**Sentence Correction Practice Test 3**

**Question No: 1**

**To remain unflustered through challenging situations, and work with tranquility and calm, to stay unruffled, smile and radiate peace at the work place do not indeed seem like a mammoth task.**

1. peace at the work place do not indeed seem like a mammoth task.
2. peace at the work place does not indeed seem like a mammoth task.
3. peace at the work place do indeed not seem like a mammoth task.
4. peace at the work place does indeed not seem like a mammoth task.
5. peace at the work place indeed do not seem like a mammoth task.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the subject-verb agreement. Though the sentence starts with many alternative subjects, all are abstract nouns and the last noun (peace) is given the priority, as a main subject so the verb that follows must be a singular one as it is in the option B (peace at the work place does not indeed seem like a mammoth). The other options except D use a plural form of the verb (do not seem). Option D uses a singular verb appropriately but has misplaced the adverb (indeed - does indeed not seem). Option B is the correct answer.

**Question No: 2**

**Allaying anger, controlling irritation and combating explosive behavior are imperative, at the work place especially.**

1. , at the work place especially
2. , at the especially work place
3. , especially at the work place
4. , at especially the work place
5. , at the work place especially

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the place of modifier (especially). Options A and E are placing the adverb at the end (work place especially) so the adverb lacks its effect. Options B (at the especially work place) and D (at especially the work place) have placed in an inappropriate place. Option C has places it at the beginning of the sentence (especially at the work place) that is a very suitable place and so that it modifies the noun effectively; hence option C is the correct answer.

**Question No: 3**

**Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative outbursts seem like an enviable ideal.**

1. Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
2. Working calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
3. Worked calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
4. Works calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
5. To work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative

**Correct Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error by using a noun in the place of an infinitive verb, which will be appropriate when replaced. Option A uses a noun (work) form in the place of infinitive verb (to work). Option B uses a gerund (working), option C uses a past tense of the verb (worked), and option D uses a present tense singular form of the verb (works) that are inappropriate. Option E uses an infinitive form of the verb (to work), which is suitable to the context. Option E is the correct answer.

**Question No: 4**

**It can only be strengthened where the negative anger that is difficult to combat is redirected into positive energy that will reap constructive results.**

1. where the negative anger that is difficult to combat
2. when the negative anger that is difficult to combat
3. while the negative anger that is difficult to combat
4. what the negative anger that is difficult to combat
5. which the negative anger that is difficult to combat

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error by using an appropriate conjunction. This sentence needs a conjunction that refers to the time, which would be more suitable to the context that is ‘when’. Option A uses a conjunction that refers to place (where). Option C uses a conjunction that is appropriate to refer the present actions (while). Options D and E use conjunctions that refer to things (what) and (which). Option B uses the conjunction (when) that is suitable to the context and that refers to the time; hence, option B is the correct answer.

**Question No: 5**

**Anger is often inevitable, yet what we deal with it can determine if it could result in disaster or yield a calm even positive outcome.**

1. yet what we deal with it can determine if it could
2. yet who we deal with it can determine if it could
3. yet how we deal with it can determine if it could
4. yet which we deal with it can determine if it could
5. yet that we deal with it can determine if it could

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error by using an inappropriate interrogative conjunction (what). This sentence needs a conjunction that refers to the means of dealing with the object (how). Option A uses a conjunction (what) that refers to the problem. Option B uses a conjunction (who) that refers to the person. Option D uses a conjunction (which) that refers to the problem. Option E does not use an interrogative conjunction (that). Option C uses an appropriate conjunction (how) that refers the means reaching out to the object; hence, option C is the correct answer.

**Question No: 6**

**In recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself the opportunity to choosing an appropriate reaction other than an anger outburst.**

1. In recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself
2. on recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself
3. for recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself
4. by recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself
5. with recognizing the onset of mounting fury and making an honest attempt to slow down, you automatically give yourself

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the use of an inappropriate preposition (in). The preposition needs to denote the notion that is ‘how’ or ‘through which’, which is possible only by the preposition ‘by’. Option D uses the suitable preposition (by), whereas other options use inappropriate prepositions (A – in/ B – on/ C – for/ E – with). Option D is the correct answer.

**Question No: 7**

**By stay cool, you can decide how to deal with the situation more effectively.**

1. By stay cool, you can decide how to deal with the
2. By staying cool, you can decide how to deal with the
3. By stayed cool, you can decide how to deal with the
4. By to stay cool, you can decide how to deal with the
5. By cool, you can decide how to deal with the

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the use of the verb form after a preposition that needs a form gerund to be followed in order to give a clear/ effective meaning. Option B is appropriate by putting the verb in the form of gerund (staying) while others are wrong by putting the verb in different forms (A – ‘stay’ present tense/ C – ‘stayed’ past tense/ D – ‘to stay’ infinitive verb) instead of gerund that refers to a continuous action. Option E lacks the verb (By \_\_ cool); hence option B is the correct answer.

**Question No: 8**

**In the corporate scenario, this opinion of yours can have far-reaching benefits provided it is expressed amiable and convincingly.**

1. provided it is expressed amiable and convincingly.
2. provided it is expressed amiably and convincing.
3. provided it is expressed amiably and convince.
4. provided it is expressed amiably and convincingly.
5. provided it is expressed amiablitively and convincingly.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error by using a form of adjective (amiable) in the place of adverb (amiably). Options A (amiable and convincingly) and B (amiably and convincing) use an adjective form in either of the adverbs. Option C uses a verb form (convince) in the place of an adverb. Option E uses an adverb form (amiablitively) that does not exist, option D uses both words in adverb form (amiably and convincingly) that is appropriate. Option D is the correct answer.

**Question No: 9**

**Instead of focusing on your agitation, try paying attention to the underlying problem and resolving it. These could be an effective way to use anger positively.**

1. These could be an effective way to use anger positively
2. This could be an effective way to use anger positively
3. Those could be an effective way to use anger positively
4. That could be an effective way to use anger positively
5. which could be an effective way to use anger positively

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error by using an inappropriate determiner (these). This sentence concentrates on the action of being attentive to something so it refers to only one action; a single action needs only a singular determiner (this) so the plural determiners (A – these / C – those) are wrong and common determiners (that/which) that appear in the options D and E are also ineffective, while option B (this) serves well; hence, option B is the correct answer.

**Question No: 10**

**When an European wanted to dance in the moon the American said he will try reach further planets.**

1. When an European wanted to dance in the moon the American said
2. When a European wanted to dance in the moon the American said
3. When an European wanted to dance in the moon a American said
4. When a European wanted to dance in the moon an American said
5. When the European wanted to dance in the moon a American said

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the use of inappropriate articles. The both nouns are not definite but indefinite persons so an indefinite article must be used. The proper noun ‘European’ starts with a consonant sound so the article ‘a’ must be placed before it and the noun ‘American’ starts with a vowel sound so it needs the article ‘an’ to be placed before it as it is put in the option D (a European wanted to dance in the moon an American) which is appropriate. Whereas other options use inappropriate articles in either of their places. Option D is the correct answer.

**Question No:11**

**Responsibilities include setting up assembly libraries in Timberline estimating software for preparing cost estimates and managing cost on site, providing training and technical assistance.**

1. software for preparing cost estimates and managing cost on site, providing training and technical assistance
2. software for preparing cost estimates and managing cost on site, and providing training, technical assistance
3. software for preparing cost estimates, managing cost on site, providing training and technical assistance
4. software for preparing cost estimates, and managing cost on site, providing training and technical assistance
5. software for preparing cost estimates and managing cost on site, and providing training and technical assistance

**Correct Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in parallelism. In a parallel sentence the each category of the item and the way of expression is differentiated with the conjunction ‘and’. The conjunction needs to be taken place before adjective and also before the verb when it introduces a new idea as it is shown in the option E (software for preparing cost estimates and managing cost on site, and providing training and technical assistance), which is correct. Whereas other options misplaced the conjunction (and) in inappropriate places. Option E is correct.

**Question No: 12**

**When W. Edwards Deming declared ‘ pay is not a motivation’. It is as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.**

1. It is as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.
2. It was as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.
3. It came as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.
4. It comes as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.
5. It may come as a shock to many and sounds absurd to most of us.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the verb-time agreement. The sentence starts with a past tense so the subordinate clause must also needs a verb of the same unless the tone differs. Option A uses a verb of present tense that is irrelevant. Option B uses a verb of the past but it is an auxiliary verb (was) that is inappropriate. Option D uses a present tense verb (comes). Option E uses a verb of future tense (may come). Option C uses an appropriate verb of past tense (came); hence it is correct.

**Question No: 13**

**The national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in an university affiliated college in Chennai.**

1. The national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in an university
2. A national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in an university
3. An national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in an university
4. The national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in a university
5. The national award winner Mr. Raja is lecturer in an university

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the use of articles. The noun ‘national award winner’ is a unique one so a definite article must precede it and the noun ‘university’ though it starts with the letter in the vowels it does not start with the vowel sound so the indefinite article ‘a’ must precede it as in the option D (The national award winner Mr. Raja is a lecturer in a university). Others are incorrect by using inappropriate articles. Option D is the correct answer.

**Question No: 14**

**Rewards and punishments are like two sides of the same coin. He must be ready to accept both.**

1. He must be ready to accept both.
2. She must be ready to accept both.
3. They must be ready to accept both.
4. One must be ready to accept both.
5. It must be ready to accept both.

**Correct Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the use of the pronoun (he), which is more particular in a general statement. When something is generally stated it is better to use a general pronoun (one) like in the option D (One must be ready to accept both). Whereas other options use particular pronouns that denotes persons (he/ she/they/it). Option D is more appropriate to the context than other options so it is the correct answer.

**Question No: 15**

**The commuters were complaining that they have waited for along but no train had come.**

1. that they have waited for along but no train
2. that they waited for along but no train
3. that they wait for along but no train
4. that they have been waiting for along but no train
5. that they had been waiting for along but no train

**Correct Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

This sentence has an error in the verb-time agreement. The opening verb is in the past continuous tense, which needs also the subordinate verb too in the continuous form, and past continuous tense can be followed by either past continuous or past perfect continuous. Option A uses a present perfect (have waited), option B uses simple past (waited), option C uses a simple present (wait), and option D uses a present perfect continuous (have been waiting) that are inappropriate with the sentence; whereas option E suggests the past perfect continuous form (had been waiting) that is appropriate one. Option E is the correct answer.