

SABIS® EXAM
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
REVISION QUESTIONS
TERM 3 WEEK 7

Level G**May 2010****CHAPTER 3****3.1**

1. What are pronouns used for?
 - (-A-) To describe nouns
 - (-B-) To take the place of one or more nouns in a sentence
 - (-C-) To describe verbs
 - (-D-) To take the place of one or more verbs in a sentence
 - (-E-) To describe the subject of a sentence
2. Pronouns can be:
 - (-A-) Plural
 - (-B-) Singular
 - (-C-) Singular and Passive
 - (-D-) Singular and Plural
 - (-E-) None of the above

3.2

1. Which of the following is not a subject pronoun?
 - (-A-) I
 - (-B-) they
 - (-C-) went
 - (-D-) he
 - (-E-) she

2. Which of the following is missing a subject pronoun?

- (-A-) Kathy runs.
- (-B-) He walks.
- (-C-) I slept.
- (-D-) They sang.
- (-E-) You lied.

3.3

1. Object pronouns are used in place of:

- (-A-) Places
- (-B-) Periods
- (-C-) Verbs
- (-D-) Adverbs
- (-E-) Names

2. Which of the following is **not** an example of an object pronoun?

- (-A-) Me
- (-B-) You
- (-C-) Us
- (-D-) Them
- (-E-) Why

3.4

1. Which of the following always follows a possessive determiner?

- (-A-) A verb
- (-B-) A noun
- (-C-) An adverb
- (-D-) An adjective
- (-E-) A clause

2. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a possessive determiner?

(-A-) It is her car.
(-B-) That is my pencil.
(-C-) Their home is in London.
(-D-) Our bags are packed.
(-E-) Jamie's jacket is green.

3.5

1. Which of the following is **not** a possessive pronoun?

(-A-) Theirs
(-B-) Yours
(-C-) His
(-D-) Mines
(-E-) Ours

2. Which of the following sentences contains a possessive pronoun?

(-A-) Sara's hair is brown.
(-B-) They went to the store to buy milk.
(-C-) It is mine.
(-D-) The teacher collected the books.
(-E-) Jack cried.

3.6.1

1. Which of the following are relative pronouns?

(-A-) who, when
(-B-) which, when
(-C-) when, why
(-D-) who, which
(-E-) Why, who

2. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a relative pronoun?

(-A-) I didn't know which toy to pick
(-B-) Annie is the girl who won the contest.
(-C-) The song I like the most is never on the radio.
(-D-) He visited Petra, which is in Jordan.
(-E-) My brother introduced me to his friend, who is a doctor.

3.6.2

1. Which of the following contains an incorrect usage of a relative pronoun?

(-A-) That is the car which needs to be repaired.
(-B-) That is the car that needs to be repaired.
(-C-) That is the teacher which is from Ireland.
(-D-) That is the girl that swims on my team.
(-E-) That is the girl who swims on my team.

2. Which of the following is **not** true?

(-A-) Who is a pronoun used for people.
(-B-) Which is a pronoun used for people.
(-C-) Which is a pronoun used for things.
(-D-) That is a pronoun used for things.
(-E-) That is a pronoun used for people.

3.7

1. Which of the following is **not** an example of a reflexive pronoun?

(-A-) We should take care of ourselves by eating healthy foods and exercising.
(-B-) He hurt himself on the playground at lunchtime.
(-C-) Keith and Tom don't like him.
(-D-) She can dress herself.
(-E-) They enjoyed themselves on their holiday.
2. Which of the following is an example of a reflexive pronoun?

(-A-) Mary fell down and hurt herself.
(-B-) She fell down and hurt herself.
(-C-) Jad can do it by himself.
(-D-) He can do it on his own.
(-E-) She said that she wanted to be alone.

3.8.1

1. An indefinite pronoun is:

(-A-) A word that replaces a noun with a verb.
(-B-) A word that replaces a noun with an adjective
(-C-) A word that replaces a verb with a noun
(-D-) A word that replaces a noun without saying which noun it is replacing
(-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following is **not** an example of an indefinite pronoun?

- (-A-) Anyone
- (-B-) Anybody
- (-C-) Anyone
- (-D-) Anything
- (-E-) Anyway

3.8.2

1. Which of the following sentences uses indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?

(-A-) We didn't need to buy anything for dinner.
(-B-) I didn't see nobody I know at the soccer match.
(-C-) I won't tell your secret to anyone.
(-D-) My mom bought my dad something for his birthday.
(-E-) Michael didn't talk to anyone at school.
2. Which of the following sentences uses indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?

(-A-) My dad wishes somebody would help him in the garden.
(-B-) We have nothing planned for the weekend.
(-C-) Is anyone at home?
(-D-) If you look in the refrigerator, you'll find something to eat.
(-E-) Bill has either to do tomorrow.

3.8.3

1. Which of the following indefinite pronouns are always plural?
 - (-A-) Both, few, many, nothing, several
 - (-B-) Few, many, others, little, each
 - (-C-) Many, little, each, few, both, nothing
 - (-D-) Both, few, many, others, several
 - (-E-) None of the above
2. Which sentence uses plural indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?
 - (-A-) Few countries are as poor as Haiti.
 - (-B-) Both my mother and I have blue eyes.
 - (-C-) Several of us are planning a trip to Australia.
 - (-D-) Everybody have to complete their homework.
 - (-E-) Many children have early bedtimes.

3.8.4

1. Which of the following sentences uses the correct form of the verb and pronoun?
 - (-A-) Most of the students enjoy their art class.
 - (-B-) Most of the students enjoys their art class.
 - (-C-) Most of the students enjoy his art class.
 - (-D-) Most of the students enjoys his art class.
 - (-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences uses the correct form of the verb and pronoun?
 - (-A-) Several of the students have their music concert tomorrow.
 - (-B-) Several of the students has their music concert tomorrow.
 - (-C-) Several of the students have her music concert tomorrow.
 - (-D-) Several of the students has her music concert tomorrow.
 - (-E-) None of the above

Chapter 6**6.1**

1. Which of the following is **not** true about action verbs?
 - (-A-) They show that somebody does something
 - (-B-) They describe actions that you cannot see
 - (-C-) The word **play** is an example of an action verb
 - (-D-) The word **want** is an example of an action verb
 - (-E-) None of the above
2. Which are the verbs in the given sentence?

Laura and Lucy walked to the park and sat on a bench.

 - (-A-) Laura, Lucy
 - (-B-) Laura, walked
 - (-C-) Laura, park
 - (-D-) Walked, bench
 - (-E-) Walked, sat

6.2 and 6.2.1

- Which of the following is **not** true about helping verbs?
 - (-A-) They show what happens or what is
 - (-B-) They are always adverbs
 - (-C-) They come in front of the main verb
 - (-D-) The main verb is more important than the helping verb
 - (-E-) None of the above
- Which of the following is **not** an example of a helping verb?
 - (-A-) We
 - (-B-) Am
 - (-C-) Is
 - (-D-) Are
 - (-E-) None of the above
- Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a helping verb?
 - (-A-) We are eating apples.
 - (-B-) They are swimming in the sea.
 - (-C-) Carolyn is running in the race.
 - (-D-) Nicholas plays football.
 - (-E-) He is going to Thailand in April.
- Which of the following sentences does not contain a helping verb?
 - (-A-) Nancy is making a salad for dinner.
 - (-B-) Mia is cutting up the vegetables.
 - (-C-) The children are setting the table.
 - (-D-) My parents are working tomorrow.
 - (-E-) Joan went home at ten o'clock tonight.

6.2.2 and 6.2.3

- Which of the following is not an example of a helping verb?

- (-A-) Will
- (-B-) Shall
- (-C-) Her
- (-D-) Was
- (-E-) Has

Q2-4: What are the helping verbs and main verbs in the following sentences?

- The dog was barking all night.
 - (-A-) Was, barking
 - (-B-) Dog, barking
 - (-C-) Was, night
 - (-D-) Dog, night
 - (-E-) All, night
- We will bake cookies for your party tomorrow.
 - (-A-) Will, cookies
 - (-B-) Will, your
 - (-C-) Will, bake
 - (-D-) Will, party
 - (-E-) Will, tomorrow
- He has caught a cold.
 - (-A-) He, has
 - (-B-) Has, caught
 - (-C-) Caught, cold
 - (-D-) Has, a
 - (-E-) Caught, a

6.3, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5

1. Which of the following is **not** a modular verb?

(-A-) Would
 (-B-) Can
 (-C-) Could
 (-D-) Must
 (-E-) May

Q2-6: Which of the following is the modular verb in the given sentences?

2. I could swim when I was five years old.

(-A-) I
 (-B-) Could
 (-C-) Swim
 (-D-) Was
 (-E-) None of the above

3. I must remember that I have a doctor's appointment tomorrow.

(-A-) Must
 (-B-) Remember
 (-C-) That
 (-D-) Have
 (-E-) Tomorrow

4. I can cook Italian food very well.

(-A-) I
 (-B-) Can
 (-C-) Cook
 (-D-) Very
 (-E-) Well

5. I must not run in the corridor.

(-A-) I
 (-B-) Must
 (-C-) Not
 (-D-) Run
 (-E-) In

6. Please, may I borrow your pencil?

(-A-) Please
 (-B-) May
 (-C-) I
 (-D-) Borrow
 (-E-) Your

7. Which of the following sentences contains the correct modular verb?

(-A-) I can do a cartwheel.
 (-B-) I may speak Chinese.
 (-C-) I can swim when I was four years old.
 (-D-) Everyone can forget their passport when they travel.
 (-E-) None of the above

8. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain the correct modular verb?

(-A-) I can dance when I was five, but I can not run fast until I was eight.
 (-B-) I could dance when I was five, but I could not run fast until I was eight.
 (-C-) I must study for my test, or else I will fail.
 (-D-) I could study, but I would rather play outside.
 (-E-) None of the above

6.14.1, 6.14.2, 6.14.3, 6.14.4

1. Which of the following sentences is passive?
 - (-A-) My house is cleaned every Thursday.
 - (-B-) Nicole has a science exam tomorrow.
 - (-C-) Jim's train was late.
 - (-D-) My friend Sam painted my house.
 - (-E-) None of the above
2. Which of the following sentences is **not** passive?
 - (-A-) The gate is opened every morning at six.
 - (-B-) The ipod was stolen.
 - (-C-) Bananas are grown in South America.
 - (-D-) Vietnamese is spoken in Vietnam.
 - (-E-) Ariel ran a marathon.
3. Which of the following sentences is **not** active?
 - (-A-) Joey lost his lunch box.
 - (-B-) The robber stole the fancy car.
 - (-C-) Susan helps her sister with her homework.
 - (-D-) Cars are produced in Japan.
 - (-E-) None of the above
4. When should you use the passive tense?
 - (-A-) When the action someone performs is important
 - (-B-) When the action someone performs is not important
 - (-C-) When the verb is plural
 - (-D-) When the verb is singular
 - (-E-) When the sentence ends in a question mark
5. What is an active sentence?
 - (-A-) A sentence that starts with the person or thing that performs the action
 - (-B-) A sentence that starts with a helping verb
 - (-C-) A sentence that starts with an adjective
 - (-D-) All of the above
 - (-E-) None of the above
6. Which word is used to mention the person or thing that performs an action in a passive sentence?
 - (-A-) With
 - (-B-) Will
 - (-C-) Between
 - (-D-) By
 - (-E-) None of the above

Chapter 10**10.1**

1. What are conjunctions used for?

- (-A-) To separate two short sentences
- (-B-) To join two short sentences
- (-C-) To separate two long sentences
- (-D-) To join two long sentences
- (-E-) None of the above

2. Commas are used before a coordinating conjunction when:

- (-A-) The coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses
- (-B-) The sentence ends in a question mark
- (-C-) The conjunction is a noun
- (-D-) All of the above
- (-E-) None of the above

10.2.1, 10.2.2, 10.2.3, 10.2.4, 10.3.1, 10.3.2

1. When should you use the coordinating conjunction **and**?

- (-A-) To join opposite ideas
- (-B-) To show choice
- (-C-) To add or join words that go together
- (-D-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-E-) To show the result of what happened first

2. When should you use the coordinating conjunction **but**?

- (-A-) To show choice
- (-B-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-C-) To show the result of what happened first
- (-D-) To join opposite ideas
- (-E-) None of the above

3. When should you use the coordinating clause **or**?

- (-A-) To join words that go together
- (-B-) To show choice
- (-C-) To show the result of what happened first
- (-D-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-E-) To show that something is surprising or the opposite of what is expected

4. When should you use the coordinating clause **so**?

- (-A-) To show that something is surprising or the opposite of what is expected
- (-B-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-C-) To show the result of what happened first
- (-D-) To join words that go together
- (-E-) None of that above

5. When should you use the coordinating clause **because**?

- (-A-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-B-) To show the result of what happened first
- (-C-) To show that something is surprising or the opposite of what is expected
- (-D-) To add or join words that go together
- (-E-) None of the above

6. When should you use the coordinating clause **although**?

- (-A-) To add or join words that go together
- (-B-) To give the cause or reason of something
- (-C-) To show the result of what happened first
- (-D-) To show that something is surprising or the opposite of what is expected
- (-E-) None of the above

Q7-12: Chose the correct conjunction to join each pair of sentences

7. Would you like a banana? Would you like an orange?

- (-A-) Or
- (-B-) Although
- (-C-) So
- (-D-) Because
- (-E-) But

8. My sister baked cookies. I helped her.

- (-A-) And
- (-B-) Or
- (-C-) So
- (-D-) Because
- (-E-) None of the above

9. We ran as fast as we could. We still missed the train.

- (-A-) Or
- (-B-) Although
- (-C-) Because
- (-D-) And
- (-E-) So

10. I am feeling sick. I will take some medicine.

- (-A-) because
- (-B-) but
- (-C-) or
- (-D-) so
- (-E-) although

11. I will not bring my sunglasses. It is not sunny.

- (-A-) although
- (-B-) and
- (-C-) or
- (-D-) so
- (-E-) because

12. Louise has brown hair. Anna has brown hair.

- (-A-) Because
- (-B-) Although
- (-C-) And
- (-D-) So
- (-E-) Or

----- *