

GRAMMAR

Definitions:

Word

A sound or a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes.

What is Sentence?

The main function of grammar is to organize words into sentences, and there are many ways to do that. (Or we could say, *Words can be organized into sentences in many different ways.*)

Sentence is the largest independent unit of grammar. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point. A sentence is traditionally (and inadequately) defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

Subjects, Verbs, and Objects

The basic parts of a sentence are the subject, the verb, and (often, but not always) the object. The subject is usually a noun—a word that names a person, place, or thing. The verb (or predicate) usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being. An object receives the action and usually follows the verb.

Subject

The part of a sentence or clause that indicates what it is about.

Verb

The part of speech (or word class) that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being.

Object

A noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that receives or is affected by the action of a verb in a sentence.

Four Basic Sentence Structures

There are four basic sentence structures in English:

- i. A *simple sentence* is a sentence with just one independent clause (also called a main clause): *Judy laughed.*
- ii. A *compound sentence* contains at least two independent clauses: *Judy laughed and Jimmy cried.*
- iii. A *complex sentence* contains an independent clause and at least one dependent clause: *Jimmy cried when Judy laughed.*
- iv. A *compound-complex sentence* contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause: *Judy laughed and Jimmy cried when the clowns ran past their seats.*

THE PARTS OF SPEECH

One way to begin studying basic sentence structures is to consider the traditional parts of speech (also called word classes): nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Noun

A word which is a person, place, thing or idea. Nouns can be countable or uncountable.

Examples:

Mount Everest, book, horse, Peter, strength, car, Empire State Building, China, house, child

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are individual objects, people, places, etc. which can be counted. Nouns are considered content words meaning they provide the people, things, ideas, etc. about which we speak.

books, Italians, pictures, stations, men, etc.

A countable noun can be both singular - a friend, a house, etc. - or plural - a few apples, lots of trees, etc.

Use the singular form of the verb with a singular countable noun:

There is a book on the table.

That student is excellent!

Use the plural form of the verb with a countable noun in the plural:

There are some students in the classroom.

Those houses are very big, aren't they?

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are materials, concepts, information, etc. which are not individual objects and cannot be counted.

information, water, understanding, wood, cheese, etc.

Uncountable nouns are always singular. Use the singular form of the verb with uncountable nouns:

There is some water in that pitcher.

That is the equipment we use for the project.

Common Noun

A noun that can be preceded by the definite article and that represents one or all of the members of a class. As a general rule, a common noun does not begin with a capital letter unless it appears at the start of a sentence. Common nouns can be subcategorized as count nouns and mass nouns.

Proper Noun

A noun belonging to the class of words used as names for unique individuals, events, or places.

Pronoun

A word that is used to take the place of a noun is called pronoun.

Examples:

I, they, their, ourselves, itself, your, my, nobody, who, which, her, we

Four types of pronouns

There are four types of pronouns: Subject Pronouns, Object Pronouns, Possessive Pronouns and Demonstrative Pronouns.

Pronouns take the place of a person, place or thing in sentences once the context is understood. For example:

Aslam enjoys walking in the park. He often walks three or more miles with him.

In this case, the pronouns 'he' in the second sentence replaces Aslam'.

Subject Pronouns - I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they function as the *subject* of a sentence:

I live in New York.

Do **you** like playing tennis?

He doesn't want to come this evening.

She works in London.

It won't be easy.

We are studying pronouns at the moment.

You went to Paris last year, didn't you?

They bought a new car last month.

Object Pronouns - me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them serve as the object of a verb.

Give **me** the book.

He told **you** to come tonight.

She asked **him** to help.

They visited **her** when they came to New York.

She bought **it** at the store.

He picked **us** up at the airport.

The teacher asked **you** to finish your homework.

I invited **them** to a party.

Possessive Pronouns - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs show that something belongs to someone.

That house is **mine**.

This is **yours**.

I'm sorry, that's **his**.

Those books are **hers**.

Those students are **ours**.

Look over there, those seats are **yours**.

Theirs will be green.

Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those refer to things. 'this' and 'these' refer to something that is near. 'that' and 'those' refer to things that are farther away.

This is my house.

That is our car over there.

These are my colleagues in this room.

Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.

Adjective

A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun. There are various types of adjectives which can be studied in more depth on the adjective page.

Examples:

proud, purple, French, few, this, huge, sad, second, none

Verb

A word that indicates an action, being or state or being.

Examples:

play, run, think, study, smell, wait, be, drive, renounce, fill

Mini Guide

Adverb

A word that is used to describe a verb which tells how, where, or when something is done.

Examples:
carefully, often, very, intelligently, quite, too, rarely, never

Conjunction

A word that is used to join words or groups of words. Conjunctions are used to connect two sentences into one more complex sentence.

Examples:
and, or, but, neither, because, while, since, although

Preposition

A word used indicating the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another word. There are numerous prepositions in English used in a variety of manners.

Examples:
in, until, of, from, after, under, beyond, across, toward

Interjection

A single word used to express strong emotion.

Examples:
Wow! Ah! Oh! No!

PUNCTUATIONS

Punctuation is used to mark the cadence, pauses, and tone in written English. In other words, punctuation helps us to understand when to pause between fully formed ideas when speaking, as well as organize our thoughts in writing. English punctuation marks include:

- period .
- commas ,
- question mark ?
- exclamation mark !
- colon :
- semi colon ;

Period

Use a period to end a complete sentence. A sentence is a group of words containing a subject and predicate. In British English a period is called a 'full stop'.

Examples:
He went to Detroit last week.
They are going to visit.

Comma

There are a number of different uses for commas in English. Commas are used to:

- Separate a list of items. This is one of the most common uses of a comma. Notice that a comma is included before the conjunction 'and' which comes before the final element of a list.

Examples:

I like reading, listening to music, taking long walks, and visiting with my friends.
They would like books, magazines, DVDs, video cassettes, and other learning materials for their library.

- Separate phrases (clauses). This is especially true after a beginning dependent clause or a long prepositional phrase.

Examples:

In order to qualify for your certificate, you will need to take the TOEFL exam.
Although he wanted to come, he wasn't able to attend the course.

- Separate two independent clauses that are connected by a conjunction such as 'but'.

Examples:

They wanted to purchase a new car, but their financial situation would not allow it.
I'd really enjoy seeing a film this evening, and I'd like to go out for a drink.

- Introduce a direct quote (as opposed to indirect speech i.e. He said he wanted to come ...).

Examples:

The boy said, "My father is often away during the week on business trips."
His doctor replied, "If you don't stop smoking, you run the risk of a heart attack."

- Separate appositives (a noun, or noun phrase) or non-defining relative clauses.

Examples:

Bill Gates, the richest man in the world, comes from Seattle.
My only sister, who is a fantastic tennis player, is in great shape.

Question Mark

The question mark is used at the end of a question.

Examples:

*Where do you live?
How long have they been studying?*

Exclamation Point

The exclamation point is used at the end of a sentence to indicate great surprise. It is also used for emphasis when making a point. Be careful not to use an exclamation point too often.

Examples:

*That ride was fantastic!
I can't believe he is going to marry her!*

Semicolon

There are two uses for a semicolon:

- To separate two independent clauses. One or both of the clauses are short and the ideas expressed are usually very similar.

Examples:

*He loves studying; He can't get enough of school.
What an incredible situation; it must make you nervous.*

- To separate groups of words that are themselves separated by commas.

Examples:

*I took a holiday and played golf, which I love; read a lot, which I needed to do; and slept late, which I hadn't done for quite a while.
They plan to study German, for their travels; chemistry, for their work; and literature, for their own enjoyment.*

Colon

A colon can be used for two purposes:

- To provide additional details and explanation.

Examples:

*He had many reasons for joining the club: to get in shape, to make new friends, to lose some weight, and to get out of the house.
She gave notice for the following reasons: bad pay, horrible hours, poor relations with colleagues, and her boss.*

- To introduce a direct quote (a comma can also be used in this situation).

Examples:

*He announced to his friends: "I'm getting married!"
She cried out: "I never want to see you again!"*

WHAT IS ARTICLE

A type of determiner that precedes a noun; for example *a*, *an*, or *the* is called **Article**.

Definite Article

In English, the definite article *the* is a determiner that refers to particular nouns.

Indefinite Article

The determiner *a* or *an*, which marks an unspecified count noun. *A* is used before a word that starts with a consonant sound ("a bat," "a unicorn"). *An* is used before a word that starts with a vowel sound ("an uncle," "an hour").

MCQs

- The set of rules and examples dealing with the syntax and word structures of a language is called
(a) Interrupting Phrase
(b) Sentence
(c) Grammar
(d) Idiom
- A set expression of two or more words that means something other than the literal meanings of its individual words is called
(a) Interrupting Phrase
(b) Sentence
(c) Grammar
(d) Idiom
- A word which is a person, place, thing or idea is called
(a) Adverb
(b) Pronoun
(c) Noun
(d) Adjective
- Mount Everest is grammatically called
(a) Adverb
(b) Pronoun
(c) Noun
(d) Adjective
- Book, horse, Aslam, strength, car, Empire State Building, China, house and child are all
(a) Grammar
(b) Idiom
(c) Noun
(d) Adjective

- in grammar
(a) Adverbs (b) Pronouns
(c) Nouns (d) Adjectives
6. A word that is used to take the place of a noun is called
(a) Adverb (b) Pronoun
(c) Noun (d) Adjective
7. I, they, their, ourselves, itself, your, my, nobody, who, which, her, we are all in grammar called
(a) Adverbs (b) Pronouns
(c) Nouns (d) Adjectives
8. A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun is called
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Adjective
9. Proud, purple, French, few, this, huge, sad, second, none are usually used as
(a) Conjunctions (b) Prepositions
(c) Adverbs (d) Adjectives
10. A word that indicates an action, being or state or being is called
(a) Preposition (b) Adverb
(c) Adjective (d) Verb
11. Play, run, think, study, smell, wait, be, drive, renounce and fill are usually used as
(a) Adverbs (b) Adjectives
(c) Verbs (d) Adverb
12. A word that is used to describe a verb which tells how, where, or when something is done
(a) Adjective (b) Verb
(c) Adverb (d) None of these
13. Carefully, often, very, intelligently, quite, too, rarely and never are usually used as
(a) Adjectives (b) Verbs
(c) Adverbs (d) None of these
14. A word that is used to join words or groups of words is called
(a) Conjunction (b) Adjective
(c) Verb (d) Adverb
15. And, or, but, neither, because, while, since and although are usually used as
(a) Conjunction (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Preposition
16. A word used indicating the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another word is called
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Adverb
17. In, until, of, from, after, under, beyond, across and toward are usually used as
(a) Prepositions (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Interjection
18. A single word used to express strong emotion is called
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Interjection
19. Wow! Ah! Oh! And No! are usually used as
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Interjection
20. Use a period to end a complete sentence. Which mark is used for Period?
(a) . (b) !
(c) ? (d) ;
21. Which mark is used for Comma?
(a) , (b) ;
(c) ? (d) !
22. *I like reading, listening to music, taking long walks, and visiting with my friends. They would like books, magazines, DVDs, video cassettes, and other learning materials for their library.* Which Punctuation is used in this sentence?
(a) period
(b) comma
(c) question mark
(d) exclamation mark
23. The question mark is used at the end of a
(a) Question (b) Every Sentence
(c) Last word (d) None of these
24. To separate two independent clauses. One or both of the clauses are short and the ideas expressed are usually very similar, which punctuation is used?
(a) question mark
(b) exclamation mark
(c) colon
(d) semi colon
25. Which mark is used for Semicolon?
(a) ? (b) !
(c) : (d) ;
26. Which mark is used for colon?
(a) ? (b) !
(c) : (d) ;
27. A colon can be used for purpose of:
(a) To provide additional details
(b) To provide explanation
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these
28. A noun (such as *courage* or *freedom*) that names an idea, event, quality, or concept is called
(a) Abstract Noun (b) Common noun
(c) Mass noun (d) Concrete noun
29. The verb form or voice in which the subject of the sentence performs or causes the action expressed by the verb
(a) comparative (b) superlative
(c) Active Voice (d) Passive Voice

30. A verb form in which the subject receives the verb's action is called
 (a) comparative (b) superlative
 (c) Active Voice (d) Passive Voice
31. Which of the followings are adjective forms?
 (a) positive (b) comparative
 (c) superlative (d) All of these
32. A noun, noun phrase, or series of nouns used to identify or rename another noun, noun phrase, or pronoun is called
 (a) Appositive (b) Active Voice
 (c) Passive Voice (d) Article
33. A type of determiner that precedes a noun; for example *a, an, or the* is called
 (a) Appositive (b) Active Voice
 (c) Passive Voice (d) Article
34. A verb that determines the mood or tense of another verb in a verb phrase
 (a) helping verb (b) Auxiliary
 (c) lexical verb (d) Both a & b
35. Auxiliary is also known as a
 (a) helping verb (b) lexical verb
 (c) Adjective verb (d) None of these
36. You are paying less attention to your studies than you used to do.
 (a) Noun (b) Verb
 (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
37. The Population of Pakistan is less than that of China.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Noun (d) Verb
38. He want five thousand dollars to buy a car. He won't be satisfied with less.
 (a) Adjective (b) Adverb
 (c) Noun (d) Pronoun
39. They are men of like build and stature.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Verb (d) Pronoun
40. There is little danger in going there.
 (a) Pronoun (b) Adverb
 (c) Adjective (d) Verb
41. More of us die in bed than out of it.
 (a) Verb (b) Pronoun
 (c) Adverb (d) Adjective
42. My needs are limited.
 (a) Verb (b) Pronoun
 (c) Noun (d) Adverb
43. It is difficult to negotiate where neither will trust.
 (a) Pronoun (b) Noun
 (c) Preposition (d) Adverb
44. He is near relation.
 (a) Adjective (b) Adverb

- (c) Noun (d) Verb
45. I was young once.
 (a) Adjective (b) Adverb
 (c) Noun (d) Pronoun

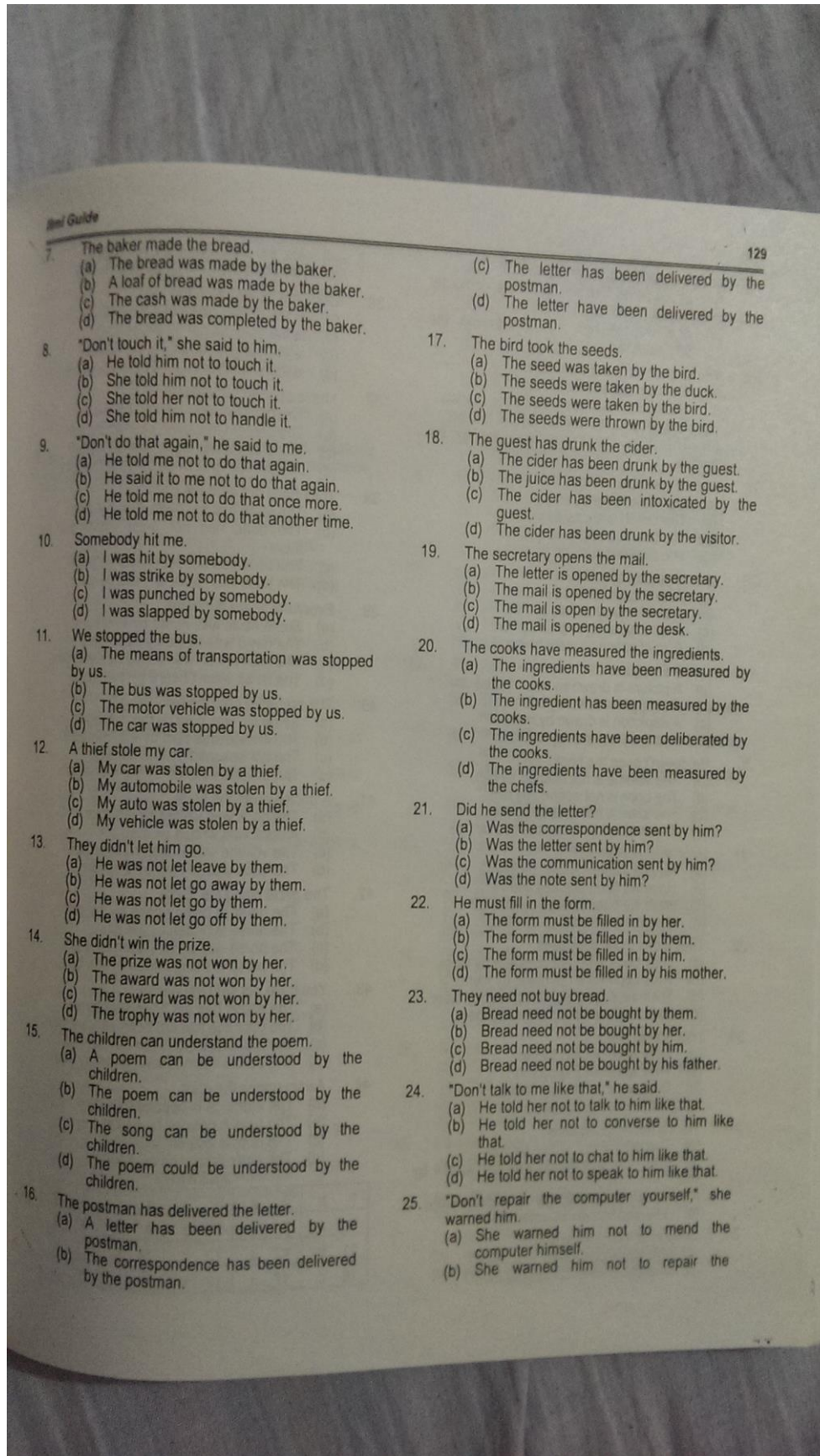
ANSWERS

1. c	2. d	3. c	4. c	5. c
6. b	7. b	8. d	9. d	10. d
11. c	12. c	13. c	14. a	15. a
16. a	17. a	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. d	25. d
26. c	27. c	28. a	29. c	30. d
31. d	32. a	33. d	34. d	35. a
36. d	37. a	38. c	39. b	40. c
41. b	42. c	43. a	44. a	45. b

ACTIVE PASSIVE VOICE

Directions: In this part an active voice sentence is given. Please find out its correct passive voice sentence out of the four options a, b, c, and d

1. The child chose the hat.
 (a) A hat was chosen by the child.
 (b) The hat was chosen by the child.
 (c) The cap was chosen by the child.
 (d) The hat wasn't chosen by the child.
2. I have eaten a burger.
 (a) A burger has been eaten by me.
 (b) A chocolate has been eaten by me.
 (c) A burger was being eaten by me.
 (d) An ice cream has been eaten by me.
3. We have cycled five miles.
 (a) Five miles have been cycled by us.
 (b) Five miles have been walked by us.
 (c) Five miles have been run by us.
 (d) Five miles have been cycled by you.
4. The workers will weave the carpet.
 (a) A carpet will be woven by the workers.
 (b) The rug will be woven by the workers.
 (c) The carpet will be woven by the workers.
 (d) The carpet won't be woven by the workers.
5. The dealer has sold the car.
 (a) A car has been sold by the dealer.
 (b) The car has been sold by the dealer.
 (c) The van has been sold by the dealer.
 (d) The cars have been sold by the dealer.
6. The dog splashed the water.
 (a) The water was splashed by the dog.
 (b) Some water was splashed by the dog.
 (c) The liquid was splashed by the dog.
 (d) The water wasn't splashed by the dog.



7. The baker made the bread.
(a) The bread was made by the baker.
(b) A loaf of bread was made by the baker.
(c) The cash was made by the baker.
(d) The bread was completed by the baker.
8. "Don't touch it," she said to him.
(a) He told him not to touch it.
(b) She told him not to touch it.
(c) She told her not to touch it.
(d) She told him not to handle it.
9. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
(a) He told me not to do that again.
(b) He said it to me not to do that again.
(c) He told me not to do that once more.
(d) He told me not to do that another time.
10. Somebody hit me.
(a) I was hit by somebody.
(b) I was strike by somebody.
(c) I was punched by somebody.
(d) I was slapped by somebody.
11. We stopped the bus.
(a) The means of transportation was stopped by us.
(b) The bus was stopped by us.
(c) The motor vehicle was stopped by us.
(d) The car was stopped by us.
12. A thief stole my car.
(a) My car was stolen by a thief.
(b) My automobile was stolen by a thief.
(c) My auto was stolen by a thief.
(d) My vehicle was stolen by a thief.
13. They didn't let him go.
(a) He was not let leave by them.
(b) He was not let go away by them.
(c) He was not let go by them.
(d) He was not let go off by them.
14. She didn't win the prize.
(a) The prize was not won by her.
(b) The award was not won by her.
(c) The reward was not won by her.
(d) The trophy was not won by her.
15. The children can understand the poem.
(a) A poem can be understood by the children.
(b) The poem can be understood by the children.
(c) The song can be understood by the children.
(d) The poem could be understood by the children.
16. The postman has delivered the letter.
(a) A letter has been delivered by the postman.
(b) The correspondence has been delivered by the postman.
(c) The letter has been delivered by the postman.
(d) The letter have been delivered by the postman.
17. The bird took the seeds.
(a) The seed was taken by the bird.
(b) The seeds were taken by the duck.
(c) The seeds were taken by the bird.
(d) The seeds were thrown by the bird.
18. The guest has drunk the cider.
(a) The cider has been drunk by the guest.
(b) The juice has been drunk by the guest.
(c) The cider has been intoxicated by the guest.
(d) The cider has been drunk by the visitor.
19. The secretary opens the mail.
(a) The letter is opened by the secretary.
(b) The mail is opened by the secretary.
(c) The mail is open by the secretary.
(d) The mail is opened by the desk.
20. The cooks have measured the ingredients.
(a) The ingredients have been measured by the cooks.
(b) The ingredient has been measured by the cooks.
(c) The ingredients have been deliberated by the cooks.
(d) The ingredients have been measured by the chefs.
21. Did he send the letter?
(a) Was the correspondence sent by him?
(b) Was the letter sent by him?
(c) Was the communication sent by him?
(d) Was the note sent by him?
22. He must fill in the form.
(a) The form must be filled in by her.
(b) The form must be filled in by them.
(c) The form must be filled in by him.
(d) The form must be filled in by his mother.
23. They need not buy bread.
(a) Bread need not be bought by them.
(b) Bread need not be bought by her.
(c) Bread need not be bought by him.
(d) Bread need not be bought by his father.
24. "Don't talk to me like that," he said.
(a) He told her not to talk to him like that.
(b) He told her not to converse to him like that.
(c) He told her not to chat to him like that.
(d) He told her not to speak to him like that.
25. "Don't repair the computer yourself," she warned him.
(a) She warned him not to mend the computer himself.
(b) She warned him not to repair the

- computer himself.
(c) She warned him not to fix the computer himself.
(d) She warned him not to revamp the computer himself.
26. The tourists have fed the ducks.
(a) A duck has been fed by the tourists.
(b) The ducks have been fed by the tourists.
(c) The birds have been fed by the tourists.
(d) The ducks have not been fed by the tourists.
27. We set the table.
(a) The table is set by us.
(b) The bench is set by us.
(c) The board is set by us.
(d) The desk is set by us.
28. She pays a lot of money.
(a) A lot of cash is paid by her.
(b) A lot of money is paid by her.
(c) A lot of currency is paid by her.
(d) A lot of change is paid by her.
29. I draw a picture.
(a) A picture is drawn by me.
(b) An image is drawn by me.
(c) A depiction is drawn by me.
(d) A portrait is drawn by me.
30. He doesn't open the book.
(a) The volume is not opened by him.
(b) The book is not opened by him.
(c) The tome is not opened by him.
(d) The manuscript is not opened by him.
31. Have they noticed us?
(a) Have we been noticed by them?
(b) Have we been seen by them?
(c) Have we been noticed by others?
(d) Has she been noticed by them?
32. They didn't make their beds.
(a) Their beds were not complete by them.
(b) Their beds were not made by them.
(c) Their beds were not completed by them.
(d) Their beds were not ended by them.
33. I did not tell them.
(a) They were not told by me.
(b) They were not told by you.
(c) They were not told by them.
(d) They were not told by him.
34. You do not write the letter.
(a) The letter is not written by you.
(b) This correspondence was not written by you.
(c) The communication is not written by you.
(d) The dispatch is not written by you.
35. Does your mum pick you up?
(a) Are you picked up by your mum?
(b) Are you chosen up by your mum?
(c) Are you selected up by your mum?
(d) Are you pulled out up by your mum?
36. Does the police catch the thief?
(a) Is the robber caught by the police?
(b) Is the thief caught by the police?
(c) Is the burglar caught by the police?
(d) Is the shoplifter caught by the police?
37. I have opened the present.
(a) The gift has been opened by me.
(b) The present has been opened by me.
(c) The present has been opened by her.
(d) The present has been opened by him.
38. They have not read the book.
(a) The tome has not been read by them.
(b) The book has not been examined by them.
(c) The book has not been read by them.
(d) The book has not been read by me.
39. Everyone heard the news.
(a) Some news was heard by everyone.
(b) The news was heard by everyone.
(c) The information was heard by everyone.
(d) The news wasn't heard by everyone.
40. The manager paid the bill.
(a) Some bill was paid by the manager.
(b) The invoice was paid by the manager.
(c) The bill was paid by the manager.
(d) The bill was salaried by the manager.
41. A doctor wrote the book.
(a) The book was written by a doctor.
(b) A book was written by a doctor.
(c) The volume was written by a doctor.
(d) The book was printed by a doctor.
42. The girl is riding the horse.
(a) The horse is being ridden by the girl.
(b) The horse is ridden by the girl.
(c) The horse was being ridden by a girl.
(d) The horse is being ridden by the boy.
43. You have not sent the parcel.
(a) The parcel has not been sent by you.
(b) The package has not been sent by you.
(c) The parcel has not been sent by me.
(d) The parcel has not been given by you.
44. Aslam opens the door.
(a) The entrance is opened by Aslam.
(b) The gate is opened by Aslam.
(c) The door is opened by Aslam.
(d) The entry is opened by Aslam.

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. c	5. b
6. a	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. a
11. b	12. a	13. c	14. a	15. b
16. c	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a

21. b	22. c	23. a	24. a	25. b
26. b	27. a	28. b	29. a	30. b
31. a	32. b	33. a	34. a	35. a
36. b	37. b	38. c	39. b	40. c
41. a	42. a	43. a	44. c	

**DIRECT/INDIRECT
Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)**

Directions: In this part Direct sentence is given. Please find out its correct indirect sentence out of the four choices a, b, c, and d.

1. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
(a) He told me not to do that again.
(b) He said it to me not to do that again.
(c) He told me not to do that once more.
(d) He told me not to do that another time.
2. She warned us, "Do not drink and drive".
(a) She warned not to drink and drive.
(b) She warned us not to drink and drive.
(c) She said us not to drink and drive.
(d) She told us not to drink and drive.
3. The mother asked the twins, "Have you tidied up your room?"
(a) The mother asked the twins if they had tidied up their room.
(b) The mother asked the twins they had tidied up their room.
(c) The mother asked the twins if she had tidied up their room.
(d) The mother asked the twins if they had not tidied up their room.
4. She said to him, "Be patient"
(a) She told him to be patient.
(b) She said him to be patient.
(c) She told her to be patient.
(d) She told him be patient.
5. They said her, "Do not worry about us".
(a) They told her not to worry about him.
(b) They told her not to worry about them.
(c) They told her not to worry about her.
(d) They told him not to worry about them.
6. She told me, "Do not forget your bag".
(a) She told me not to forget his bag.
(b) She asked me not to forget my bag.
(c) She told me not to forget my bag.
(d) She told me not to forget her bag.
7. "Do not give yourself up," he advised her.
(a) He advised her not to give herself up.
(b) He advised her not to give herself up.
(c) He advised not to give herself up.
(d) He advised her that not to give herself up.
8. He said, "Do not go too far".
(a) He advised her not to went too far.
(b) He advise her not to go too far.
(c) He advised her that not to go too far.
(d) He advised her not to go too far.
9. He asked us, "Have you been shopping?"
(a) He wanted to know if we have been shopping.
(b) He wanted to know that if we had been shopping.
(c) He want to know if we had been shopping.
(d) He wanted to know if we had been shopping.
10. He says, "Do not make so much noise".
(a) He asks us not to make so much noise.
(b) He asked us not to make so much noise.
(c) He asks us not to made so much noise.
(d) He asks us that not to make so much noise.
11. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"
(a) He asked if he had to do that.
(b) He asked that he had to do it.
(c) He asked if he has to do it.
(d) He asked if he had to do it.
12. The mother asked, her daughter, "Where have you been?"
(a) The mother asked her daughter where she has been.
(b) The mother asked her daughter where she had been.
(c) The mother asked her daughter where she was.
(d) The mother told her daughter where she had been.
13. "Do not hurt yourselves, boys," she said.
(a) She told the boys that not to hurt themselves.
(b) She told to boys not to hurt themselves.
(c) She said the boys not to hurt themselves.
(d) She told the boys not to hurt themselves.
14. She said, "Be careful, Babur".
(a) She told Babur that be careful.
(b) She told Babur that to be careful.
(c) She told Babur to be careful.
(d) She tells Babur to be careful.
15. She says, "I will get myself a drink".
(a) She said that she will get herself a drink.
(b) She says that she will get herself a drink.
(c) She says that she will got herself a drink.
(d) She says if she will get herself a drink.
16. He said, "I cannot drive them home".
(a) He said that he could not drive them home.
(b) He said that he cannot drive them home.
(c) He said that he could not driven them home.
(d) He said that he could not drive him home.
17. He asked, "What is the time?"
(a) He wanted to know what was the time.
(b) He wanted to know what is the time.

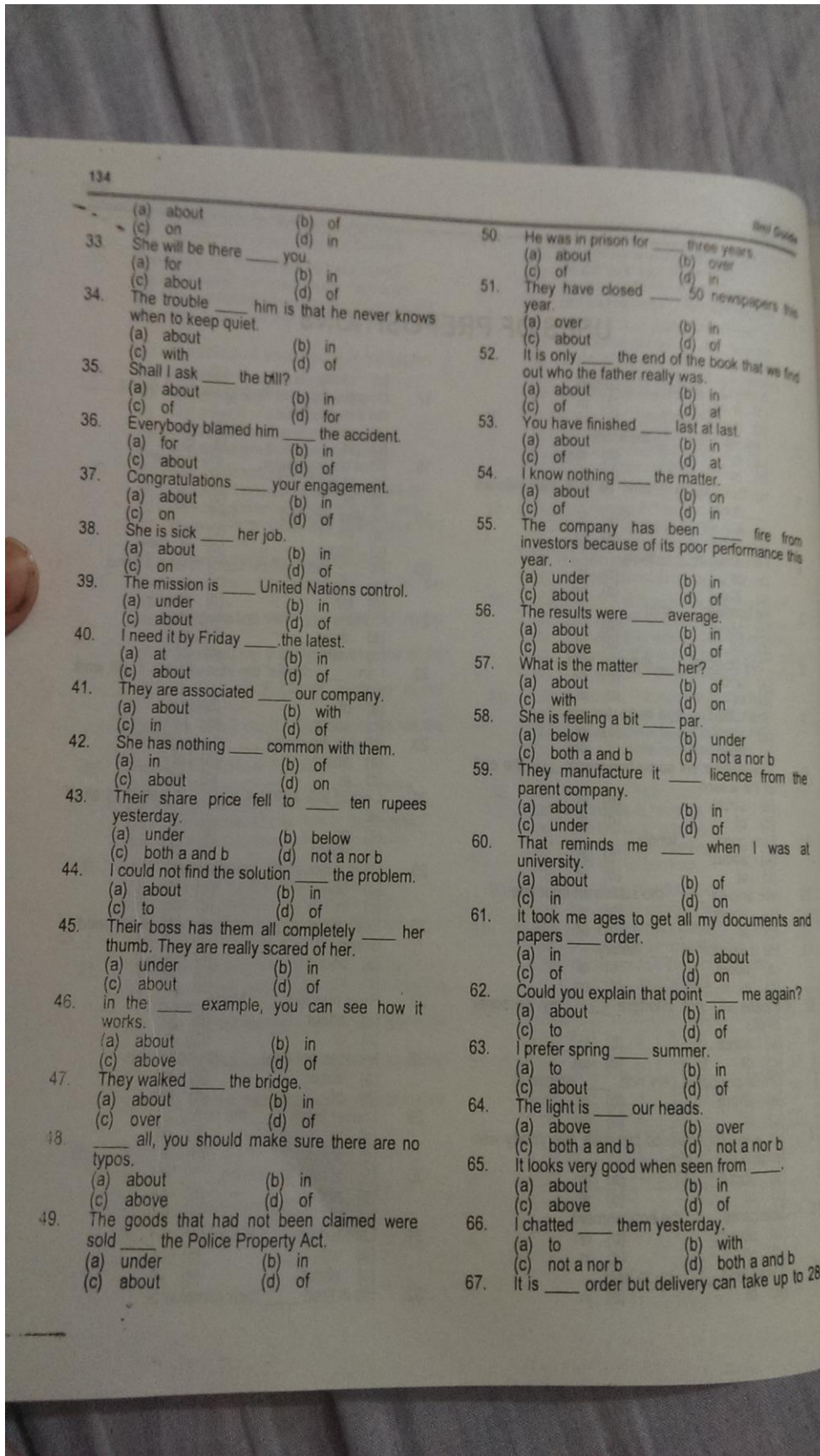
- (c) He wanted to know what was the time.
(d) He wanted to know what was the time.
18. She asked me, "When will we meet again?"
(a) She asked me when we will meet again.
(b) She asked me when she would meet again.
(c) She asked me that when we would meet again.
(d) She asked me when we would meet again.
19. She asked him, "Are you crazy?"
(a) She asked him if she was crazy.
(b) She asked him if he is crazy.
(c) She asked him if he was crazy.
(d) She asked him that if he was crazy.
20. He asked, "Where did they live?"
(a) He wanted to know where they have lived.
(b) He wanted to know where they had lived.
(c) He wanted to know that where they had lived.
(d) He wanted to know if they had lived.
21. She asked me, "Can you meet me at the station?"
(a) She asked me if I can meet her at the station.
(b) She asked me if she could meet me at the station.
(c) She told me if I could meet her at the station.
(d) She asked me if I could meet her at the station.
22. He said, "Meet me at the cinema".
(a) He asked me to meet her at the cinema.
(b) He asked me to meet him at the cinema.
(c) He asked me to meet him in the cinema.
(d) He asked me to meet him at the cinema.
23. She said, "I was very tired".
(a) She said that she was very tired.
(b) She said that she has been very tired.
(c) She said that she had been very tired.
(d) She said that she was very tired.
24. The teacher asked, "Who knows the answer?"
(a) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
(b) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
(c) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
(d) The teacher wanted to know who knew the answer.
25. Her father said to her, "Go to your room".
(a) Her father told her go to her room.
(b) Her father told her to go to her room.
(c) Her father told her to go her room.
(d) Her father told her to go to room.
26. She told us, "Take off your shoes".
(a) She told us to take off our shoes.
(b) He told us to take off our shoes.
(c) She said us to take off our shoes.
(d) She told himself to take off our shoes.
27. She told him, "Mind your own business".
(a) He told him to mind his own business.
(b) She said him to mind his own business.
(c) She told her to mind his own business.
(d) She told him to mind his own business.
28. She said to him, "Don't touch it".
(a) She told him not to touch it.
(b) He told him not to touch it.
(c) She said him not to touch it.
(d) She told her not to touch it.
29. "Don't do that again," he said to me.
(a) She told me not to do that again.
(b) He asked me not to do that again.
(c) He told me not to do that again.
(d) He told her not to do that again.
30. She says, "Ali, do you prefer tea or coffee?"
(a) She asks Ali if he prefers tea or coffee.
(b) She asked Ali if he prefers tea or coffee.
(c) She asks Ali that if he prefers tea or coffee.
(d) She asks Ali if he preferred tea or coffee.
31. She asked me, "How do you know that?"
(a) She asked me how I know that.
(b) She asked me how she knew that.
(c) She asked me how I knew that.
(d) She asked me how I knew this.
32. She said to us, "Hurry up".
(a) He told us to hurry up.
(b) She told us to hurry up.
(c) She told her to hurry up.
(d) She told us hurry up.
33. He advised us, "Do not be late".
(a) He advised us not to late.
(b) He advised not to be late.
(c) He advised us not to be late.
(d) He advised us that not to be late.

ANSWERS

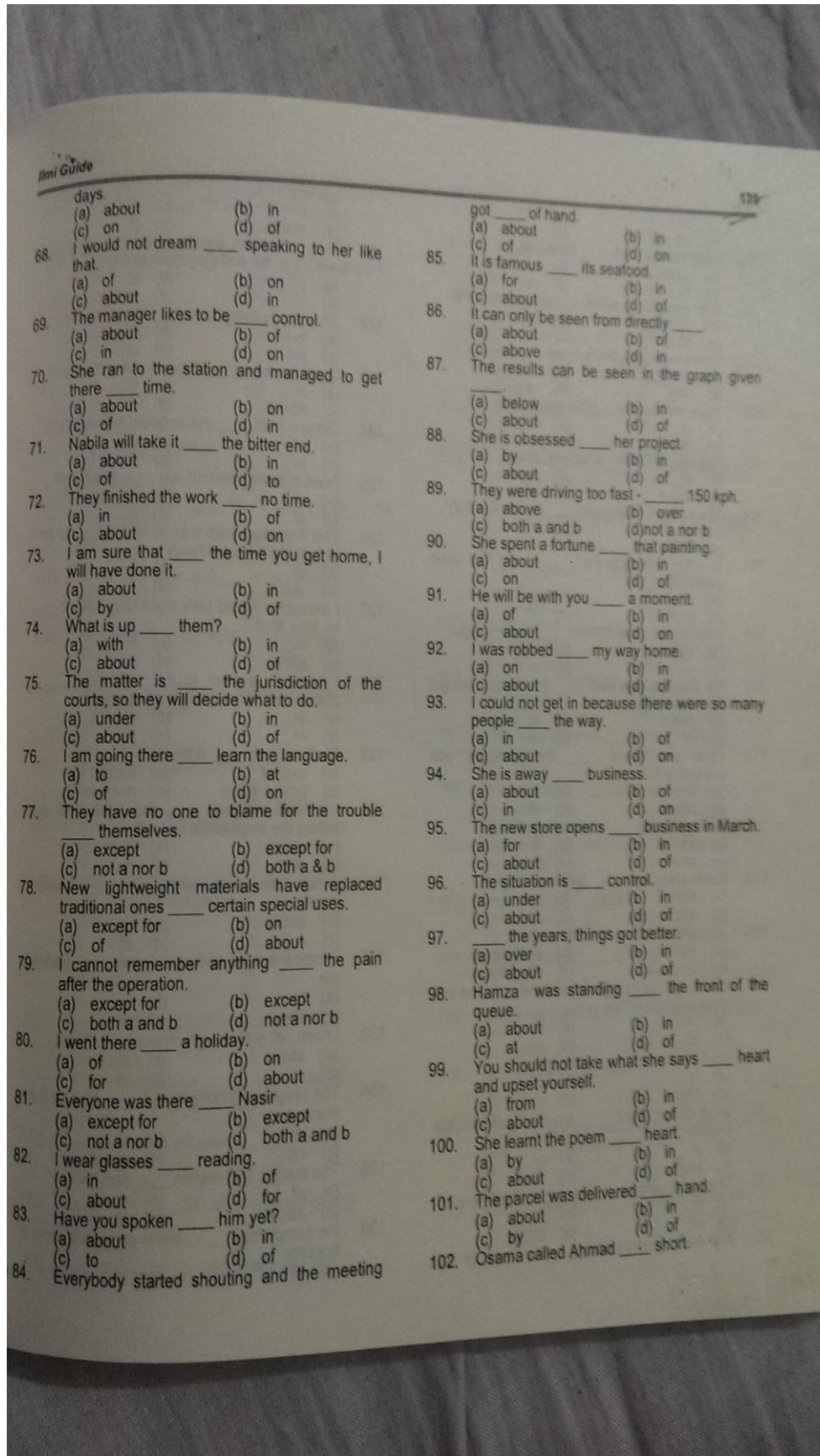
1. a	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. b
6. c	7. a	8. d	9. d	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. d	14. c	15. b
16. a	17. a	18. d	19. c	20. b
21. d	22. b	23. c	24. c	25. b
26. a	27. d	28. a	29. c	30. a
31. c	32. b	33. c		

USES OF PREPOSITIONS

1. Nafeesa is afraid ____ spiders.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
2. I am worried ____ the exam
(a) in (b) about
(c) on (d) of
3. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism ____ heart.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
4. I am envious ____ them.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on
5. He confided ____ me.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
6. They decided ____ the grey sofa.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
7. She suffers ____ a heart disease.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) on
8. The teacher set some homework ____ the end of the lesson.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
9. I am good ____ tennis.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
10. We arrived ____ the station an hour late.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
11. He is interested ____ history.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
12. Please do not interfere ____ my personal affairs.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
13. Green pepper is very rich ____ vitamin C.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
14. He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing ____ him.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
15. She cares ____ the environment.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
16. It was kind ____ you to help.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) of
17. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing ____ the bad weather.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to
18. What did you make ____ the lecture?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
19. He was accused ____ theft.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of
20. As ____ me; I will be happy to lend a hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of
21. It differs ____ their last suggestion.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of
22. I am ____ favour the idea- I think it will work well.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in
23. What is the cause ____ the problem?
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
24. I would like to thank you ____ behalf of all of us.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of
25. He is jealous ____ her success.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
26. Everything is ____ control there is no need to worry.
(a) about (b) under
(c) in (d) of
27. He is married ____ Maria
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
28. He does not care ____ losing his job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
29. I never listen ____ the radio.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in
30. Do not take any notice ____ him.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
31. I am fed up ____ his mess.
(a) with (b) of
(c) about (d) in
32. He is tired ____ their complaints.



- (a) about (b) of
(c) on (d) in
33. She will be there ____ you.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
34. The trouble ____ him is that he never knows when to keep quiet.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of
35. Shall I ask ____ the bill?
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for
36. Everybody blamed him ____ the accident.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
37. Congratulations ____ your engagement.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
38. She is sick ____ her job.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
39. The mission is ____ United Nations control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
40. I need it by Friday ____ the latest.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of
41. They are associated ____ our company.
(a) about (b) with
(c) in (d) of
42. She has nothing ____ common with them.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
43. Their share price fell to ____ ten rupees yesterday.
(a) under (b) below
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
44. I could not find the solution ____ the problem.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
45. Their boss has them all completely ____ her thumb. They are really scared of her.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
46. in the ____ example, you can see how it works.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
47. They walked ____ the bridge.
(a) about (b) in
(c) over (d) of
48. ____ all, you should make sure there are no typos.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
49. The goods that had not been claimed were sold ____ the Police Property Act.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
- Final Guide
50. He was in prison for ____ three years.
(a) about (b) over
(c) of (d) in
51. They have closed ____ 50 newspapers this year.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of
52. It is only ____ the end of the book that we find out who the father really was.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
53. You have finished ____ last at last.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
54. I know nothing ____ the matter.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
55. The company has been ____ fire from investors because of its poor performance this year.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
56. The results were ____ average.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
57. What is the matter ____ her?
(a) about (b) of
(c) with (d) on
58. She is feeling a bit ____ par.
(a) below (b) under
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
59. They manufacture it ____ licence from the parent company.
(a) about (b) in
(c) under (d) of
60. That reminds me ____ when I was at university.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
61. It took me ages to get all my documents and papers ____ order.
(a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on
62. Could you explain that point ____ me again?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
63. I prefer spring ____ summer.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
64. The light is ____ our heads.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
65. It looks very good when seen from ____.
(a) about (b) in
(c) above (d) of
66. I chatted ____ them yesterday.
(a) to (b) with
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b
67. It is ____ order but delivery can take up to 28



66. I would not dream _____ speaking to her like that.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
67. The manager likes to be _____ control.
(a) about (b) on
(c) in (d) in
68. She ran to the station and managed to get there _____ time.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
69. Nabila will take it _____ the bitter end.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) to
70. They finished the work _____ no time.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
71. I am sure that _____ the time you get home, I will have done it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of
72. What is up _____ them?
(a) with (b) in
(c) about (d) of
73. The matter is _____ the jurisdiction of the courts, so they will decide what to do.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
74. I am going there _____ learn the language.
(a) to (b) at
(c) of (d) on
75. They have no one to blame for the trouble _____ themselves.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b
76. New lightweight materials have replaced traditional ones _____ certain special uses.
(a) except for (b) on
(c) of (d) about
77. I cannot remember anything _____ the pain after the operation.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
78. I went there _____ a holiday.
(a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) about
79. Everyone was there _____ Nasir.
(a) except for (b) except
(c) not a nor b (d) both a and b
80. I wear glasses _____ reading.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) for
81. Have you spoken _____ him yet?
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
82. Everybody started shouting and the meeting got _____ of hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
83. It is famous _____ its seafood.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
84. It can only be seen from directly _____.
(a) about (b) of
(c) above (d) in
85. The results can be seen in the graph given _____.
(a) below (b) in
(c) about (d) of
86. She is obsessed _____ her project.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of
87. They were driving too fast - _____ 150 kph.
(a) above (b) over
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
88. She spent a fortune _____ that painting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
89. He will be with you _____ a moment.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on
90. I was robbed _____ my way home.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of
91. I could not get in because there were so many people _____ the way.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
92. She is away _____ business.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
93. The new store opens _____ business in March.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
94. The situation is _____ control.
(a) under (b) in
(c) about (d) of
95. _____ the years, things got better.
(a) over (b) in
(c) about (d) of
96. Hamza was standing _____ the front of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
97. You should not take what she says _____ heart and upset yourself.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
98. She learnt the poem _____ heart.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of
99. The parcel was delivered _____ hand.
(a) about (b) in
(c) by (d) of
100. Osama called Ahmad _____ short.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
103. I need some time ____ think it over.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
104. She went into hospital ____ kidney surgery.
(a) about (b) for
(c) of (d) in
105. Come over ____ have dinner.
(a) about (b) in
(c) to (d) of
106. The restaurant is ____ the sea front.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in
107. The car ____ front is slowing down.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of
108. The soldiers were sent ____ the front to fight.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) to
109. The film was different ____ what I had been expecting.
(a) about (b) in
(c) from (d) of
110. I did not get on with them ____ the word go.
(a) about (b) from
(c) of (d) in
111. His success was due ____ the support he got from the team.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
112. Have you heard ____ the company you applied to for a job?
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
113. He is suffering ____ prostate cancer.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) from
114. It was translated ____ Italian to English.
(a) from (b) in
(c) about (d) of
115. Jerusalem is the sacred place for
(a) Islam (b) Christianity
(c) Judaism (d) All of these
116. We waited for nearly an hour and ____ the end we went without her.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
117. How do you feel ____ their coming?
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
118. What did you think ____ the film? I did not like it much.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
119. There is an eraser ____ the end of my pencil.
(a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) about
120. We were exhausted ____ the end of the journey.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of
121. They could not decide which one they liked and ____ the end they didn't bother.
(a) of (b) at
(c) in (d) about
122. They argue everything ____ the bitter end.
(a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of
123. I paid the fees ____ the end of the course.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of
124. Did you hear ____ the accident last night?
(a) of (b) on
(c) in (d) about
125. Does this song remind you ____ anything?
(a) of (b) about
(c) at (d) in
126. The President said that he had ____ no time lied during his presidency.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at
127. I thought it would take ages, but I did it ____ no time at all.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
128. I have no answer to the criticism, ____ to blame the short-sighted management.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on
129. Shall we stop ____ a break?
(a) except (b) except for
(c) both a and b (d) not a nor b
130. He was stabbed ____ the back and died before the ambulance arrived.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
131. It will take us a long time ____ make a decision.
(a) about (b) to
(c) in (d) of
132. It took me ages to find a space ____ park my car.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
133. I have not got enough money ____ buy it.
(a) about (b) to
(c) of (d) in
134. The neighbours complained ____ how loud our music was.
(a) of (b) at
(c) on (d) about
135. The town is 100 metres ____ sea level.
(a) of (b) on
(c) above (d) at
136. He complained ____ chest pains and went to hospital.
(a) at (b) of

- (c) on (d) over
137. The bank is ____ front of my house.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
138. The kitchen is ____ the back of the house.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) at
139. We waited ____ the back of the queue.
(a) about (b) in
(c) at (d) of
140. We sat ____ the back of the classroom.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in
141. He tried to push in, but he was sent ____ the back of the queue.
(a) at (b) in
(c) about (d) of
142. The story was ____ the front page of all the newspapers.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) at
143. Didn't they warn you ____ trying that?
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) on
144. My house is ____ the end of the street.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) Over
145. We have not decided, but we're thinking ____ buying a new car.
(a) at (b) of
(c) about (d) on
146. Good idea - I wish I had thought ____ it.
(a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) under
147. I am scared ____ heights.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
148. They were congratulated for their success ____ tracking him down.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
149. There has been a fall ____ prices.
(a) about (b) on
(c) of (d) in
150. He has a difficult relationship ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of
151. I have thought a lot ____ them recently.
(a) on (b) of
(c) in (d) about
152. I cannot tell the difference ____ them.
(a) about (b) in
(c) between (d) of
153. His attitude ____ his work is very negative.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
154. You have to be ____ 18 to see this film.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on
155. They get killed ____ the end of the film.
(a) of (b) on
(c) at (d) with
156. The temperature is just ____ freezing.
(a) at (b) of
(c) above (d) on
157. Her test was ____ average.
(a) at (b) above
(c) of (d) on
158. I will keep phoning ____ you pay me.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on
159. It must be finished ____ Friday afternoon.
(a) by (b) of
(c) at (d) on
160. She will be staying at the hotel ____ Friday.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on
161. I was shocked ____ their behaviour.
(a) in (b) by
(c) about (d) of
162. Fruit is good ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of
163. She is was very good ____ us.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to
164. I am not very keen ____ mathematic.
(a) on (b) in
(c) about (d) of
165. She is hungry ____ success.
(a) about (b) for
(c) in (d) of
166. I am tired ____ studying all the time.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) on
167. I was happy ____ them.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) for
168. I was sickened ____ the sight.
(a) by (b) in
(c) about (d) of
169. She is not capable ____ behaving like that.
(a) of (b) in
(c) about (d) on
170. Don not move ____ I tell you.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on
171. Once he starts a decorating job he would not stop ____ it's finished.
(a) until (b) at
(c) of (d) on
172. They do nothing ____ complain all the time.
(a) except (b) at
(c) of (d) on

173. They live in a flat ____ the shop.
(a) about (b) over
(c) none of these (d) both of these
174. There were ____ 10,000 people at the concert.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on
175. She will be here at five, ____ which time you mustn't leave the room.
(a) at (b) of
(c) until (d) on
176. The people in the flat ____ are always arguing.
(a) at (b) on
(c) above (d) of
177. The decrease ____ demand has caused a huge drop in their profits.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) on
178. I am no good ____ word games.
(a) in (b) at
(c) about (d) of
179. I am sick ____ all this stress.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) in
180. The storm did a lot of damage ____ the roof.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) to
181. The train got ____ at nine o'clock.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
182. Everyone was listening ____ the news.
(a) to (b) in
(c) about (d) of
183. I was confused ____ what she said.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
184. They were driving at ____ 100 miles an hour.
(a) at (b) over
(c) of (d) on
185. ____ the time I get to Phoenix, she'll be getting up.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on
186. It's open from 7am ____ 5pm.
(a) at (b) until
(c) of (d) on
187. I could not cope ____ it.
(a) about (b) in
(c) with (d) of
188. The report focuses ____ social problems.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
189. I fear ____ his health.
(a) about (b) in
(c) of (d) for
190. They apologized ____ the mistake.
(a) about (b) of
(c) for (d) in
191. She had promised to be back ____ o'clock.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on
192. The application must be in ____ the 1st.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on
193. Did they give you the reasons ____ their decision?
(a) about (b) in
(c) for (d) of
194. It depends ____ you.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
195. They laughed ____ him.
(a) about (b) at
(c) of (d) in
196. I will have it ready ____ four o'clock at the latest.
(a) at (b) on
(c) of (d) by
197. There was a decrease ____ 10% last year.
(a) about (b) in
(c) on (d) of
198. I did everything ____ the last exercise.
(a) except (b) except for
(c) not a nor b (d) both a & b
199. Smoking is bad ____ your health.
(a) for (b) in
(c) about (d) of
200. I was angry ____ the way they reacted.
(a) about (b) of
(c) in (d) on
201. I will be ready ____ the time you get here.
(a) at (b) by
(c) of (d) on
202. I will stay here ____ five o'clock.
(a) until (b) of
(c) at (d) on
203. She was dressed ____ black.
(a) in (b) on
(c) about (d) of
204. I came near ____ hit them.
(a) to (b) of
(c) about (d) in
205. The bridge goes ____ the river.
(a) over (b) at
(c) of (d) on
206. She will be here at five, ____ which time I expect you to have finished the work.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) on
207. He is not very friendly ____ when he wants something.
(a) at (b) except
(c) of (d) on
208. There was complete silence ____ the sound of

- someone coughing.
 (a) for (b) of
 (c) at (d) on
 209. The weather was awful _____ in the south.
 (a) at (b) on (c) of (d) except
 210. There's a lot of cloud _____ the south of the country.
 (a) of (b) at
 (c) on (d) over

ANSWERS

1. d	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. c	12. b	13. c	14. d	15. a	16. a	17. d	18. c	19. d	20. c
21. c	22. a	23. b	24. a	25. b	26. b	27. b	28. a	29. a	30. c
31. a	32. b	33. a	34. c	35. d	36. a	37. c	38. d	39. a	40. a
41. b	42. a	43. c	44. c	45. a	46. c	47. c	48. c	49. a	50. b
51. a	52. d	53. d	54. a	55. a	56. c	57. c	58. c	59. c	60. b
61. a	62. c	63. a	64. c	65. c	66. d	67. c	68. a	69. c	70. d
71. d	72. a	73. c	74. a	75. a	76. a	77. d	78. a	79. c	80. c
81. d	82. d	83. c	84. c	85. a	86. c	87. a	88. a	89. c	90. c
91. b	92. a	93. a	94. c	95. a	96. a	97. a	98. c	99. a	100. a
101. c	102. a	103. c	104. b	105. c	106. b	107. a	108. d	109. c	110. b
111. b	112. a	113. d	114. a	115. a	116. b	117. c	118. b	119. c	120. b
121. c	122. a	123. b	124. d	125. a	126. d	127. a	128. b	129. c	130. b
131. b	132. a	133. b	134. d	135. c	136. b	137. a	138. d	139. c	140. b
141. a	142. d	143. a	144. a	145. c	146. b	147. c	148. c	149. d	150. c
151. d	152. c	153. a	154. b	155. c	156. c	157. b	158. b	159. a	160. b
161. b	162. c	163. d	164. a	165. b	166. c	167. d	168. a	169. a	170. b
171. a	172. a	173. d	174. a	175. c	176. c	177. a	178. b	179. a	180. d
181. c	182. a	183. a	184. b	185. a	186. b	187. c	188. c	189. d	190. c
191. b	192. a	193. c	194. c	195. b	196. d	197. d	198. d	199. a	200. a
201. b	202. a	203. a	204. a	205. a	206. a	207. b	208. a	209. d	210. d