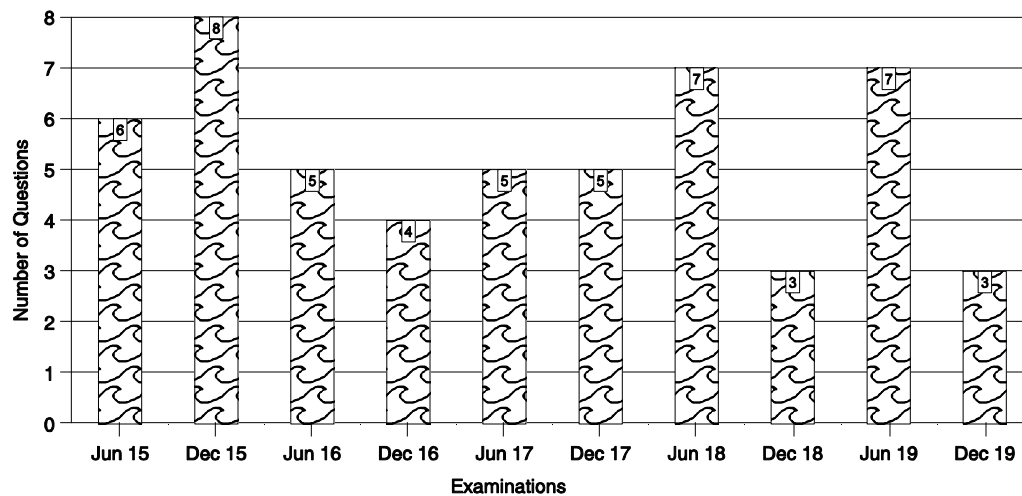


# 1

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ITS USAGE

### THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Grammar and its usage</li><li>● Parts of Speech</li><li>● Nouns</li><li>● Pronouns</li><li>● Adjectives</li><li>● Verbs</li><li>● Adverbs</li><li>● Preposition</li><li>● Conjunction</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Interjection</li><li>● Types of Voices</li><li>● Articles</li><li>● Usage</li><li>● Tenses</li><li>● Sentence Construction</li><li>● Prefix and Suffixes</li><li>● Combination Words</li><li>● Punctuation</li></ul> |
|---|--|



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## CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

### 1.1 Grammar and its Usage

- Part of grammar concerned with changes in the form of words by internal modification is known as **accidence**.
- **Syntax** refers to the manner in which these words can be arranged in a form of a sentence.

### 1.2 Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions
- Interjections

### 1.3 Nouns

- Part of speech which is used to identify name, place, thing, quality or action or animal.
- Types of nouns are:
  - (i) Common Noun - e.g. - Bank, shop etc.
  - (ii) Proper Noun - e.g. - January, Delhi etc.
  - (iii) Collective Noun - e.g. - Batch, company etc.
  - (iv) Abstract Noun - e.g. - Joy, Sorrow, Excitement, Ambition.

## 1.4 Pronouns

- Pronouns are those words which are used in place of noun.
- Types of Pronoun are:
  - (i) Personal Pronouns
  - (ii) Relative Pronouns
  - (iii) Possessive Pronouns

## 1.5 Adjective

- Adjective is a word which adds meaning to noun or a pronoun.
- Note:**  
**Compound Adjective:** When two or more words are joined with a hyphen to form a Compound Adjective.  
**For e.g.:** Government Financed project

## 1.6 Verbs

- These are words indicating action. Verbs comes from Latin word '*Verbum*', meaning a word; **For e.g.:**  
Following are the functions performed by Verbs
  - (i) Stating existence.
  - (ii) Commanding anyone.
  - (iii) Description of activity.
- There are two types of Verb:
  - (i) Helping Verb.
  - (ii) Principal Verb.

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### 1.7 Adverb

- Adverbs modify the meaning of verbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions etc.
- **For e.g.:** The CEO is an exceptionally sharp manager.

### 1.8 Preposition

- Preposition is placed before noun to show its relationship with time, place, etc.
- Thumb rule of using preposition is that the sentence should read well.
- **For e.g.:** Some of the prepositions are:
  - above
  - below
  - behind
  - beside

### 1.9 Conjunction

- Conjunction are the words used to join words or sentences.
- **For e.g.:** and, but, also, both etc.
- Using of conjunction in pairs is called as correlative conjunction.
- **For e.g.:** either or, not only-but also, both and etc.

### 1.10 Interjection

- These are the words used to express emotion or feeling in a sentence
- **For e.g.:** Hi! Alas! Oh! etc.

**1.11** | **Types of Voices**

**Types of Voices:**

- There are two types of voices:
  - (i) Active Voice
  - (ii) Passive Voice
- Active Voice is shorter, direct and emphatic.
- Passive Voice is suitable while drafting of legal formulations.

**1.12** | **Articles**

- Articles are called the most common determiner.
- Two types of Articles are:
  - (a) Definite Article
  - (b) Indefinite Article
- **Definite Article:** It is always particular/specific thus referring to a definite person, thing or entity.
- **For e.g.:** The river Ganges.
- **Indefinite Articles:** The indefinite articles are 'a' and 'an'. These articles are not definite, general and are non-specific.
- **For e.g.:** She has planted a rose plant.

**1.13** | **Usage**

- Usage implies the manner in which the native speaker of a language use it.
- Usage of a particular language is not governed by any grammatical rules.

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**1.14** **Tenses**

- A set of forms taken by verb to indicate the time of action.
- There are twelve types of tenses:
  - (a) Present
  - (b) Past
  - (c) Future
  - (d) Present perfect progressive
  - (e) Past perfect progressive
  - (f) Future perfect progressive
  - (g) Present Progressive
  - (h) Past Progressive
  - (i) Future Progressive
  - (j) Present perfect
  - (k) Past perfect
  - (l) Future perfect
- Progressive forms - used to express continuing action.
- Perfect tenses - used to convey past action which is continuing upto present moment.

**1.15** **Sentence Construction**

- Combination of words in order to form the meaningful sentences
- Why sentences are Formed?
  - (a) Make a statement
  - (b) Post a Question
  - (c) Give a Command
  - (d) Make an exclamation.
- Sentence Consists of two parts
  - (i) Subject
  - (ii) Predicate

- **Subject:** It is that part of sentence which contain the person or thing which performs the action.
- **Predicate:** It is that part of sentence which contains the verb. It gives information about the subject.
- A **phrase** is a group of words which does not make sense by itself. It is not a finite verb:  
**It can be a:**
  - (i) Noun
  - (ii) Adjectival or
  - (iii) Adverbial phrase
- A **clause** is a grammatical unit that includes a predicate, and an explicit or implied subject and express a preposition.  
There are two types of clause:
  1. Main clause (Principal statement)
  2. Subordinate clause (Rest statements)
- Sentence can be constructed using various pattern and structures
- Sentence Construction that are based on writing are:
  - (a) Loose Sentences - simple style, closer to spoken form
  - (b) Periodic Sentences - difficult to write
- Sentence Construction on the basis of length are:
  - (a) Shorter Sentences - easier to write and understand
  - (b) Longer sentence - more prone to grammatical errors.

#### Types of sentence

- **Simple Sentence:** It contains one finite verb and can make only one complete statement
- **Compound Sentence:** It is made up of two or more clauses.
- **Complex Sentence:** It is formed when its main clause is supported by a dependent clause.

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1.16 Prefixes and Suffixes

- **Prefix:**  
It is the affix or addition to the base form or root word coming at the beginning of the sentence.
- Group of Prefix**  
Prefix falls into a number of distinct groups such as:
- Supportive
  - Opposing
  - Negative
  - Reversative
  - Deprivative
  - Pejorative
  - Size
  - Time
  - Number
  - Status
  - Class changing
  - Miscellaneous
- Supporting Prefix:** 'Pro' is used with the word for favouring /supporting its meaning.  
**Eg-** Pro-choice, Pro market, etc.
- **Opposing Prefixes:**  
It opposed the action denoted by the root word.  
**E.g:** Anti (against): anti dote, antibiotic, etc.
  - **Negative Prefixes:**  
These are prefixes that denote the absence of distinguishing features of the root word.  
**E.g:** an (not, lacking) anaesthetic, anaemic, etc.
  - **Reversative Prefixes:**  
It denotes the act of undoing the previous act that the root word denotes as being done.  
Dis (Reverse of) - disqualify, dishonest, etc.
  - **Derivate prefixes:**  
It means removing someone or something.  
**Eg:** de (depart from) - deplanes, detrain, etc.
  - **Pejorative Prefixes:**  
These express contempt, bad or wrong.  
**Eg:** Mis (wrongly) - Misspell, mismanage etc.



- There are some other prefixes also like:
  - Place Prefix ⇒ indicates place or situation
  - Size Prefix ⇒ denotes size
  - Time Prefix ⇒ denotes time
  - Number Prefix ⇒ denotes number
  - Status Prefix ⇒ denotes a status
  - Class Changing Prefix ⇒ changes the word class
- **Suffix:**  
It is an addition to the end of a word to form a derivative of root word.
- **Groups of suffix:**
  - (i) Noun Suffix
  - (ii) Adjective Suffix
  - (iii) Verb Suffix
  - (iv) Adverb Suffix
- Noun Suffix ⇒ acity - audacity, capacity
- Verb Suffix ⇒ is, ire - modernise, terrorise.
- Adjective Suffix ⇒ y - massy, funny sleepy.
- Adverb Suffix ⇒ wise - closely, taxwise

**1.17****Combination Word**

- These are words, elements or combining forms that can be combined with other words that already exist to form new words.  
Eg: Macro (large) ⇒ Macro economics, macro-organism, etc.

**1.18****Punctuation**

- The marks, such as full stop, brackets, commas used in writing to separate sentences and their elements and to clarify the meaning are called punctuation.
- **Punctuation also serve other purposes :**
  - (i) Introduction of delicate effects
  - (ii) Alteration of flow of sentence

1.16

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(iii) Highlighting certain words which are necessary for the document

• **The various punctuations used in English language are:**

- Capital letters
- Stroke
- Abbreviation
- Full stop
- Ellipsis
- Space
- Hyphen
- Comma
- Italic

**Punctuation**

<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Uses</b>	<b>Example</b>
Space	Separates words, sentences, paras etc.	a book, the car, etc.
Full Stop (.)	It is used to end a declarative statement	Mr., B.A. , etc.
The Comma (,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before tags and comments</li> <li>• Separate two main clauses that are linked by conjunction or even when they are not</li> <li>• To denote word left out</li> </ul>	Higher the price, the better the quality of goods.
Hyphen (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps in forming compound words</li> <li>• After certain prefixes</li> <li>• Before certain suffixes</li> <li>• When Noun and verb are combined to form a word</li> </ul>	ex-partner, half-truth
Quotation mark ('or')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used for introducing text said by other people</li> </ul>	She asked 'Did he say' "Diseased or deceased"?
Brackets ( )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enclose certain contents that will be subsequently used in the text but does not affect the flow of sentence.</li> </ul>	Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) issued a circular on the matter.



4. My mother wears gold jewelry. (which word is a material noun?)  
(a) Wears  
(b) jewelry  
(c) mother  
(d) gold

**Answer:**

5. Crowd was on main street. (Which word is a collective noun?)  
(a) crowd  
(b) main  
(c) on  
(d) street

**Answer:**

6. They gazed across valley. (Which word is a common noun?)  
(a) across  
(b) gazed  
(c) they  
(d) valley

**Answer:**

7. Honesty is best policy. (Which word is an abstract noun?)  
(a) best  
(b) Honesty  
(c) policy  
(d) the

**Answer:**

8. I believe in his honesty. (Which word is an abstract noun?)  
(a) in  
(b) believe  
(c) honesty  
(d) I

**Answer:**

9. Kiran performance was not impressive in test. (Which word is a proper noun?)
- (a) test
  - (b) impressive
  - (c) Kiran
  - (d) Performance

**Answer:**

10. Heroes never lay down their words. (Which word is a plural noun?)
- (a) never
  - (b) heroes
  - (c) lay down
  - (d) words.

**Answer:**

11. Moon shines at night. (which word is a proper noun?)
- (a) Moon
  - (b) night
  - (c) Shines
  - (d) At

**Answer:**

12. We need peace in our state. (Which word is an abstract noun?)
- (a) state
  - (b) peace
  - (c) need
  - (d) our

**Answer:**

13. What a great idea! He cried. (Which word is a countable noun?)
- (a) great
  - (b) what
  - (c) cried
  - (d) idea

**Answer:**

14. Can you give me some advice? (Which word is an uncountable noun?)
- (a) some
  - (b) give
  - (c) you
  - (d) advice

**Answer:**

15. Children broke window pane. (Which word is a plural noun?)
- (a) broke
  - (b) window pane
  - (c) children
  - (d) the

**Answer:**

16. Where was Sara? Did you see her? (Which word is a proper noun?)
- (a) Was
  - (b) where
  - (c) Sara
  - (d) See

**Answer:**

17. How many students in your class? (Which word is a countable noun?)
- (a) many
  - (b) students
  - (c) class
  - (d) your

**Answer:**

18. My chair is made of wood. (Which word is a material noun?)
- (a) wood
  - (b) made of
  - (c) chair
  - (d) my

**Answer:**

19. Rice is my favorite dish. (Which word is an uncountable noun?)

- (a) my
- (b) dish
- (c) favorite
- (d) rice

**Answer:**

20. My mother is a wise lady. (Which word is an abstract noun?)

- (a) lady
- (b) my
- (c) wise
- (d) mother

**Answer:**

21. Do not hide fact. (Which word is word a countable noun?)

- (a) hide
- (b) the
- (c) fact
- (d) do not

**Answer:**

22. Why do you tell a lie? (Which word is an abstract noun?)

- (a) tell
- (b) lie
- (c) you
- (d) why

**Answer:**

23. We get wool from sheep. (Which word is a material noun?)

- (a) sheep
- (b) wool
- (c) get
- (d) from

**Answer:**

24. You can settle everything in a friendly manner. (Which word is concrete noun)

- (a) settle
- (b) can
- (c) friendly manner
- (d) you

**Answer:**

25. Taj Mahal is a sign of love. (Which word is a proper noun?)

- (a) Taj Mahal
- (b) sing
- (c) love
- (d) is

**Answer:**

26. Beauty does not need any ornaments. (Which word is an uncountable noun?)

- (a) need
- (b) beauty
- (c) any
- (d) ornaments.

**Answer:**

27. He was reading a newspaper. (Which word is a common noun?)

- (a) newspaper
- (b) was
- (c) a
- (d) he

**Answer:**

28. My family supports me. (Which word is a collective noun?)

- (a) family
- (b) me
- (c) supports
- (d) my

**Answer:**



29. My grandfather walks extremely slowly. The adverb "extremely" modifies
- (a) verb
  - (b) adverb
  - (c) noun
  - (d) pronoun

**Answer:**

30. Your roommate drives quite fast, doesn't she? The adverb "quite" modifies
- (a) verb
  - (b) adjective
  - (c) adverb
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

31. We rarely go to the movies on the weekends. The adverb "rarely" modifies
- (a) adverb
  - (b) pronoun
  - (c) verb
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

32. Our house is practically on the highway. The adverb "practically" modifies
- (a) sentence
  - (b) prepositional phrase
  - (c) verb
  - (d) conjunction

**Answer:**

33. Obviously, I could be wrong. The adverb "obviously" modifies
- (a) verb
  - (b) pronoun
  - (c) clause
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

34. My niece reads well for a five-year old. The word "well" is
- (a) adjective
  - (b) adverb
  - (c) verb
  - (d) pronoun

**Answer:**

35. Your friend Robert drives a fast car. The word "fast" is
- (a) pronoun
  - (b) adverb
  - (c) adjective
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

36. I never buy fruit at the grocery store. The word "never" is
- (a) preposition
  - (b) adverb
  - (c) adjective
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

37. That's a lovely painting. The word "lovely" is
- (a) adverb
  - (b) adjective
  - (c) verb
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

38. Sometimes I feel very lonely. The word "lonely" is
- (a) adjective
  - (b) adverb
  - (c) conjunction
  - (d) noun

**Answer:**

39. An interjection is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) an exclamation which shows thoughts or feelings
  - (b) a meaningless string of sounds

- (c) the same as an adjective
- (d) None of these

**Answer:**

40. Which of the following interjections is NOT an expression of surprise or wonder?
- (a) Gee!
  - (b) Gosh!
  - (c) Boo!
  - (d) None of these

**Answer:**

41. You are vegetarian and you are offered a dish of raw meat. What do you think?
- (a) Ugh!
  - (b) Hurrah!
  - (c) Yippee!
  - (d) can't say

**Answer:**

42. Somebody has just stepped on your toe. Which interjection would best fit the situation?
- (a) Yoo-hoo!
  - (b) Ouch!
  - (c) Eh!
  - (d) can't say

**Answer:**

43. You are most likely to hear or use the interjection boo \_\_\_\_.
- (a) at a theatrical performance
  - (b) while listening to a political speech
  - (c) on both of the above mentioned occasions
  - (d) None of these

**Answer:**

44. \_\_\_\_\_, Mary! Come here! I want to talk to you.
- (a) Oops
  - (b) Mmm

- (c) Hey
- (d) All of these

**Answer:**

45. The interjections 'blimey' and 'crickey' imply \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) joy
- (b) surprise or wonder
- (c) irritation

**Answer:**

46. Your children are making a lot of noise and you want to hear the news on the radio. How do you urge silence?

- (a) Shh!
- (b) Tut-tut.
- (c) Ow!

**Answer:**

47. Which of the following interjections is NOT used when cheering for a team?

- (a) Rah!
- (b) Yay!
- (c) Yikes!

**Answer:**

48. \_\_\_\_\_! The spinach soup is out of this world!

- (a) Mmm
- (b) Yuk
- (c) Uh

**Answer:**

49. A: I scored 660 points at the TOEFL test!

B: \_\_\_\_\_! That's amazing!

- (a) Wow
- (b) Aha
- (c) Woe

**Answer:**

50. \_\_\_\_\_ I hear someone whispering my name.

- (a) Ah!
- (b) Oh!
- (c) Hush!
- (d) Wow!

**Answer:**

51. \_\_\_\_\_ that feels amazing.

- (a) Bah!
- (b) Phew!
- (c) Yeah!
- (d) Ahh!

**Answer:**

52. \_\_\_\_\_ I have passed the exam.

- (a) Hurrah!
- (b) Ahh!
- (c) Wow!
- (d) Hey!

**Answer:**

53. Let us play \_\_\_\_\_ chess

- (a) no article
- (b) a
- (c) an
- (d) the

**Answer:**

54. She wants to become \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) no Article

**Answer:**

55. He hopes to join \_\_\_\_\_ university soon

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) no article

**Answer:**

56. \_\_\_\_\_ Oranges are grown in Nagpur

- (a) a
- (b) an
- (c) the
- (d) no article

**Answer:**

57. This is \_\_\_\_\_ car I bought yesterday

- (a) no article
- (b) a
- (c) an
- (d) the

**Answer:**

58. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Polite'?

- (a) Im
- (b) Dis
- (c) In

**Answer:**

59. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Respect'?

- (a) Un
- (b) Ir
- (c) Dis

**Answer:**

60. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Appear'?

- (a) Dis
- (b) Re
- (c) Un
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Answer:**

61. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Likely'?

- (a) Im
- (b) Un
- (c) In

**Answer:**

62. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Logical'?

- (a) Ir
- (b) Il
- (c) Re

**Answer:**

63. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Loyal'?

- (a) Dis
- (b) Ir
- (c) Mis

**Answer:**

64. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Inform'?

- (a) Un
- (b) Pre
- (c) Mis

**Answer:**

65. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Historic'?

- (a) Un
- (b) Dis
- (c) Pre

**Answer:**

66. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Driver'?

- (a) Over
- (b) Co
- (c) Mis

**Answer:**

67. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Spell'?

- (a) Mis
- (b) Dis
- (c) Over

**Answer:**

68. Which of these is not a punctuation mark?

- (a) Full stop
- (b) Comma
- (c) Colon
- (d) Hashtag

**Answer:**

69. The full stop is used at the end of an indirect question.

- (a) True
- (b) False

**Answer:**

70. Which of these is used after a nominative absolute?

- (a) Colon
- (b) Comma
- (c) Full stop
- (d) Question mark

**Answer:**

71. Which of these is used to separate short co-ordinate clauses of a compound sentence?

- (a) Semicolon
- (b) Comma



- (c) Full stop
- (d) Colon

**Answer:**

72. Which of these is used to separate a series of loosely related clauses?

- (a) Comma
- (b) Full stop
- (c) Semicolon
- (d) Colon

**Answer:**

73. Which of these is used between sentences which are grammatically independent?

- (a) Colon
- (b) Semicolon
- (c) Comma
- (d) Hyphen

**Answer:**

74. Which of these is used to convey proportions?

- (a) Semicolon
- (b) Colon
- (c) Comma
- (d) Hyphen

**Answer:**

75. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) My aunt who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.
- (b) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.
- (c) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.
- (d) My aunt who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.

**Answer:**

76. Choose the correct statement:

- (a) I met a beautiful , European woman.
- (b) I met a beautiful European woman.

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- (c) I met a beautiful European, woman.
- (d) I met a beautiful , European, woman.

**Answer:**

**Answer**

<b>1</b>	(d)	<b>2</b>	(a)	<b>3</b>	(d)	<b>4</b>	(d)	<b>5</b>	(a)	<b>6</b>	(d)
<b>7</b>	(b)	<b>8</b>	(c)	<b>9</b>	(c)	<b>10</b>	(b)	<b>11</b>	(a)	<b>12</b>	(b)
<b>13</b>	(d)	<b>14</b>	(d)	<b>15</b>	(c)	<b>16</b>	(c)	<b>17</b>	(b)	<b>18</b>	(a)
<b>19</b>	(d)	<b>20</b>	(c)	<b>21</b>	(c)	<b>22</b>	(b)	<b>23</b>	(b)	<b>24</b>	(c)
<b>25</b>	(a)	<b>26</b>	(b)	<b>27</b>	(a)	<b>28</b>	(a)	<b>29</b>	(b)	<b>30</b>	(c)
<b>31</b>	(c)	<b>32</b>	(b)	<b>33</b>	(c)	<b>34</b>	(b)	<b>35</b>	(c)	<b>36</b>	(b)
<b>37</b>	(b)	<b>38</b>	(a)	<b>39</b>	(a)	<b>40</b>	(c)	<b>41</b>	(a)	<b>42</b>	(a)
<b>43</b>	(b)	<b>44</b>	(c)	<b>45</b>	(b)	<b>46</b>	(a)	<b>47</b>	(c)	<b>48</b>	(a)
<b>49</b>	(a)	<b>50</b>	(c)	<b>51</b>	(d)	<b>52</b>	(a)	<b>53</b>	(a)	<b>54</b>	(b)
<b>55</b>	(a)	<b>56</b>	(d)	<b>57</b>	(d)	<b>58</b>	(a)	<b>59</b>	(c)	<b>60</b>	(d)
<b>61</b>	(b)	<b>62</b>	(b)	<b>63</b>	(a)	<b>64</b>	(c)	<b>65</b>	(c)	<b>66</b>	(b)
<b>67</b>	(a)	<b>68</b>	(d)	<b>69</b>	(a)	<b>70</b>	(b)	<b>71</b>	(b)	<b>72</b>	(c)
<b>73</b>	(a)	<b>74</b>	(b)	<b>75</b>	(b)	<b>76</b>	(b)				

**PAST YEAR QUESTIONS**

**QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2012**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Taj Mahal is situated in Agra. Fill in the blank using correct article.
  - (a) A
  - (b) An
  - (c) The
  - (d) None of the above.
2. The passive voice of the sentence 'I killed a snake' is :
  - (a) I have killed a snake
  - (b) A snake is killed
  - (c) A snake was killed by me
  - (d) A snake has been killed by me.
3. Which one of the following is a definite article and is always specific ?
  - (a) The
  - (b) A
  - (c) An
  - (d) None of the above
4. Which one of the following is used to enclose certain contents which the writer sets out apart so that the flow of the sentence is not interrupted ?
  - (a) Brackets
  - (b) Quotation marks
  - (c) Comma
  - (d) Colon
5. Which of the following is an example of present indefinite tense ?
  - (a) I went to office yesterday.
  - (b) I go to office everyday
  - (c) I had been to office
  - (d) I am going to office

6. The apostrophe (') is used to :
  - (a) Denote possession and other kind of relationship
  - (b) Introduce direct speech
  - (c) Join words and sentences
  - (d) Point out the reader's attention forward
7. The object in the sentence 'Ram opened the door' is :
  - (a) Ram
  - (b) Opened
  - (c) The
  - (d) Door
8. What does the prefix 'poly' in the word polygon denotes ?
  - (a) Huge
  - (b) Small
  - (c) Many
  - (d) Single
9. Which one of the following prefixes express contempt, disapproved, bad or wrong?
  - (a) Status prefix
  - (b) Derivative prefix
  - (c) Pejorative prefix
  - (d) Place prefix
10. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct ?
  - (a) I will be go to school
  - (b) I go to school daily
  - (c) I will go to school yesterday
  - (d) I goes to school

### SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2012

1. (c) **The Taj Mahal** is situated in Agra.
2. (c) The passive voice of the sentence 'I killed a snake' is "**A snake was killed by me**".
3. (a) **The** is a definite article and is always specific.

4. (a) **Brackets** are used to enclose certain contents which the writer sets out a part so that flow of the sentence is not interrupted.
5. (b) Example of present Indefinite tense is **I go to office everyday.**
6. (a) The apostrophe (') is used to **Denote possession and other kind of relationship.**
7. (d) The Object in the sentence 'Ram opened the door' is **door**. Object is described as a noun in sentence. Hence, Object is the "door".
8. (c) Prefix 'poly' in the word polygon denotes **Many**.
9. (c) **Pejorative prefix** express contempt, disapproved bad on wrong.
10. (b) '**I go to school daily**' is a grammatically correct sentence.

**QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2013**

1. Which one of the following is grammatically correct?
  - (a) I bought three dozens bananas
  - (b) I bought three dozen bananas
  - (c) I bought three dozens banana
  - (d) I bought three dozen banana.
2. Don't worry we are prepared \_\_\_\_\_ anything. Which one of the following is the correct preposition to fill-in the blank space ?
  - (a) By
  - (b) From
  - (c) To
  - (d) For
3. Ram scored overall 99% marks. No other student of his class could do this. On the basis of his performance we may say:
  - (a) Ram is an intelligent student of his class
  - (b) Ram is more intelligent student in his class
  - (c) Ram is the most intelligent student of his class
  - (d) Ram is one of the more intelligent boys of his class.

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2013**

1. (b) The sentence "I bought three dozen bananas" is grammatically correct.
2. (d) Don't worry we are prepared **for** any thing is the correct preposition.
3. (c) Ram scored overall 99% marks. No other student of his class could do this. On the basis of his performance we can say that - **Ram is the most intelligent student of his class.**

**QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2013**

1. Which of the following is main function of an Apostrophe (')?
  - (a) To point the reader's attention forward
  - (b) To separate two or more independent clauses
  - (c) To denote possession and other kinds of relationship
  - (d) To link contracting statements.
2. Which of the following is a definite article?
  - (a) A
  - (b) An
  - (c) The
  - (d) All of the above.
3. Which of the following is passive voice of "Shahjahan built Taj Mahal" ?
  - (a) Taj Mahal is built by Shahjahan.
  - (b) Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan.
  - (c) Taj Mahal was build by Shahjahan.
  - (d) Taj Mahal built by Shahjahan.
4. Which of the following is grammatically correct ?
  - (a) A snake was kill by me.
  - (b) You are request to come daily.
  - (c) Company Secretaries are also known as governance professionals.
  - (d) Mahesh is more intelligent student of the class.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ means incapable of making mistakes.
- (a) Intelligent
  - (b) Infallible
  - (c) Incongruous
  - (d) Indispensable

### SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2013

1. (c) The main function of an Apostrophe (') is
  - (i) To denote possession and other kinds of relationship.
  - (ii) Contraction of words.
2. (c) 'The' is the definite article and is always specific referring to a definite or only thing person or entity. It is also used to indicate specificity and uniqueness.
3. (b) Passive voice of "Shahjahan built Taj Mahal" is "**Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan.**"
4. (c) Grammatically correct statements are as follows :
  - (a) A snake was **killed** by me.
  - (b) You are **requested** to come daily.
  - (c) Mahesh is **the most** intelligent student of the class.Thus, **option C** is grammatically correct.
5. (b) **Infallible** means incapable of making mistakes.

### QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2014

1. Correct definition of noun is:
  - (a) It indicates some action
  - (b) It indicates some quality
  - (c) It is the name of any person, place or thing
  - (d) None of the above.

1.38

■ Model Scanner CSEET Paper 1 (New Syllabus)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to denote possession and other kinds of relationship.
  - (a) Full stop
  - (b) Comma
  - (c) Hyphen
  - (d) Apostrophe
3. Advise is a \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) Noun
  - (b) Verb
  - (c) Conjunction
  - (d) Preposition.
4. If a sentence contains only one finite verb, it is called.
  - (a) Complex sentence
  - (b) Compound sentence
  - (c) Simple sentence
  - (d) Paragraph

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2014**

1. (c) The correct definition of noun is : "**Noun is the name of any person, place or thing**". Hence, option (c) is correct.
2. (d) **An apostrophe** is used to denote possession and other kinds of relationship. **For e.g. :** It was the Court's order.
3. (b) Advise is a **verb** because verb indicates action. Advise offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone. **For e.g. :** "I **advised** him to go home".
4. (c) **Simple sentence** contains one finite verb and can make only one complete statement.



**QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2014**

1. It is used to denote possession and other kinds of relationship and contradictions of:
  - (a) Comma
  - (b) The Hyphen
  - (c) An Apostrophe
  - (d) Full Stop.

**SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2014**

1. (c) '**Apostrophe**' ( ' ) is used to denote possession and other kinds of relationship. E.g. This is Walters' Book.

**QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2015**

1. It is used to link words to form a compound word:
  - (a) Slash
  - (b) Full stop
  - (c) Hyphen
  - (d) Comma.

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2015**

1. (c) Hyphen is usually used to link words to form a compound word for example get-together, hand-picked.

**QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2015**

1. It links words to form compound word:
  - (a) The comma
  - (b) Full stop

**1.40** ■ **Model Scanner CSEET Paper 1 (New Syllabus)**

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) The Hyphen
2. Advice is a \_\_\_\_\_?
- (a) Article
  - (b) Verb
  - (c) Noun
  - (d) Pronoun

**SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2015**

- 1. (d) **Hyphen** helps in forming compound words. Example: ex-partner.
- 2. (c) Advice is a **noun** and the end-sound is 's'.

**QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2016**

- 1. It is used to link words to form a compound word.
  - (a) Hyphen
  - (b) Full Stop
  - (c) Slash
  - (d) Comma.
- 2. The part of speech that is used to name or identify a person, place, thing, quality, or action is known as:
  - (a) Noun
  - (b) Adverb
  - (c) Pronoun
  - (d) Adjective.

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE - 2016**

- 1. (a) **Hyphen** is used to link words to form a compound word. It is used between words to clarify meaning. The use of hyphen varies in different places.

2. (a) The part of speech that is used to name or identify a person, place, thing, quality, or actions is known as **noun**. It is one of the eight classes of part of speech in English.

### QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER - 2016

1. It is used to link words to form a compound word:
- (a) Comma
  - (b) Hyphen
  - (c) Slash
  - (d) Full stop.
2. “A set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time (and sometimes the continuance or completeness) of the action in relation to the time of the utterance”, is the meaning that the concise Oxford Dictionary assigns to the word:
- (a) Tense
  - (b) Noun
  - (c) Pronoun
  - (d) Verb

### SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2016

1. (b) **Hyphen**: It is used between words to clarify meaning. It also links words to form a compound word.  
The use of **hyphen** varies in different places; therefore there are no complete set of rules that can be applied to use of hyphen.
2. (a) “A set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time and sometimes the continuance or completeness of the action in relation to the time of the utterance” is the meaning that the concise Oxford Dictionary assigns to the word “**TENSE**”.  
The word ‘tense’ comes from latin word tempus, meaning time.

**QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2017**

1. “A set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time (and sometimes the continuance or completeness) of the action in relation to the time of the utterance” is the meaning that the Concise Oxford Dictionary assigns to the word.
  - (a) Tense
  - (b) Pronoun
  - (c) Verb
  - (d) Noun
2. The word “Advice” is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Noun
  - (b) Article
  - (c) Preposition
  - (d) Verb.
3. It is used to denote possession and other kinds of relationship and contractions of words:
  - (a) A full stop
  - (b) A comma
  - (c) An Apostrophe
  - (d) A hyphen

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2017**

1. (a) “A set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time (and sometimes the continuance or completeness) of the action in relation to the time of the utterance”; is the meaning that the Concise Oxford Dictionary assigns to the word ‘**Tense**’. The word tense comes from Latin word tempus, meaning time. Hence, we may define Tense as that form of a verb which shows the time and the state of an action or event.
2. (d) **Advise:** Advise is a **verb** and the end sound is-z.  
**Eg:-** My father advised me to work hard.

3. (c) **An Apostrophe (')** is used
- (i) to denote possession and other kinds of relationship.  
**Eg:** This is Walter's book.
  - (ii) contractions of words.  
**Eg:** It was the Court's order.  
Isn't (is not) it a great day?  
Can't (cannot) you come today?  
O'er (over) the hills.  
Possession and other kinds of relationship.

### QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2017

1. It is a morpheme (minimal meaning language unit) added at the end of a word to form a derivative:
  - (a) Suffix
  - (b) Interjection
  - (c) Conjunction
  - (d) Prefix
2. The part of speech that is used to name or identify a person, place, thing or action is known as:
  - (a) Adverb
  - (b) Adjective
  - (c) Pronoun
  - (d) Noun

### SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2017

1. (a) Any word added at the end of a word to form a derivative is called a **suffix**.
2. (d) **Noun** is a name of a person, place or thing or action or animal.

1.44

■ **Model Scanner CSEET Paper 1 (New Syllabus)**

### **QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2018**

1. Ram scored overall 99% marks. No other students of his class could do this. On the basis of his performance we may say:
  - (a) Ram is an intelligent student of his class
  - (b) Ram is more intelligent student in his class
  - (c) Ram is the most intelligent student of his class
  - (d) Ram is one of the more intelligent boys in his class.

### **SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2018**

1. (c) Ram is the most intelligent boy in the class because he scored overall 99% in the class and no one can do this.

### **QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2018**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are those that denote the meaning of removing something or depriving something or someone?
  - (a) Reversative Prefix
  - (b) Pejorative Prefix
  - (c) Time Prefix
  - (d) Derivative Prefix
2. Which punctuation is used to separate sentences?
  - (a) Comma
  - (b) Full stop
  - (c) Hyphen
  - (d) Space

### **SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2018**

1. (d) **Derivative Prefix** are those that denote the meaning of removing something or depriving something or someone.

2. (d) **Space** is used to separate words, sentence, etc.

**QUESTIONS OF JUNE 2019**

1. Which of the following is main function of an Apostrophe (')?
  - (a) To point the reader's attention forward
  - (b) To separate two more independent clauses
  - (c) To denote possession and other kinds of relationship
  - (d) To link contracting statements
2. Which of the following is a definite article ?
  - (a) A
  - (b) An
  - (c) The
  - (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following is passive voice of "Shahjahan built Taj Mahal"?
  - (a) Taj Mahal is built by Shahjahan.
  - (b) Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan.
  - (c) Taj Mahal was build by Shahjahan.
  - (d) Taj Mahal built by Shahjahan.
4. Which of the following is grammatically correct?
  - (a) A Snake was kill by me.
  - (b) You are request to come daily.
  - (c) Company Secretaries are also known as governance professionals.
  - (d) Mahesh is more intelligent student of the class.

**SOLUTIONS OF JUNE 2019**

1. (c) Apostrophe (') main function –  
**To denote possession and other kinds of relationship.**
2. (c) '**The**' is used to denote a particular noun and is a definite article.
3. (b) '**Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan**' is a passive statement.

**1.46** ■ **Model Scanner CSEET Paper 1 (New Syllabus)**

4. (c) **Company Secretaries are also known as governance professionals** is absolutely grammatically correct.

**QUESTIONS OF DECEMBER 2019**

1. 'Advice' is:  
(a) Pronoun  
(b) Article  
(c) Noun  
(d) None

**SOLUTIONS OF DECEMBER 2019**

1. (c) Homonyms are several pairs or groups of words have similar sound.  
**For example:**  
Advice – Advise  
Where; Advice is a noun the end sound is – s.  
Advise is a verb and end sound is – z.

