflexive pronoun. So use 'adapt himself to' in place of 'adapt to'.
16. (d) No improvement.
17. (b) 'Redoubtable' is eliciting respect or fear, while 'doubtful' means causing doubt or having no certainty. So use 'doubtful' in place of 'redoubtable.'
18. (c) Conversant with something means to know about it and understand it. So use 'with' in place of 'at'.
19. (b) 'Alternative' is related to a choice between two or more possibilities and it is a noun, while 'alternate' is that which alternates with something, and it is an adjective. So use, 'alternative' in place of 'alternate.'
20. (d) No improvement.
21. (c) Use 'has' in place of 'had'. It is a conditional sentence and the principal clause is in future, so present tense will be used in the conditional clause.
22. (a) Nominative case of a pronoun is used after 'but'. So, use 'All but she' in place of 'All but her'.
23. (a) Use 'work hard' in place of 'hard work'.
24. (a) 'Twenty kilometres' is treated here as a unit. So it will take singular verb. Therefore, use '*is not a great distance*' in place of 'are not a great distance.'
25. (b) 'Usually' is an adverb of frequency which is not required here. So use 'as usual'.
26. (b) Use 'have been living' because present perfect tense is required here.
27. (c) 'Instead' is used for a substitute or alternative while 'nevertheless' means inspite of what preceded. So use 'nevertheless' in place of 'instead.'
28. (a) If two subjects are connected by 'as well as', the verb is used according to the first subject. So use 'was invited' as 'teacher' is singular.
29. (c) 'I wish' shows subjunctive mood and the sentence should be in past. So use 'could help' in place of 'can help'.
30. (d) No improvement.
9. (c) 'Play fast and loose' is an idiom which means to act recklessly, irresponsibly, or to treat someone with a lack of respect.
10. (a) 'Wrong side of sixty' should be used in place of 'right side of sixty' for the age above 60.
11. (d) No improvement.
12. (c) Use 'form' in place of 'have formed', because simple present tense is required here.
13. (b) Use 'by Sunday' in place of 'upto Sunday' to show the time before Sunday.
14. (a) When the main clause is in future tense, simple present tense is used in the clause beginning with 'if'.
15. (c) This part of the sentence should be in perfect tense. So use 'has known' in place of 'knew'.
16. (c) Ascent – the process of rising or going upward. Assent – to express agreement or acceptance. Accent – pronunciation. So, use 'assent' in place of 'ascent.'
17. (a) Past participle form of 'thrust' is 'thrust'. So use 'has been thrust' in place of 'has been thrusted'.
18. (d) No improvement.
19. (a) There is many a slip between cup and lip is an idiom.
20. (a) Use 'can't we' in place of 'isn't it'. Because in question tag pronoun and verb are used according to the sentence.
21. (c) Comparison should be made between the similar things. So, use 'that of the economist and the politician'.
22. (c) The sentence expresses the comparison between the adults and the children. So the correct expression is 'easier for children than.'
23. (b) Use 'he has finished the work yet' in place of 'he has finished the work still'.
24. (c) The correct expression is 'nor does he drink.'
25. (b) *Provide somebody with something* is used. So use 'provided with' in place of 'provided by'.
26. (c) Use 'The' in place of 'Any'. *The English* means *The British*.
27. (a) Fifty miles is used as a unit here. So use 'is' in place of 'are'.
28. (c) 'Today' represents present time and singular verb is required here. So, use 'is' in place of 'were'.
29. (a) Use 'broke down' in place of 'broke'. It means to be unable to control your feelings and start crying.
30. (b) Use 'with' in place of 'upon'.

## EXERCISE 7

1. (a) Inverted form of verb is used in the sentences beginning with 'Scarcely'. So use 'Scarcely had he entered' in place of 'Scarcely he entered.'
2. (c) The given sentence is not an interrogative sentence. So 'why' I was absent' will be used in place of 'why was I absent'.
3. (a) Inverted form of verb is required here. So the correct expression will be 'Not a word did they speak.'
4. (a) Use 'will be redecorated' in place of 'will redecorate'.
5. (b) 'Peril' means danger and it always takes 'in' before it, So the correct expression is 'your life will be in great peril.'
6. (c) 'Lest' is always followed by 'should'.
7. (c) Use 'called for' in place of 'called up'.
8. (b) 'Refuse' means to say that you will not do something and 'deny' means to say that something is not true. So use 'denied' in place of 'refused'.
1. (b) 'In the charge of' means under observation. So replace 'in charge of' with 'in the charge of'.
2. (c) *Although* is always followed by 'yet' or a comma (,) and *if* is always followed by 'then' or a comma (,). In the context of the sentence use 'If' in place of 'Although'.
3. (c) Replace 'study' with 'studies'.

## EXERCISE 8

4. (b) 'Stand on your own feet' is an idiom which means to be independent and able to take care of yourself.
5. (a) Use 'by' in place of 'on', because 'swore by' is used to take an oath.
6. (c) 'Too' is always followed by 'to' if it does the work of an adverb. So use 'to serve' in place of 'that he could not serve'.
7. (c) 'Sit on the fence' is an idiom which means to avoid becoming involved in deciding or influencing something.
8. (a) 'Dispose of' is a phrasal verb and its meaning is to get rid of something that you do not want. So use 'to dispose of' in place of 'to dispose off'.
9. (a) 'Regret' means to feel sorry or disappointed while 'repent' means to feel remorse for what one has done. So use 'repent' in place of 'regret for.'
10. (a) Replace 'is working' with 'has been working' for continuation of work for the last three months.
11. (b) 'Cause for something' is used which means a reason for having particular feelings or behaving in a particular way. 'Cause of' expresses the person or thing that makes something happen. So use 'cause for' in place of 'cause of'.
12. (a) 'Worth + ing form of verb' is used after the noun, which it defines. So use 'a temple worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing temple.'
13. (a) Use 'potent' in place of 'strong' to convey the sense of capacity or power.
14. (b) Use 'know why the apple fell' because it is grammatically correct.
15. (c) 'Ignorant' is an adjective. So it should be preceded by an adverb. Therefore use 'thoroughly ignorant' in place of 'thorough ignorant.'
16. (d) No improvement.
17. (c) Use 'both ends meet' in place of 'both hands meet', because it is an idiom.
18. (b) 'Capable' takes the preposition 'of' after it. So the correct expression is 'of carrying these loads.'
19. (d) No improvement.
20. (d) No improvement.
21. (a) 'Decent' means civilized while 'descent' means an act of moving downwards, dropping or falling. So use 'descent' in place of 'decent'.
22. (a) Noun or pronoun governing a gerund must be in possessive case. So use 'his interrupting'.
23. (d) No improvement.
24. (b) 'Nipped in the bud' is the correct idiom.
25. (b) Replace 'place' with 'room'. 'Room' here means empty space that can be used for a particular purpose.
26. (c) Action is in continuation for three quarters of an hour. So use 'I have been waiting for' in place of 'I am waiting for.'
27. (b) Here the selection is made out of the three books.

So use superlative degree. Replace 'the more interesting' with 'the most interesting'.

28. (a) Use 'even though' in place of 'in spite of.'
29. (b) Use '*have to*' in place of 'should to'.

#### EXERCISE 9

1. (c) 'That you are not cheated' is grammatically correct.
2. (a) 'I think' and 'in my opinion' both have the same meaning. So one of them should be used. Therefore the correct expression is 'In my opinion.'
3. (d) No improvement.
4. (b) Past participle of 'cost' is 'cost'. So, replace 'costed' with 'cost'.
5. (b) 'Insist' is always followed by preposition 'on'. So use 'on accompanying' in place of 'for accompanying.'
6. (d) No improvement.
7. (a) In such sentences both auxiliary verb and principal verb should be mentioned separately. So use 'I never have written' in place of 'I never have.'
8. (c) The comparison is between the feet of the boys and not between the feet and the boys. The correct sentence will be 'I think his feet are bigger than those of any other boy in town'.
9. (b) 'Hardly' is a negative word. So the correct expression is 'I have hardly studied'.
10. (d) No improvement.
11. (d) No improvement.
12. (d) No improvement.
13. (b) 'To' should be used in place of 'at' for destination.
14. (a) 'Also' should be replaced with 'because'.
15. (a) 'Stationery' is an uncountable noun. So it is not used in plural form.
16. (d) No improvement.
17. (d) No improvement.
18. (a) This sentence is in past tense. So use 'prepared' in place of 'prepare.'
19. (c) For two persons 'each other' should be used in place of 'one another.'
20. (d) No improvement.
21. (c) Double comparatives are not used in a sentence. So remove 'more' and the correct expression is 'cleverer than me.'
22. (a) Use 'he dares to speak' in place of 'he dares speak'.
23. (c) 'while cleaning the floor' is grammatically correct.
24. (a) 'Still' is used for 'upto the present time'. So use 'brother still at' in place of 'brother yet at'.
25. (c) Valley is an area of low land between mountains. So use 'down the valley.'
26. (c) Here is the sense of 'one'. So replace 'the cup of tea' with 'a cup of tea.'
27. (a) Use 'people have seen' in place of 'people saw' for perfect tense.

## Sentence Improvement

28. (a) Any one is a singular term and here are two actions of future. So use 'who arrives late.'
29. (c) 'In the war' should be replaced by 'during the war'.
30. (a) Use 'at' in place of 'on', *Aim at somebody/something* is used.

## EXERCISE 10

1. (c) The sentence is in past tense. So the correct expression is 'broke it too' in place of 'has broken it.'
2. (b) 'His desire for power' is the correct expression.
3. (a) Peace can not be preserved. It can only be maintained. So use 'maintenance of peace.'
4. (b) Boy is a living thing. So use relative pronoun 'who' in place of 'which.'
5. (c) 'to be at cross purposes' is the correct idiom which means 'in conflict with' or 'in opposition to.'
6. (c) Use 'would help' in place of 'would have helped' for subjunctive mood.
7. (d) No improvement.
8. (d) No improvement.
9. (c) 'be/get carried away' is an idiom which means to get very excited or lose control of your feelings.
10. (a) 'Raise' means to lift or move something to a higher level while 'rose' is the II form of verb 'rise' which means to ascend itself i.e., there is no external force that lifts it. So, use 'rose' in place of 'raised',
11. (b) For fixed time 'till' is used in place of 'by'.
12. (c) Use 'least' in place of 'last' to convey the sense of having no idea.
13. (d) No improvement.
14. (b) 'Elder' is not a 'comparative degree'. It is always, followed by 'to'. So use 'to his brother' in place of 'than his brother.'
15. (b) 'Inable' is a wrong word. The correct word is 'unable.'
16. (c) 'Lest' is always followed by 'should'. So use 'he should wake' in place of 'he may wake'.
17. (a) 'Look forward to doing something' is used. So use 'to meeting you' in place of 'to meet you'.
18. (b) Interrogative form is not required here. So use 'where he has gone'.
19. (d) No improvement.
20. (b) Relative pronoun 'whom' is used for living things in objective case.
21. (c) Use 'ever' in place of 'never' because without is a negative word itself.
22. (d) No improvement.
23. (a) This sentence is showing the completion of an action all through this week. So, use '*has rained*' in place of 'is raining' as perfect tense is required here.
24. (a) Use 'notice of' in place of '*notice about*'.
25. (b) 'Tall' should be used in place of 'high' for claims.
26. (c) *Stand up for somebody/something* is used which means to support or defend somebody/something.
27. (b) Stories are narrated in our words. But here stories are told to children. So, the correct expression is 'telling stories'.
28. (b) 'Distort' means to change its condition, shape or meaning while 'denounce' means to criticize someone strongly and publicly. So use 'denounce' in place of '*distort*'.