

The Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad. Dist. Jalgaon

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The Question Bank of Multiple Choice Question Total Question: 100

Class: Second Year B. A. Subject: Skill Enhancement Course

Title of Paper: English for Competitive Examinations

1. A name of any person, thing, place or animal has been referred grammatically as..... [a]
a) **Noun** b) Verb c) Adjective d) Adverb
2. The name of a particular place, person, thing or animal is called..... Noun. [b]
a) Common b) **Proper** c) Collective d) Material
3. The name of place, person, animal or thing which has same quality is known as the.....Noun. [c]
a) Proper b) Collective c) **Common** d) Material
4. The name which is given to a group of persons, place or things is called.....[d]
a) Common b) Proper c) Material Noun d) **Collective Noun**
5. is the name given to a material substance with the help of which various things are made. [c]
a) Common b) Proper c) **Material Noun** d) Collective Noun
6. The Noun which we cannot see, touch and only imagines, but its physical existence can be proved through 'Quality', 'Action', 'State/Status' and 'Position' has been broad calledNoun. [a]
a) **Abstract** b) Proper c) Material Noun d) Collective Noun
7. The Noun 'Mumbai' is as example of.....Noun. [b]
a) Common b) **Proper** c) Collective d) Material
8. The Noun 'River' is an example of.....Noun. [a]
a) **Common** b) Proper c) Collective d) Material
9. The Noun 'Cattle' is an example ofNoun. [c]
a) Common b) Proper c) **Collective** d) Material
10. The Noun 'Paper' is an example of.....Noun. [d]
a) Common b) Proper c) Collective d) **Material**
11. . The Noun 'Honesty' is an example of.....Noun. [d]
a) Common b) Proper c) Collective d) **Abstract**

12. In the sentence “Honesty is best policy”, the Noun ‘Honesty’ is Abstract Noun of.....[a].
a) **Quality** b) Action c) State d) Position
13. In the sentence “ He had no friends, or relations and lived in solitude”, the word.....[d]
is an Abstract Noun of ‘Quality’
A) friends b) Relations c) Lived **d) Solitude**
14. The Noun ‘Mother-in-Law’ is an example ofNoun. [a]
a) Compound b) Proper c) Collective d) Abstract
15. “ Mothers-in-Law’ is an example ofCompound Noun. [b]
a) Singular **b) Plural** c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
16. The Noun which indicates ‘one’ person, place, animal or things is known as..... [a]
a) Singular b) Plural c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
17. The Noun which indicates ‘more than one’ person, place, animal or things is
known as..... number. [b]
a) Singular **b) Plural** c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
18. The number ‘One’ is an example of number [c]
a) Singular b) Plural **c) Cardinal** d) Ordinal
19. The number ‘First’ is an example of[d]
a) Singular b) Plural c) Cardinal **d) Ordinal**
20. Theof Singular Noun can be made by adding the letters ‘s’ and ‘es’ to it. [b]
a) Singular **b) Plural** c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
21. The plural of ‘Child’ is..... [c]
A) Childs b) Childes **c) Children** d) Two Childs
- 22 The Collective Noun ‘Police’ is[b]
a) Singular **b) Plural** c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
23. The Noun ‘Phonetics’ is.....[a]
a) Singular b) Plural c) Cardinal d) Ordinal
24. The Noun ‘Fish’ is.....[d]
a) Singular b) Plural c) Cardinal **d) Singular and Plural**

25. The Noun which indicates male sex is has been known as.....Gender. [a]
a) Masculine b) Feminine c) Neuter d) Common
26. The Noun which indicates female sex is has been known as..... Gender. [b]
a) Masculine **b) Feminine** c) Neuter d) Common
27. The Noun which indicates neither male nor female sex is has been known as.....
Gender. [c]
a) Masculine b) Feminine **c) Neuter** d) Common
28. The Noun, like 'Professor', which indicates both male and female sex has been known as.....
Gender. [d]
a) Masculine b) Feminine c) Neuter **d) Common**
29. The Nouns 'Heroine', 'actress', 'Goddess', and 'Poetess' are examples of.....Genders. [b]
a) Masculine **b) Feminine** c) Neuter d) Common
30. The Noun 'The Earth' has always been treated as.....Gender. [b]
a) Masculine **b) Feminine** c) Neuter d) Common
31. The Nouns like 'Child', 'Infant', 'Baby' have always been referred as.....Gender. [c]
a) Masculine b) Feminine **c) Neuter** d) Common
32. The word which is used in place of noun or which takes place of noun has been known
as.....[a]
a) Pronoun b) Adjective c) Complement d) Object
33. The Pronouns 'I' and 'We' arePerson Pronouns. [a]
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Reflexive
34. The Pronoun 'You' has been known asPerson Singular as well as Plural Pronoun. [b]
a) First **b) Second** c) Third d) Possessive
35. The Pronouns 'He', 'She', 'It' and 'They' arePerson Pronouns.[c]
a) First b) Second **c) Third** d) Demonstrative
36. The words or Pronouns which indicate the action that has been done by the subject and affects
upon the same subject itself by taking the Affixations like 'Self' and 'Selves', such words
and Pronouns are known as Pronouns. [b]
a) Personal **b) Reflexive** c) Demonstrative d) Distributive

37. The Pronoun which is used to indicate at or to show or to point out person, place, thing or animal is called asPronoun. [c]
a) Personal b) Reflexive **c) Demonstrative** d) Distributive
38. The word or Pronoun which is used to denote and to indicate person or things at the time of reference, such word or Pronoun has been referred as.....Pronoun. [d]
a) Indefinite b) Interrogative c) Demonstrative **d) Distributive**
39. The word or Pronoun which does not give any idea about particular person or thing has been known as.....Pronoun. [a]
a) Indefinite b) Interrogative c) Demonstrative d) Distributive
40. The ‘wh-word’ is used to ask a question to get ‘Noun’ as an answer, such ‘wh-word’ is known asPronoun. [b]
a) Indefinite **b) Interrogative** c) Demonstrative d) Distributive
41. The word which is used to join two sentences and functions as a ‘Pronoun’ has been referred asPronoun. [c]
a) Personal b) Reflexive **c) Relative** d) Distributive
42. The word which indicates ‘possession’ of the referred noun, things, objects, article etc. and functions as a ‘Pronoun’ has been called Pronoun. [d]
a) Personal b) Reflexive c) Relative **d) Possessive**
43. The words like ‘What’, ‘How’ which have been used to make Exclamatory sentences are called Pronoun. [b]
a) Indefinite **b) Exclamatory** c) Demonstrative d) Distributive
44. The words like Myself, Ourselves, Yourself, Yourselves, Himself, Herself, Itself and Themselves which are Reflexive Pronouns, but when occur before ‘verb’ in the sentence like, “The Prime Minister himself visited the flood affected area”, such words have been called asPronoun.[a]
a) Reflective b) Exclamatory c) Demonstrative d) Distributive
45. The word which gives more information about Noun or glorifies the Noun has been called[a]
a) Adjective b) Noun c) Pronoun d) Verb

46. The word which shows the quality of person or thing and by functioning as an Adjective is Known as..... Adjective. [a]
a) Quality b) Quantity c) Demonstrative d) Interrogative
47. The word which gives information about the quantity of a Noun in a sentence such word has been referred as Adjective of[b]
 a) Quality **b) Quantity** c) Demonstrative d) Interrogative
48. When the words like “This, That, These, Those” occur before a Noun in a sentence and functions as an Adjective, such words have been referred as.....Adjectives. [c]
 a) Quality b) Quantity **c) Demonstrative** d) Interrogative
49. The word, may be Cardinal number or Ordinal number, which indicates an exact number of a Noun in a sentence and functions as an Adjective has been known as the Adjective of.....[c]
 a) Quality b) Quantity **c) Number** d) Interrogative
50. When the words like “ What, Which, Whose” are used with a Noun by occurring before the Noun, to ask question and function as Adjectives, such words are known as.....Adjectives. [d]
 a) Quality b) Quantity c) Number **d) Interrogative**
51. The word which denotes and indicates the action and completes the meaning of the sentence, such word is known as the..... of that sentence. [a]
a) Verb b) Noun c) Pronoun d) Adjective
52. When past or past participle of the Verb is formed by adding the Affixation with letters like “d, t, and ed”, such verbs are known as.....Verbs. [a]
a) Regular b) Irregular c) Transitive d) Intransitive
53. When past or past participle of the verb is formed with just a change within or inside the vowel itself of the same word without adding the letters like “d, t, and ed”, such verb has been known as.....Verb. [b]
 a) Regular **b) Irregular** c) Transitive d) Intransitive
54. The verb which needs an Object to complete the meaning of a sentence is known as.....Verb.[c]
 a) Regular b) Irregular **c) Transitive** d) Intransitive
55. The verb which does not need an Object to complete the meaning of a sentence is known as.....Verb.[d]
 a) Regular b) Irregular c) Transitive **d) Intransitive**

57. The word which helps to the main Verb in a sentence to make the sentence meaningful or to Complete the meaning of the sentence, such word or Verb has been known as.....Verb. [d]
 a) Regular b) Irregular c) Transitive **d) Helping**
58. The ‘Helping’ verbs, grammatically, are also known as..... Verbs. [d]
 a) Regular b) Irregular c) Transitive **d) Auxiliary**
59. The words like “am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did” are known as.....
 Auxiliary. [d]
 a) Regular b) Irregular c) Transitive **d) Primary**
60. The words like “ will, would. Shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, need to, ought to, Used to, dare to” have been known asAuxiliary. [c]
 a) Regular b) Irregular **c) Modal** d) Primary
61. The word which glorifies or modifies a verb has been known as an.....[b]
 a) Verb **b) Adverb** c) Pronoun d) Adjective
62. The word, like ‘When’, which denotes or indicates more information about time is known as the Adverb of[a]
a) Time b) Place c) Manner/Quality d) Degree
63. The word, like ‘Where’, which informs or denotes about a Place of action is known the Adverb of.....[b]
 a) Time **b) Place** c) Manner/Quality d) Degree
64. The word, like “How’, which gives more information about the manner or quality of ac action and functions as an Adverb has been grammatically referred as the Adverb of[c].
 a) Time b) Place **c) Manner/Quality** d) Degree
65. The word which answers the question “How much?” and functions as an Adverb has been referred grammatically as the Adverb of..... [d]
 a) Time b) Frequency c) Manner/Quality **d) Degree**
66. The word which answers the question “ How much?” by functioning as an Adverb in the sentence is known as the Adverb of.....[d]
 a) Time b) Frequency c) Manner/Quality **d) Degree**

67. The “wh-words like Why, Where, When, How etc.” which informs about the ‘Verb’ in a sentence have been grammatically known asthe Adverbs.[a]
- a] Interrogative** b] Frequency c] Manner/Quality d] Degree
68. The word which is used with Noun or Pronoun to show or indicate relation with something is called.....[a]
- a] Preposition** b] Adverb c] Pronoun d] Adjective
70. In the sentence requesting a permission “May I come in Sir”, the word ‘in’ is used as a[a]
- a] Preposition** b] Adverb c] Pronoun d] Adjective
72. The word which connects or joins “ words, phrases, clauses or sentences” has been grammatically Referred as a.....[b]
- a] Preposition **b] Conjunction** c] Pronoun d] Adjective
73. The words, like “ Neither...Nor, Either...or, else, otherwise”, which joins or connects elements having two solutions together have been grammatically referred as the..... Conjunctions. [a]
- a] Alternative** b] Illative c] Adversative d] Cumulative
74. The words like “So, Therefore, For, Hence” which are used to denote cause or effect have been known as the..... Conjunctions. [b]
- a] Alternative **b] Illative** c] Adversative d] Cumulative
75. The words like “ But, Yet, Still, However, Only, Whereas” which have been used to join or connect two paradoxical sentences together have been grammatically known as the Conjunctions. [c]
- a] Alternative b] Illative **c] Adversative** d] Cumulative
76. The words like “and, Not Only...But Also, As well as, Both....and” which combine one statement or sentence with other to indicate similarity have been known as the..... Conjunctions. [d]
- a] Alternative b] Illative c] Adversative **d] Cumulative.**
77. The conjunctions like “ Scarcely.....when, HardlyWhen, No sooner....than” which have Been used to join ‘Subordinate Clauses’ have been referred as the.....Conjunctions.[a]
- a] Subordinating** b] Illative c] Adversative d] Cumulative

78. The words which express emotions like “ Sorrow, Surprise, Happiness, Sudden Surprise” have been referred as[a]
a] Interjection b] Conjunction c] Pronoun d] Adjective
79. The Interjection “Bravo!” has been used to denote expression of.....[c]
a] Sorrow b] Surprise **c] Courage** d] Happiness
80. The Interjection “Alas!” has been used to denote expression of.....[a]
a] Sorrow b] Surprise c] Courage d] Happiness
81. The Interjection “Really!” has been used to denote expression of.....[b]
a] Sorrow **b] Surprise** c] Courage d] Happiness
82. The Interjection “Hurrah!” has been used to denote expression of.....[d]
a] Sorrow b] Surprise c] Courage **d] Happiness**
83. The words “ The, A, An” have been grammatically referred as the.....[c]
a] Preposition b] Conjunction **c] Articles** d] Adjective
84. The Article has been used to indicate quantity ‘One’. [a]
a] A b] An c] The d] None
85. The Article.....has been used before the word beginning with ‘Vowel Sound’. [b]
a] A **b] An** c] The d] None
86. The Article..... has been used to indicate sense of uniqueness of the Object or Noun referred in the sentence. [c]
a] A b] An **c] The** d] None
87. The Article.....has been used before the name of planet ‘Earth’. [c]
a] A b] An **c] The** d] None
88. In the Direct Speech one who utters or speaks or makes a statement has been referred as.....[a]
a] Reporter b] Listener c] Reported Speech d] Reported Clause
89. The statement or speech which has been spoken by the Reporter or which has been written in the inverted comma is known as.....[c]
a] Reporter b] Listener **c] Reported Speech** d] Reported Clause
90. The Statement or Clause outside the inverted comma is known as.....[d]
a] Reporter b] Listener c] Reported Speech **d] Reported Clause**

91. Mother said to Ganesh, "Give them a couple of months."

The above sentence is an example of theSentence. [a]

a) Imperative b) Interrogative c) Exclamatory d) Statement

92. Teacher said, "When do you get up?"

The above sentence is an example of theSentence. [b]

a) Imperative **b) Interrogative** c) Exclamatory d) Statement

93. Ganesh said, "What a lovely garden it is!"

The above sentence is an example of theSentence. [c]

a) Imperative b) Interrogative **c) Exclamatory** d) Statement

94. The Subject becomes 'Passive' when the importance is given to the 'Object' rather than the 'Subject' in a sentence, such sentence has been grammatically referred as.....Voice sentence. [b]

a) Active **b) Passive** c) Object d) Subject

95. When the Subject is 'Active' rather than the 'Object' is a sentence, it is known as Voice sentence. [a]

a) Active b) Passive c) Object d) Subject

96. How Ganesh will play in this cricket match is interesting to watch.

In the above sentence the Noun Clause functions as[a]

a) Subject of the Verb B) Object of the Verb.

c) Object of the Preposition d) Object of the Infinitive

97. Ganesh lost his father when he was young.

Which type of Adverb Clause is used in the above sentence? [a]

a) Adverb Clause of Time b) Adverb Clause of Reason

c) Adverb Clause of Condition d) Adverb Clause of Condition

98. The shirt which you have wore is very fine.

The above sentence is an example of.....[c]

a) the Noun Clause b) the Adverb Clause **c) the Adjective Clause** d) None

99. Ganesh want to know what action you have taken.

In the above sentence the Noun Clause functions as[d]

- a] Subject of the Verb
- b] Object of the Verb.
- c] Object of the Preposition
- d] Object of the Infinitive**

100. Ganesh could not complete his homework because he was ill. [b]

Which type of Adverb Clause is used in the above sentence?

- a] Adverb Clause of Time
- b] Adverb Clause of Reason**
- c] Adverb Clause of Condition
- d] Adverb Clause of Condition

