Kerala PSC LDC 2027

General English: English Grammar, 20 Questions with Answers

Types of Sentences and Interchange

1. Change into an exclamatory sentence: "It is a very beautiful garden."

(A) How beautiful garden it is!

(B) What a beautiful garden it is!

(C) What beautiful a garden!

(D) How a beautiful garden!

Answer: (B) What a beautiful garden it is!

With a noun phrase, an exclamatory sentence begins with 'What a' + adjective + noun. 'How' is used with an adjective or adverb alone (How beautiful the garden is!).

2. Rewrite without 'too': "He is too weak to walk."

(A) He is so weak that he can walk.

(B) He is so weak that he cannot walk.

(C) He is very weak and walks.

(D) He is weak enough to walk.

Answer: (B) He is so weak that he cannot walk.

'Too ... to' has a negative sense, so it becomes 'so ... that ... cannot'.

Parts of Speech

3. Identify the part of speech of the word 'Wow' in: "Wow! That was a great show."

(A) Noun

(B) Adverb

(C) Interjection

(D) Conjunction

Answer: (C) Interjection

An interjection expresses a sudden feeling such as surprise or joy.

4. Identify the part of speech of 'Honesty' in: "Honesty is the best policy."

(A) Concrete noun

(B) Abstract noun

(C) Collective noun

(D) Proper noun

Answer: (B) Abstract noun

An abstract noun names a quality or idea that cannot be seen or touched; honesty is a quality.

Agreement of Subject and Verb

5. Each of the students ___ a textbook.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) are having

(D) were

Answer: (B) has

'Each' is singular, so it takes a singular verb: 'has'.

6. Neither the teacher nor the students ___ present.

(A) was

(B) is

(C) were

(D) has been

Answer: (C) were

In a 'neither ... nor' construction the verb agrees with the nearer subject. 'Students' is plural, so 'were'.

Articles

7. He is ___ honest man.

(A) a

(B) an

(C) the

(D) no article needed

Answer: (B) an

'Honest' begins with a vowel sound (the 'h' is silent), so the article is 'an'.

Primary and Modal Auxiliary Verbs

8. ___ I come in, sir?

(A) Must

(B) Shall

(C) May

(D) Will

Answer: (C) May

'May' is the modal used for polite permission.

9. He ___ not do his homework yesterday.

(A) do

(B) does

(C) did

(D) done

Answer: (C) did

'Did' is the primary auxiliary for the simple past in negatives, followed by the base verb.

Question Tags

10. He never tells a lie, ___?

(A) doesn't he

(B) does he

(C) didn't he

(D) isn't he

Answer: (B) does he

A sentence with a negative word like 'never' takes a positive question tag: 'does he?'.

Infinitive and Gerund

11. I am looking forward to ___ you.

(A) meet

(B) meeting

(C) have met

(D) met

Answer: (B) meeting

'Look forward to' is followed by a gerund (-ing form), because 'to' is a preposition here.

Tenses

12. By the time we reached the station, the train ___.

(A) left

(B) has left

(C) had left

(D) was leaving

Answer: (C) had left

The train's departure happened before another past event (our arrival), so the past perfect 'had left' is used.

Tenses in Conditional Sentences

13. If I ___ a bird, I would fly to you.

(A) am

(B) was

(C) were

(D) will be

Answer: (C) were

An unreal (second) conditional uses 'were' for all subjects: If + past, would + base verb.

14. If it rains tomorrow, we ___ the picnic.

(A) would cancel

(B) will cancel

(C) cancelled

(D) would have cancelled

Answer: (B) will cancel

A real (first) conditional: If + simple present, will + base verb.

Prepositions

15. She is good ___ mathematics.

(A) in

(B) at

(C) on

(D) with

Answer: (B) at

The adjective 'good' takes the preposition 'at' when speaking of a skill: good at.

Correlatives

16. Either he ___ I am wrong.

(A) nor

(B) but

(C) or

(D) and

Answer: (C) or

'Either' is paired with 'or'; 'neither' is paired with 'nor'; 'not only' is paired with 'but also'.

Direct and Indirect Speech

17. Change into indirect speech: He said, "I am happy."

(A) He said that I am happy.

(B) He said that he is happy.

(C) He said that he was happy.

(D) He said that he had been happy.

Answer: (C) He said that he was happy.

With a past reporting verb, the present tense changes to the past, and the pronoun 'I' changes to 'he': 'was happy'.

Active and Passive Voice

18. Change into passive voice: "The teacher praised the students."

(A) The students praised the teacher.

(B) The students were praised by the teacher.

(C) The students are praised by the teacher.

(D) The students had praised the teacher.

Answer: (B) The students were praised by the teacher.

The simple past active becomes 'was/were + past participle' in the passive, with the object becoming the subject.

Correction of Sentences

19. Choose the correct sentence.

(A) He don't like tea.

(B) He doesn't likes tea.

(C) He doesn't like tea.

(D) He not like tea.

Answer: (C) He doesn't like tea.

With the singular subject 'He', the negative is 'doesn't' followed by the base verb 'like'.

Degrees of Comparison

20. Choose the positive degree of: "Gold is more precious than any other metal."

(A) No other metal is as precious as gold.

(B) Gold is as precious as any other metal.

(C) Gold is the most precious metal.

(D) Some metals are less precious than gold.

Answer: (A) No other metal is as precious as gold.

Comparative: 'more precious than any other' becomes positive: 'No other metal is as precious as gold.'

Quick Tips

Topic	Rule

Subject-verb agreement	Each, every, either, neither take singular verbs; with 'neither...nor' / 'either...or' the verb agrees with the nearer subject.
Articles	'A' before a consonant sound, 'an' before a vowel sound (an hour, a university).
Question tags	Positive statement, negative tag; negative statement, positive tag.
Conditionals	First: if + present, will; Second: if + past, would; Third: if + past perfect, would have.
Correlatives	either-or, neither-nor, both-and, not only-but also, whether-or.
Reported speech	Past reporting verb: present → past, past → past perfect, will → would.