

## Sentence Improvement for SSC Exams

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### Sentence Improvement for SSC Exams

**Direction (1 – 50): Select the most appropriate option to substitute the bold segment in the given sentence. If no substitution is required, select no improvement**

1) All **he can did to** amuse himself was to talk to his dog or play on his shepherd's pipe.

- a) He can do to
- b) He is doing to
- c) He could do to
- d) No improvement

2) Another change that I notice in neha is that she **avoid to speaking** to me.

- a) Avoids to speak
- b) Avoids speaking with
- c) Avoided speaking to
- d) No improvement

3) Pavithra is not only pretty **but very intelligent**.

- a) But also very intelligent
- b) But intelligent
- c) But very much intelligent
- d) No improvement

4) If you **come across** my books, bring it to me, may you?

- a) Come after
- b) Come about
- c) Come around
- d) No improvement

5) One day **since he sit watching** the Sheep and thinking what he would do to see a Wolf.

- a) As he sat watching
- b) Since he sat watching
- c) As he sitting watching
- d) No improvement

6) Elections **was held in** many a place without any untoward incident.

- a) Was holding at
- b) Were held at
- c) Were held in
- d) No improvement

7) He thought that his children will walk in the same hallway and remember all the ancestors **by these portrait**.

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a) By these portraits

b) Through these portraits

c) Through this portraits

d) No improvement

8) Since he had to go to the job daily, he **decide that till** the car is ready, he will travel by the metro train.

a) Decided that till

b) Decides that until

c) Decided that until

d) No improvement

9) The Wolf killed a great many of the Boy's sheep and then **slip away in** the forest.

a) Slips away into

b) Slipped away into

c) Slipped away in

d) No improvement

10) He will be rewarded based on how the painting **turn into**.

a) Turns about

b) Turns into

c) Turns up

d) No improvement

11) The Farmer **knows how deadly** the Snake could be and yet he picked it up and put it in his bosom to warm it back to life.

a) Knew how deadly

b) Know how much deadly

c) Know how deadly

d) No improvement

12) He felt pity for him, so he **give him little change** from his pocket.

a) Give him some change

b) Gave him some change

c) Gave him little change

d) No improvement

13) All the members of the company **are kindly request** to appear in the next meeting.

a) Are kindly

b) Are requested kindly

c) Are requested

d) No improvement

14) His Master had told him to call for help and the Villagers **will driving it away**.

a) Would drive it away

b) Will drive it away

c) Would drove it away

d) No improvement

15) This time Steve **thought to get himself** something to eat, so he went outside the station.

a) To get himself

b) Thought to get him

c) Thinking to get him

d) No improvement

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16) There are **some which never change** their nature, regardless of how good we behave with them

- a) Few who never changes
- b) Some who never changes
- c) Some which never changes
- d) No improvement

17) Any painter who **could carry on** this should come forward.

- a) Could carry out
- b) Can carry on
- c) Can carry out
- d) No improvement

18) Always maintain the distance from those who are there only **thinking about their** own benefits.

- a) Think about their
- b) Thinking over their
- c) Think over their
- d) No improvement

19) The king was very pleased to see that the painter has made a beautiful portrait **with clever hiding** the king's disabilities.

- a) With hiding cleverly
- b) By clever hiding
- c) By cleverly hiding
- d) No improvement

20) One must remember that sometimes sharing is better than **give away**.

- a) Giving in
- b) Giving away
- c) Give in
- d) No improvement

21) When I saw the phone, I knew it was exactly what I **have looked** for

- a) Am looking
- b) Had been looking
- c) Looking
- d) No improvement

22) You can do a lot more by being in a strong position instead of **bring yourself in** a weaker situation.

- a) Bringing yourself into
- b) Bringing you into
- c) Bringing yourself to
- d) No improvement

23) In society nowadays the social circle **is limited with** the family but in the villages, it encircles the entire village

- a) Limited with
- b) is limited to
- c) is limit to
- d) No improvement

24) We must, in the beginning, present the **world works dramatic** to the child

- a) World work dramatically
- b) World's work dramatic

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c) World's work dramatically

d) No improvement

25) Perhaps smoking in the restroom serves the function of **asserting one** independence.

a) Assert one's

b) Asserting one's

c) Asserting ones

d) No improvement

26) She was also **enough kind** to send one of her beautiful upcycled cardigans.

a) Enough kindly

b) Kindly enough

c) Kind enough

d) No improvement

27) She thought him **a noblest of man**, and more often in the right than not.

a) A noblest of men

b) The noblest of men

c) The noble of men

d) No improvement

28) Many people abandoned their vehicles and made **their way by foot**.

a) There way on foot

b) Their way on foot

c) Way by foot

d) No improvement

29) **If in case he forget** to bring water, we carried our own.

a) In case he forgot

b) If he forgot

c) In case he forgets

d) No improvement

30) Everyone has set out to go to the safer place and you must **come across**

a) Come along

b) Come again

c) Come apart

d) No improvement

31) He lived a carefree life with his two **older brothers**, swimming and fishing.

a) Older brother

b) Elder brothers

c) Elder brother

d) No improvement

32) Only a few companies have **availed them off** the free training programme.

a) Availed themselves of

b) Availed them of

c) Availed themselves off

d) No improvement

33) More information leads to more peace, **unless you don't wanted** to argue that ignorance is more peaceful.

a) Unless you didn't want

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b) Unless you want

c) Unless you wanted

d) No improvement

34) RBI **will raise** promoter holding cap in private banks

a) Can raise

b) May raise

c) Would risen

d) No improvement

35) Constant exposure to media content normalizes violence, as a result, children **come up** believe that society is violent.

a) Coming up

b) Came into

c) Come to

d) No improvement

36) He made his appeal in Pueblo, Colorado, tossing **in a few word** of Spanish.

a) A few word

b) In few words

c) In a few words

d) No improvement

37) A lot of little girls are not accustomed **to go** school in this country.

a) To going

b) To going to

c) To go to

d) No improvement

38) The democratic movement **had better concentrated** on the immediate issues of the economy and security.

a) Had better concentrate

b) Had concentrate

c) Have better concentrate

d) No improvement

39) My brother has been practicing to play the piano **from the past few day**

a) From the past few days

b) For the past few days

c) For the last few days

d) No improvement

40) Last weekend I just wanted to relax because I **have to had** a busy week.

a) Had had

b) Had have

c) Have

d) No improvement

41) I **cannot able** to see the teacher well from my seat yesterday.

a) Was not able

b) Am not able

c) Cannot be able

d) No improvement

42) Can you **stop to play** that game and come and help us with a delivery?

a) Stop to playing

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b) Stop playing

c) Stop it to play

d) No improvement

43) You won't get a promotion until you **have working** here as long as Tim

a) Am working

b) Had been working

c) Have been working

d) No improvement

44) He **looked around** and didn't see anyone guarding the fruits on the tree

a) Look alive

b) Looked at

c) Look after

d) No improvement

45) I'm going to get an email with the details, **hasn't I**?

a) Haven't I

b) Didn't I

c) Aren't I

d) No improvement

46) Similar magnetic poles are not merely indifferent **about other** but exhibit actual repulsion

a) About each other

b) To others

c) To each other

d) No improvement

47) **In enough time** the locusts came down and started eating everything

a) In small time

b) In no time

c) By no time

d) No improvement

48) I suppose **if I can get** on with the ironing while I'm waiting.

a) If I get

b) If I could get

c) I could get

d) No improvement

49) He talked freely about **quite numbers of subjects**, but had not once broached the question of being sent ashore.

a) Quiet a number of subjects

b) Quite a number of subjects

c) Some number of subject

d) No improvement

50) She felt she had **been discriminated for** because of her age.

a) Been discriminated against

b) Discriminated on

c) Discriminated for

d) No improvement

## Sentence Improvement for SSC Exams

### ANSWERS

#### 1) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'he could to do'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'can should be replaced with 'could'. The sentence is past tense so the word 'can' replaced as 'could'

Option B) is incorrect as 'is doing' should be replaced with 'could do'. V1 is followed by auxiliary verb, so 'do' must be followed by 'could'.

#### 2) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'avoids speaking with'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'to speak should be replaced with 'speaking with'. Speak to is used when you speak to accomplish a task and speak with is used when you are accompanied by another speaker

Option C) is incorrect as 'avoided and to' should be replaced with 'avoids'. The sentence is in present tense so the verb will be used with s or es depending on the situation

#### 3) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'but also very intelligent'. The construction not only....but also follow parallelism, it means that words following both parts of this correlative conjunction should belong to same parts of speech. Here it is used to emphasize something that has more than one quality

Option B) is incorrect as it should be but also very instead of but

Option C) is incorrect as 'very much' should be replaced with 'also very'

#### 4) Answer: D

Solution: Bold part is in correct form. Come across means meet or find by chance

#### 5) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'as he sat watching'

Option B) is incorrect as 'since' should be replaced with 'as'. We use as to introduce two events happening at a same time

Option C) is incorrect as 'sitting' should be replaced with 'sat'. the sentence is in simple past tense so past participle of sit ie sat will be used

#### 6) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'were held at'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'was and holding should be replaced with 'were and held'. Use were for all the plural nouns and sentence is in past tense so held will be use instead of holding

Option C) is incorrect as 'in' should be replaced with 'at'. At is used when referring to location in the city

#### 7) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'through these portraits'

Option A) is incorrect as 'by should be replaced with 'through'. Through is a preposition that is used to show process or manner via which a thing is achieved as well as refers to a completion of an activity

Option C) is incorrect as 'this' should be replaced with 'these'. This is used to denote a singular thing and these are used for plural ones

#### 8) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'decided that until'.

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Option A) is incorrect as 'till' should be replaced with 'until'. Until indicates when something will happen or end

Option B) is incorrect as 'decides' should be replaced with 'decided'. The sentence is in past tense so past participle of decide ie decided will be used

### 9) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'slipped away into'. Slip away means to escape or disappear quietly

Option A) is incorrect as 'slips' should be replaced with 'slipped'. The sentence is in past tense so past participle of slip i.e. slipped will be used

Option C) is incorrect as 'in' should be replaced with 'into'. Into indicates some type of action or movement taking place

### 10) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'turns up'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'about' should be replaced with 'up'. Turn up means to appear or put n appearance

Option B) is incorrect as 'into' should be replaced with 'up'

### 11) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'knew how deadly'.

Option B) is incorrect as it should be knew how instead of know how much. The sentence is in simple past tense so second form of know i.e. knew will be used

Option C) is incorrect as 'know' should be replaced with 'knew'.

### 12) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'gave him some change'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'give' should be replaced with 'gave'. The sentence is in simple past so past tense of give i.e. gave will be used

Option C) is incorrect as 'little' should be replaced with 'some'. Some is used in affirmative sentences when asking for or offering something.

### 13) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'are requested'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'kindly' should be replaced with 'requested'

Option B) is incorrect. Remove kindly as Kindly & 'Requested' can't be used together

### 14) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'would drive it away'.

Option B) is incorrect as 'will' should be replaced with 'would'. Would is a past tense form of will, when we write about past events we can use it to indicate or talk about hypotheses (when we imagine something)

Option C) is incorrect as 'drove' should be replaced with 'drive'

### 15) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'thought to get him'. Himself is a reflexive pronoun which refers to a person or as thing for itself while him is used after a verb or preposition to refer to a male person

Option A) is incorrect as 'to get himself' should be replaced with 'thought to get him'

Option C) is incorrect as 'thinking' should be replaced with 'thought'. When we write about past events, we use past tense form of a verb

### 16) Answer: B

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Solution: The correct option is 'some who never changes'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'few' should be replaced with 'some'. Few carries negative overtones and means hardly any and used for countable nouns while some carries positive overtones and used for both countable and uncountable nouns

Option C) is incorrect as 'which' should be replaced with 'who'. Who is used for people while which is used for things

### 17) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'can carry out'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'could' should be replaced with 'can'. The sentence is present tense so the word 'could' replaced as 'can'

Option B) is incorrect as 'carry on' should be replaced with 'carry out'. Carry out means to complete or accomplish something

### 18) Answer: D

Solution: Bold part is in correct form

### 19) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'by cleverly hiding'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'with' should be replaced with 'by'. By is used to indicate the means of achieving something

Option B) is incorrect as 'clever' should be replaced with 'cleverly'. Clever is an adjective while cleverly is an adverb which means in a skilful manner

### 20) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'giving away'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'in' should be replaced with 'away'. Giving away means to donate or bestow something

Option C) is incorrect as 'give in' should be replaced with 'giving away'. Give in means to give up or admit defeat

### 21) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'had been looking'. Here use of 'Past Perfect Continuous' or Past Progressive' is appropriate. Hence, replace what I have looked for by what I had been looking for

Option A) is incorrect as 'am' should be replaced with 'had been'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'looking' should be replaced with 'had been looking'.

### 22) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'bringing yourself into'.

Option B) is incorrect as 'you' should be replaced with 'yourself'. If you are using you in the plural the reflexive pronoun is yourself which refers to a person or as thing for itself

Option C) is incorrect as 'to' should be replaced with 'into'. Into indicates some type of action or movement taking place

### 23) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'is limited to'. Replace with by to as limited takes preposition to with it.

Option A) is incorrect as 'with' should be replaced with 'to'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'is limit to' should be replaced with 'is limited to'

### 24) Answer: C

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Solution: The correct option is 'world's work dramatically'.

Option A) is incorrect as world should be replaced with 'world's'. The apostrophe "s" in the word "world's" indicates possession. This means that when you're using this phrase, you are describing something as work of the world

Option B) is incorrect as 'dramatic' should be replaced with 'dramatically'. Dramatic is an adjective while dramatically is an adverb

### 25) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'asserting one's'.

Option A) is incorrect as assert should be replaced with 'asserting'. The sentence is in present continuous tense so the word 'assert' replaced with Present Participle of assert i.e. asserting

Option C) is incorrect as 'ones' should be replaced with one's'. The possessive pronoun "one's" requires an apostrophe before the S, one's is used to indicate that something belongs or relates to people in general

### 26) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'kind enough'. Here enough is used as an adverb and an adverb is used after the adjective which it modifies. Hence replace enough kind with kind enough

Option A) is incorrect as enough kindly should be replaced with kind enough.

Option B) is incorrect as 'kindly enough' should be replaced with kind enough.

### 27) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'the noblest of men'. The superlative degree of adjective takes article 'the' before it. Hence replace a with the before noblest.

Option A) is incorrect as a should be replaced with 'the'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'noble' should be replaced with noblest'.

### 28) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'their way on foot'. Here Replace 'by foot' with 'on foot'. On foot is the right phrase which means walking using the feet.

Option A) is incorrect as there should be replaced with 'their'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'way by foot' should be replaced with way on foot'.

### 29) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'in case he forgot'. Here in case' means 'if it happens' and putting another if before it doesn't make sense.

Option B) is incorrect as if he forgot' should be replaced with 'in case he forgot'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'forgets' should be replaced with 'forgot'.

### 30) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'come along'. Come along means to go with another person to a particular location or gathering

Option B) is incorrect as come again' should be replaced with 'come along'.

Option C) is incorrect as 'come apart' should be replaced with 'come along'.

### 31) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'elder brothers'. When referring to someone who is older than you in your family or someone who has a close relationship with

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you, you should use "elder" while "older" can describe things as well as people

Option A) is incorrect as older brother should be replaced with elder brothers.

Option C) is incorrect as 'brother' should be replaced with brothers'.

### 32) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'availed themselves of'.

Option B) is incorrect as 'them' should be replaced with 'themselves'. Here avail is a reflexive verb, followed by a reflexive pronoun such as myself, oneself, or themselves, with the pronoun referring to the person or thing performing the action

Option C) is incorrect as 'off' should be replaced with 'of'. The reflexive avail always takes the preposition of. Of is a preposition that indicates relationships between other words.

### 33) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'unless you want'.

Option A) is incorrect as unless you didn't want' should be replaced with 'unless you want'. Here Remove 'didn't' after you as 'Unless, Until etc. don't take negative words after them.

Option C) is incorrect as 'wanted' should be replaced with 'want'. The sentence is in simple present tense so want will be used instead of wanted

### 34) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'may raise'.

Option A) is incorrect as 'can' should be replaced with 'may'. May is a modal verb most commonly used to express possibility.

Option C) is incorrect as 'would risen' should be replaced with 'may raise'. Would is inappropriate here. The correct construction is SUBJECT + MAY+ V1

### 35) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'come to'. Come up means to produce or suggest a plan or idea which is incorrect here while 'come to means to attain, achieve or reach something

Option A) is incorrect as coming up should be replaced with come to.

Option B) is incorrect as 'came into' should be replaced with come to.

### 36) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'in a few words'. A few/Few are used with plural countable nouns. A few means not many, but enough

Option A) is incorrect as a few word should be replaced with in a few words.

Option B) is incorrect as 'in few' should be replaced with in a few.

### 37) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'to going to'. If the TO is part of an adjective + preposition combination: to be used/ accustomed to- to be opposed to- to be addicted to- to be devoted to- to be given to- to be used to- It is not just the preposition TO that imposes the gerund, but the construction to be + adjective + TO + V + ing

Option A) is incorrect as to going should be replaced with to going to.

Option C) is incorrect as 'go' should be replaced with going.

### 38) Answer: A

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Solution: The correct option is 'had better concentrate'. Had better is always followed by a verb in the infinitive without 'to

Option B) is incorrect as had concentrate should be replaced with had better concentrate.

Option C) is incorrect as have' should be replaced with had.

### 39) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'for the past few days.

Option A) is incorrect as from should be replaced with for. It is wrong because it sounds like you are saying he is practicing on the piano from the past few days, as the piano is new.

Option C) is incorrect as last' should be replaced with past as last is wrong under the context

### 40) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'had had'. We use had had in the past perfect when the main verb is also "have". The past perfect form of have is had had (had + past participle form of have

Option B) is incorrect as had have should be replaced with had had.

Option C) is incorrect as have' should be replaced with had had.

### 41) Answer: A

Solution: The correct option is 'was not able'.

Option B) is incorrect as am should be replaced with was. When we write about past events, we use past tense form of a verb

Option C) is incorrect as cannot be' should be replaced with was not. The words can and able have the same

meaning, they're both used to talk about the ability of a person so can never takes able with it

### 42) Answer: B

Solution: The correct option is 'stop playing. Stop takes gerund form of verb i.e. V1 + ing. We use the -ing form after stop to indicate that an action or event is no longer continuing

Option A) is incorrect as top to playing should be replaced with stop playing.

Option C) is incorrect as stop it to play' should be replaced with stop playing.

### 43) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'have been working'. This is in Present Perfect Continuous Tense, It shows an action that started in the past continued without breaks up until now and is still continuing.

Option A) is incorrect as am should be replaced with have been.

Option B) is incorrect as 'had' should be replaced with have.

### 44) Answer: D

Solution: Bold part is in correct form. Look around to go through a place in order to see what is there

### 45) Answer: C

Solution: The correct option is 'aren't I'. The affirmative sentence takes the negative question tag of the helping verb already used in the sentence. If the main verb or auxiliary verb in the statement is am, the positive question tag is am I? but the negative question tag is usually aren't I?

Option A) is incorrect as haven't should be replaced with aren't.

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Option B) is incorrect as 'didn't' should be replaced with aren't.

**46) Answer: C**

Solution: The correct option is 'to each other'. The prepositions mostly used with indifferent are to, toward or towards

Option A) is incorrect as about should be replaced with to.

Option B) is incorrect as 'others' should be replaced with each other.

**47) Answer: B**

Solution: The correct option is 'in no time'. The phrase in no time means very quickly or very soon

Option A) is incorrect as in small time should be replaced with in no time.

Option C) is incorrect as by no time' should be replaced with in no time.

**48) Answer: C**

Solution: The correct option is 'I could get'. Here We can't use suppose and if together. The use of if here is redundant

Option A) is incorrect as if I get should be replaced with I could get.

Option B) is incorrect as 'if I could get' should be replaced with ii could get.

**49) Answer: B**

Solution: The correct option is 'quite a number of subjects'. Quite a number is a phrase which means a significant number but unspecified amount

Option A) is incorrect as quiet should be replaced with quite. Quite refers to truly or considerably while quiet means absence of sound

Option C) is incorrect as 'some number of subjects' should be replaced with quite a number of subjects as some is wrong under the context

**50) Answer: A**

Solution: The correct option is 'been discriminated against'. When the verb discriminates means "to treat someone unfairly", it is used with the preposition against. You can't omit against. Against is also used with the noun discrimination and with the passive form of the verb. The verb discriminate isn't followed by a direct object. The preposition against is necessary to complete the meaning of the verb.

Option B) is incorrect as on should be replaced with against.

Option C) is incorrect as for' should be replaced with against

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