**Government College for Women (A), Kumbakonam**

**Department of Zoology**

**I M.Sc., (Zoology) – I Sem 2021**

**Skill Enhanced Theory - Subject Code: P21Z1SE1**

**English Grammar for Communication and Scientific Writing**

**Objective Type Questions (Unit I – IV)**

**Unit** 1-**Sentences- types and Subject, Verb and Object**

1. Assertive/ declarative sentence means
2. Makes a statement.
3. Expresses a command, order or request.
4. Asks a question
5. Expresses a sudden emotion.
6. Interrogative sentence means
7. Makes a statement.
8. Expresses a command, order or request.
9. Asks a question
10. Expresses a sudden emotion.
11. Imperative sentence means
12. Makes a statement.
13. Expresses a command, order or request.
14. Asks a question
15. Expresses a sudden emotion.
16. Exclamatory sentence means
17. Makes a statement.
18. Expresses a command, order or request.
19. Asks a question
20. Expresses a sudden emotion.
21. Learn the importance of our world's coral reefs.
22. Assertive
23. Interrogative
24. Imperative
25. Exclamatory
26. Why are the coral reefs important?
27. Assertive
28. Interrogative
29. Imperative
30. Exclamatory
31. Coral reefs protect wildlife.
32. Assertive
33. Interrogative
34. Imperative
35. Exclamatory
36. How beautiful the corals are!
37. Assertive
38. Interrogative
39. Imperative
40. Exclamatory
41. Which is an **assertive** sentence?
42. Fish are vertebrates.
43. Do fish breathe air?
44. Please avoid plastics.
45. What an awesome jump of stingray!
46. Find out **interrogative** sentence.
47. Fish are vertebrates.
48. Do fish breathe air?
49. Please avoid plastics.
50. What an awesome jump of stingray!
51. Choose the **imperative** sentence.
52. Fish are vertebrates.
53. Do fish breathe air?
54. Please avoid plastics.
55. What an awesome jump of stingray!
56. Which one is **exclamatory** sentence?
57. Fish are vertebrates.
58. Do fish breathe air?
59. Please avoid plastics.
60. What an awesome jump of stingray!
61. Please leave your footwear outside the lab.
62. Assertive
63. Interrogative
64. Imperative
65. Exclamatory
66. Will you do the experiment?
67. Assertive
68. Interrogative
69. Imperative
70. Exclamatory
71. Where have you been all this while?
72. Assertive
73. Interrogative
74. Imperative
75. Exclamatory
76. Freshwater fishes will not tolerate seawater.
77. Assertive
78. Interrogative
79. Imperative
80. Exclamatory
81. Mutualism means both species benefit.
82. Assertive
83. Interrogative
84. Imperative
85. Exclamatory
86. Kangaroo lives in Australia.
87. Assertive
88. Interrogative
89. Imperative
90. Exclamatory
91. What did you do then?
92. Assertive
93. Interrogative
94. Imperative
95. Exclamatory
96. Do be a bit more careful.
97. Assertive
98. Interrogative
99. Imperative
100. Exclamatory
101. Never forget to do that again.
102. Assertive
103. Interrogative
104. Imperative
105. Exclamatory
106. Always remember what the teacher told you.
107. Assertive
108. Interrogative
109. Imperative
110. Exclamatory
111. The insect rolled slowly into the ground.
112. Assertive
113. Interrogative
114. Imperative
115. Exclamatory
116. The subject means
117. the actor of the sentence, the person or thing doing the action.
118. the ‘doing word’, the action of the sentence.
119. the element of the sentence that is acted on, that the verb is directed towards.
120. none of the above.
121. The verb means
122. the actor of the sentence, the person or thing doing the action.
123. the ‘doing word’, the action of the sentence.
124. the element of the sentence that is acted on, that the verb is directed towards.
125. all of the above
126. The object means
127. the actor of the sentence, the person or thing doing the action.
128. the ‘doing word’, the action of the sentence.
129. the element of the sentence that is acted on, that the verb is directed towards.
130. none of the above
131. Find the **subject** in it: Invertebrates lack vertebrae.
132. Invertebrates
133. lack
134. vertebrae
135. a and b
136. Find the **verb** in it. Frogs live in both water and land
137. Frogs
138. live
139. in both water and land
140. b and c
141. Find the **object** in it: Haemoglobin carries oxygen molecules.
142. Haemoglobin
143. carries
144. oxygen molecules.
145. a and c
146. Which type of sentence must end with a question mark?

a) Interrogative b. imperative c. exclamative d. assertive

1. A sentence that's used to give someone an order or a command is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

a) Interrogative b. imperative c. exclamative d. assertive

1. The function of a declarative sentence is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone about something.

a) Ask b. tell c. surprise d. question

1. What does an exclamative sentence usually end with?

a) a full-stop or period b. a question mark c. an exclamation mark d. colon

1. "Sit down and be quiet!" What type of sentence is this?

a) Exclamative b. imperative c. interrogative d. assertive

1. Which of these sentence types often begins with the subject?

a) Declarative b. imperative c. exclamative d. assertive

1. Which is an exclamative sentence?

a) He's so cute! b). Isn't he cute? c). How cute he is! d). He is cute

1. The usual FORM of a declarative sentence is

a) to make a statement b. subject-verb c. a period or full-stop d. verb and object

1. Which of these sentences is in imperative form?

a) Have fun, won't you? B.Did you have fun? C. It'll be fun! d. Both a and b

1. Which is a declarative sentence?

a) Ouch! b. Stop hurting me! c. That hurts! d. Who hurts me?

1. The most frequent sentence type is

a) Declarative b. interrogative c. imperative d. exclamative

1. The declarative form is typically used to

a) issue commands b. ask questions c. make statements d. both a and b

1. Statements usually end with

a) a question mark b. a full-stop/period c. an exclamation mark/point d. none of the above

1. You don't like her? The form is

a) Declarative b. interrogative c. exclamative d. b and c

1. The interrogative form is typically used to

a) request information b. give instructions c. express surprise d. both a and b

1. Interrogative sentences can be in any

a) perfect continuous tense b. continuous tense c. tense d. a and b

1. Which of these sentences is in imperative form?
2. Are you quiet?
3. You be quiet.
4. You are quiet!
5. a and b
6. The imperative form can be

a. give instructions b. express surprise c. make statements d. none of the above

1. Imperative sentences end with

a.an exclamation mark/point b. a full-stop/period c. either d. a and b

1. An exclamative sentence starts with

a.How or Who b. Who or Why c. What or How d. None

1. We use the exclamative form to

a.express strong opinions b. ask questions c. make statements d. a and b

1. Exclamative usually end with

a) a question mark b. a comma c. an exclamation mark d. a and b

1. Farmers plough their fields.

a.Declarative b. Imperative c. Exclamatory d. Interrogative

1. I have never seen an elephant like this.

a. Interrogative b. Exclamatory c. Declarative d. Imperative

1. How many hours do you read per day?

a. Declarative b. Interrogative c. Imperative d. Exclamatory

1. Which is the **subject**? All female birds lay eggs.
2. All female
3. Birds
4. lay eggs.
5. All the above
6. Which is the **verb**? Birds migrate to other countries.
7. Birds
8. Migrate
9. to other countries.
10. None of the above
11. Which is the **subject**? All birds have feathers.
12. All birds
13. Have
14. feathers.
15. a and b
16. Which is the **verb**? The smallest bird is a Bee Hummingbird.
17. The smallest bird
18. is
19. a Bee Hummingbird.
20. b and c
21. Which is the **subject**? Reptiles are cold-blooded vertebrates.
22. Reptiles
23. are
24. cold-blooded vertebrates.
25. a and b
26. Which is the **object**? Bat emits ultrasonic waves.
27. Bat
28. emits
29. ultrasonic waves.
30. b and c

**Unit II - Parts of speech**

1. Organ is a
2. Verb
3. Noun
4. Adjective
5. Preposition
6. Pick out the word that is not a noun
   1. Peristalsis
   2. Cytokinesis
   3. Cytolysis
   4. Cytotoxic
7. Identify the word that is not a noun
   1. Nucleus
   2. Mitochondria
   3. Genes
   4. Hereditary
8. Names, Places, things and processes are
   1. Nouns
   2. Pronouns
   3. Verbs
   4. Adverbs
9. The plural form of datum is
   1. Datums
   2. Datus
   3. Data
   4. Datas
10. The word Mitochondria is
    1. Singular
    2. Plural
    3. Both singular and plural
    4. Neither singular nor plural
11. The plural form of hypothesis is
    1. Hypotheses
    2. Hypothetic
    3. Hypothesises
    4. Hypothetics
12. Pronoun is a word
    1. Used to tell the quality of noun
    2. Used instead of noun
    3. Used to replace verb
    4. Used to explain verb
13. Pronouns are
    1. I, my, mine and we
    2. We, our, ours and us
    3. You, your, yours and you
    4. All the above
14. He, she it, they, them, their and theirs are
    1. Nouns
    2. Prepositions
    3. Pronouns
    4. Adverbs
15. Identify the pronoun in the sentence – “Insulin is produced by pancreas and it controls the blood sugar level”.
    1. Produce
    2. Pancreas
    3. Insulin
    4. It
16. How many pronouns are there in this statement.

“Certain microorganism live in the intestinal tract of animals and they help in digestion, immunity of their hosts. Such microorganisms are called probiotics”

1. 2 – they and their
2. 1 – they
3. 1 – their
4. 3 – they, their and such
5. Fill in the blank with a suitable pronoun.

The gene for chlorophyll is expressed only when \_\_\_\_\_\_ interacts with light.

1. It
2. They
3. That
4. What
5. Fill in the blanks with a suitable pronouns

An autotroph is an organism that produces \_\_\_\_\_ own food \_\_\_\_\_

* 1. Its and itself
  2. By and by self
  3. Them and themselves
  4. Its and itselves

1. The plasma membrane, or the cell membrane, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ protection for a cell.
   1. provides
   2. provide
   3. providing
   4. provided
2. The cell membrane\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the transport of materials entering and exiting the cell.
   1. regulate
   2. regulates
   3. regulated
   4. regulating
3. Lipids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cell membranes a [fluid](https://www.britannica.com/science/fluid-biology) character
   1. gives
   2. gave
   3. give
   4. giving
4. Each microvillus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a dense bundle of cross-linked [actin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Actin) filaments – Fill with the correct helping tense
   1. have
   2. had
   3. had been
   4. has
5. Choose the correct action verb.

Microvilli (singular: microvillus) are microscopic cellular membrane protrusions that \_\_\_\_\_\_ the surface area for diffusion

* 1. Increases
  2. Increase
  3. Increased
  4. Increasing

1. Mitochondria \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Kolliker in 1880
   1. discover
   2. is discover
   3. discovered
   4. was discovered
2. choose the correct helping verb

The number of mitochondria in a cell \_\_\_\_\_\_vary widely by [organism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organism), [tissue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tissue_(biology)), and cell type.

* 1. can
  2. have
  3. had
  4. has

1. The ability of bacteria to conduct [respiration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular_respiration) in host cells \_\_\_\_\_ a considerable evolutionary advantage.
   1. would have provided
   2. will have provided
   3. must have provided
   4. provided
2. Identify the verbs

Mitochondria are surrounded by a double-membrane system, consisting of inner and outer mitochondrial membranes separated by an intermembrane space

* 1. surrounded
  2. are surrounded
  3. are surrounded, seperated
  4. are surrounded, consisting, separated

1. A mutation in a single gene can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a disease
   1. prepare
   2. cause
   3. make
   4. give
2. Identify the adjective - A hereditary disease is often described as something that “runs in the family.” It is passed down from one or both parents to a child.
   1. runs
   2. hereditary
   3. down
   4. both
3. Identify the adjectives - Red blood cells with the abnormal hemoglobin protein take on a sickle shape.
   1. Red and abnormal
   2. Protein and sickle
   3. Blood and sickle
   4. Blood and hemoglobin
4. Identify the adjectives - In muscular dystrophy, defective genes interfere with the production of proteins necessary for healthy muscle development.
   1. Defective and necessary
   2. Defective and healthy
   3. Defective and interfere
   4. Defective and development
5. Identify the adverb - The enzymes that catalyze digestion are very potent chemicals.
   1. potent
   2. that
   3. very
   4. catalyse
6. Identify the adverb – Many multicellular invertebrates partly digest their food extracellularly
   1. Partly
   2. Many
   3. Extracellularly
   4. All the above
7. Identify the adverb - In cnidarians, this extracellular digestion is limited largely to partial hydrolysis of proteins.
   1. Largely
   2. Limited
   3. Extracellular
   4. None of the above
8. Identify the preposition –

Aquaculture involves cultivating  [freshwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freshwater" \o "Freshwater) and [saltwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saltwater) populations under controlled or semi-natural conditions.

* 1. or
  2. under
  3. semi
  4. and

1. Fill in with suitable prepositions

The farming of fish involves raising fish commercially \_\_\_ tanks, [fish ponds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fish_pond), or ocean enclosures, usually \_\_\_\_ food.

* 1. in, for
  2. on, for
  3. for, to
  4. in, to

1. Fill in with suitable prepositions

Shrimp farming has changed \_\_\_\_\_ its traditional, small-scale form in Southeast Asia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a global industry.

* 1. to, from
  2. to, under
  3. from, for
  4. from, into

1. Fill in with suitable conjunction

Aquacultured shellfish include various [oyster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oyster), [mussel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mussel), \_\_\_\_ clam species.

* 1. with
  2. and
  3. but
  4. Or

1. Identify the conjunction in - Fish do not actually produce omega-3 fatty acids, but instead accumulate them from either consuming [microalgae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microalgae) that produce these fatty acids.
   1. but
   2. instead
   3. from
   4. that
2. Pores in the nuclear membrane allow for the passage of molecules in \_\_\_ out of the nucleus.
   1. not
   2. but
   3. and
   4. what
3. **Wow**, Dinosaur DNA remnants may have been found in ancient bone fossil
   1. Noun
   2. Verb
   3. conjunction
   4. Interjection
4. Archimedes shouted “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ !“ on his discovery of law of [buoyancy](https://www.britannica.com/science/buoyancy).
   1. Eureka
   2. Oh
   3. Alas
   4. Wow
5. Originally, [physiology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physiology) focused primarily on human beings, in large part from a desire to improve [medical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical) practices. – identify the adjectives
   1. Originally and primarily
   2. Primarily and large
   3. Large and practice
   4. Large and medical
6. Physiological information is used to reconstruct [phylogenetic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phylogenetic) relationships of organisms. – What is the role of ‘Physiological’ in this statement.
   1. Adverb
   2. Adjective
   3. Noun
   4. preposition
7. Identify the adjective - Crossing over only occurs during the prophase of meiosis I and it produces recombinant alleles, which is not the case in the linkage.
   1. Alleles
   2. Linkage
   3. Recombinant
   4. only
8. Identify the adjective – Linkage ensures the continuity of the parental trait in the offspring
   1. Linkage
   2. Parental
   3. Trait
   4. offspring
9. Identify the adjectives - Mendel could not recognise genetic linkage through his experiments because the characteristics Mendel studied were located on different chromosomes.
   1. Genetic and different
   2. Mendel and genetic
   3. Mendel and experiments
   4. Genetic and linkage
10. Originally, [physiology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physiology) focused primarily on human beings, in large part from a desire to improve [medical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical) practices. – identify the adverbs
    1. Originally and primarily
    2. Primarily and large
    3. Large and practice
    4. Large and medical
11. Fill with relevant prepositions - The goal of [Fisheries management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisheries_management) is -- produce sustainable biological, social, and economic benefits ---- renewable aquatic resources.
    1. From, to
    2. For, above
    3. To, from
    4. Above, for
12. The specific legal area in fisheries is rarely taught --- law schools -------- the world.
    1. In, in
    2. On, on
    3. At, of
    4. At, around
13. Fill with suitable conjunction- Offspring who have different alleles of a gene are described as [*heterozygous*](https://www.biologyonline.com/dictionary/heterozygous) ------------ those that have genotypes made of the same alleles (i.e. of a gene for a particular trait) are described as [*homozygous*](https://www.biologyonline.com/dictionary/homozygous).
    1. Whereas
    2. If
    3. But
    4. Since
14. The coat color gene has multiple alleles in the population ------ the pigment-producing protein will depend on the inheritance and the expression of these alleles.
    1. But
    2. If
    3. And
    4. Hence
15. Generally, the genotype of a cat can be determined by examining its coat coloration --------- pattern of coloration.
    1. And
    2. Of
    3. It
    4. but
16. What is the role of if in - **If** the allele A is present on the chromosome, protein A is produced, and the red blood cells of that individual contain protein A on their membrane.
    1. Verb
    2. Adverb
    3. Conjunction
    4. interjection
17. Although a population contains three alleles, each individual inherits only two of them from their parents. - What is the role of ‘although’
    1. Conjunction
    2. interjection
    3. Verb
    4. Adverb

**Fill with suitable interjections**

1. ------------! I forgot to bring my lab record
   1. Oops
   2. Hurray
   3. Oh
   4. Eureka
2. --------------! we have got the results for DNA isolation experiment
   1. Ouch
   2. Oops
   3. Aha
   4. Hurray
3. --------------! Let us celebrate our successful completion of seminar class.
   1. Come on
   2. Alas
   3. Oops
   4. Oh

**Because of their economic and social importance, fisheries are governed by complex**[**fisheries management**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisheries_management)**practices and**[**legal regimes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisheries_law)**, that vary widely across countries.**

1. Identify the adverb
   1. Vary
   2. Widely
   3. Economic
   4. management
2. Identify the adjectives
   1. Economic, social, legal
   2. Economic, social, complex, legal
   3. Economic, complex, legal
   4. Economic, social, complex
3. Identify the conjunctions
   1. Because, that
   2. Because, that
   3. And, that
   4. Because, and
4. Identify the prepositions
   1. That, across
   2. Their, across
   3. Across, by
   4. And , by
5. Identify the action verbs
   1. Governed, vary
   2. Vary, are
   3. Are, governed
   4. Are, of
6. Identify the pronouns
   1. Of, that
   2. Their, that
   3. Fisheries, regimes
   4. Management , regimes

**Unit III Tenses- Present, past and future**

1. Simple present tense denotes
2. Subject + main verb
3. Subject + am/is/are + main verb+ing
4. Subject + have/has + past participle
5. Subject + have/has + been + main verb+ing
6. Present continuous tense denotes
7. Subject + main verb
8. Subject + am/is/are + main verb+ing
9. Subject + have/has + past participle
10. Subject + have/has + been + main verb+ing
11. Present perfect tense denotes
12. Subject + main verb
13. Subject + am/is/are + main verb+ing
14. Subject + have/has + past participle
15. Subject + have/has + been + main verb+ing
16. Present perfect continuous tense denotes
17. Subject + main verb
18. Subject + am/is/are + main verb+ing
19. Subject + have/has + past participle
20. Subject + have/has + been + main verb+ing
21. Simple past tense denotes
22. Subject + past tense of the main verb
23. Subject + was/were + main verb+ing
24. Subject + had + past participle
25. Subject + had+ been + main verb+ing
26. Past continuous tense denotes
27. Subject + past tense of the main verb
28. Subject + was/were + main verb+ing
29. Subject + had + past participle
30. Subject + had+ been + main verb+ing
31. Past perfect tense denotes
32. Subject + past tense of the main verb
33. Subject + was/were + main verb+ing
34. Subject + had + past participle
35. Subject + had+ been + main verb+ing
36. Past perfect continuous tense denotes
37. Subject + past tense of the main verb
38. Subject + was/were + main verb+ing
39. Subject + had + past participle
40. Subject + had+ been + main verb+ing
41. Simple future tense denotes
42. Subject + will + main verb
43. Subject + will + be + main verb+ing
44. Subject + will+ have+ past participle
45. Subject + will+have+ been + main verb+ing
46. Future continuous tense denotes
47. Subject + will + main verb
48. Subject + will + be + main verb+ing
49. Subject + will+ have+ past participle
50. Subject + will+have+ been + main verb+ing
51. Future perfect tense denotes
52. Subject + will + main verb
53. Subject + will + be + main verb+ing
54. Subject + will+ have+ past participle
55. Subject + will+have+ been + main verb+ing
56. Future perfect continuous tense denotes
57. Subject + will + main verb
58. Subject + will + be + main verb+ing
59. Subject + will+ have+ past participle
60. Subject + will+have+ been + main verb+ing
61. I run every weekend.
62. Simple present
63. Present continuous
64. Present perfect
65. Present perfect continuous
66. We play tennis every morning.
67. Simple present
68. Present continuous
69. Present perfect
70. Present perfect continuous
71. The mollusks have adapted to all habitats except air.
72. Simple present
73. Present continuous
74. Present perfect
75. Present perfect continuous
76. Most bivalves contribute to the organic turnover in the intertidal zone.
77. Simple present
78. Present continuous
79. Present perfect
80. Present perfect continuous
81. The annelids include earthworms, polychaete worms, and leeches.
82. Simple present
83. Present continuous
84. Present perfect
85. Present perfect continuous
86. The Mesozoic Era began 252.2 million years ago.
87. Simple past
88. Past continuous
89. Past perfect
90. Past perfect continuous
91. I jumped in the lake.
92. Simple past
93. Past continuous
94. Past perfect
95. Past perfect continuous
96. I was happy.
97. Simple past
98. Past continuous
99. Past perfect
100. Past perfect continuous
101. The Martians landed near the aqueduct.
102. Simple past
103. Past continuous
104. Past perfect
105. Past perfect continuous
106. We were painting the door
107. Simple past
108. Past continuous
109. Past perfect
110. Past perfect continuous
111. Rover had eaten the pie
112. Simple past
113. Past continuous
114. Past perfect
115. Past perfect continuous
116. The plane had left by the time I got to the airport.
117. Simple past
118. Past continuous
119. Past perfect
120. Past perfect continuous
121. Sofie had finished her work.
122. Simple past
123. Past continuous
124. Past perfect
125. Past perfect continuous
126. I am writing articles on different topics.
127. Simple present
128. Present continuous
129. Present perfect
130. Present perfect continuous
131. He is reading various kinds of books.
132. Simple present
133. Present continuous
134. Present perfect
135. Present perfect continuous
136. They are playing football now.
137. Simple present
138. Present continuous
139. Present perfect
140. Present perfect continuous
141. Dinosaurs were extinct species
142. Simple past
143. Past continuous
144. Past perfect
145. Past perfect continuous
146. I have been writing articles on different topics since morning.
147. Simple present
148. Present continuous
149. Present perfect
150. Present perfect continuous
151. He has been reading the book for two hours.
152. Simple present
153. Present continuous
154. Present perfect
155. Present perfect continuous
156. He has been studying in the library for three hours.
157. Simple present
158. Present continuous
159. Present perfect
160. Present perfect continuous
161. He had been drinking milk out the carton when Mom walked into the kitchen.
162. Simple past
163. Past continuous
164. Past perfect
165. Past perfect continuous
166. I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
167. Simple past
168. Past continuous
169. Past perfect
170. Past perfect continuous
171. Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg.
172. Simple past
173. Past continuous
174. Past perfect
175. Past perfect continuous
176. I will meet him later
177. Simple future
178. Future continuous
179. Future perfect
180. Future perfect continuous
181. You will come
182. Simple future
183. Future continuous
184. Future perfect
185. Future perfect continuous
186. It will rain tomorrow
187. Simple future
188. Future continuous
189. Future perfect
190. Future perfect continuous
191. Michael will be running a marathon this Saturday.
192. Simple future
193. Future continuous
194. Future perfect
195. Future perfect continuous
196. Eric will be competing against Michael in the race.
197. Simple future
198. Future continuous
199. Future perfect
200. Future perfect continuous
201. I will be watching Michael and Eric race.
202. Simple future
203. Future continuous
204. Future perfect
205. Future perfect continuous
206. I will have finished this book.
207. Simple future
208. Future continuous
209. Future perfect
210. Future perfect continuous
211. You will have studied the English tenses.
212. Simple future
213. Future continuous
214. Future perfect
215. Future perfect continuous
216. She will have cooked dinner.
217. Simple future
218. Future continuous
219. Future perfect
220. Future perfect continuous
221. He will have arrived.
222. Simple future
223. Future continuous
224. Future perfect
225. Future perfect continuous
226. In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.
227. Simple future
228. Future continuous
229. Future perfect
230. Future perfect continuous
231. At five o'clock, I will have been waiting for thirty minutes.
232. Simple future
233. Future continuous
234. Future perfect
235. Future perfect continuous
236. I will have been playing piano for twenty-one years
237. Simple future
238. Future continuous
239. Future perfect
240. Future perfect continuous
241. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate milk?
242. like
243. likes
244. be like
245. not like
246. He \_\_\_\_\_ not want to go to the movies.
247. do
248. does
249. is
250. can
251. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.
252. is playing tennis
253. wants breakfast
254. walks home
255. will play
256. It \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful day today.
257. is
258. are
259. am
260. will be
261. Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ not here at the moment.
262. am
263. is
264. be
265. are
266. I \_\_\_\_\_ my dinner right now.
267. eat
268. eating
269. am eating
270. will eat
271. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your homework?
272. Have
273. Has
274. Is
275. will
276. \_\_\_\_\_ you been to Japan?
277. Is
278. Have
279. Has
280. will
281. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun come up?
282. Was
283. Have
284. Has
285. Is
286. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lost puppy.
287. have find
288. is finding
289. have found
290. find
291. Julie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living in Italy since May.
292. have being
293. is been
294. has been
295. may
296. My brother has been travelling \_\_\_\_\_ two months.
297. since
298. for
299. by
300. through

**Unit IV- Voices**

1. Identify the form of voice of the sentence – “The uncontrolled cell growth produces a mass of cells which are called tumours”
   1. Passive voice
   2. Active voice
   3. Subject verb object
   4. Object verb subject
2. Change the voice of the sentence – “The uncontrolled cell growth produces a mass of cells which are called tumours”
   1. A mass of cells which are called tumours are produced by the uncontrolled cell growth
   2. The uncontrolled cell growth produces a mass of cells which are called tumours
   3. A mass of cells which are called tumours were produced by the uncontrolled cell growth
   4. A mass of cells which are called tumours have been produced by the uncontrolled cell growth
3. All cells and many subcellular organelles \_\_\_\_\_\_ by thin membranes
   1. were bounded
   2. was bounded
   3. are bounded
   4. is bounded
4. All cells and many subcellular organelles are bounded by thin membranes - change the voice
   1. Thin membranes bounded all cells and many subcellular organelles.
   2. Thin membranes bound all cells and many subcellular organelles.
   3. Thin membranes are bounded by all cells and many subcellular organelles.
   4. All cells and many subcellular organelles bounded thin membranes
5. Cell division is controlled \_\_ genes
   1. for
   2. to
   3. by
   4. and
6. Crops \_\_\_\_\_\_ by honey bees.
   1. pollinate
   2. pollinated
   3. are pollinated
   4. have been pollinated
7. Cough can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tulasi decoction
   1. Cured to
   2. Cured for
   3. Curing
   4. Cured by
8. Identify the voice form – “ Mitochondria were first seen by Kolliker”
   1. Active voice
   2. Passive voice
   3. Adjective
   4. Adverb
9. “Mitochondria were first seen by Kolliker” – Change the voice
   1. Kolliker saw the Mitochondria first.
   2. Kolliker seen the Mitochondria first.
   3. Kolliker was seen the Mitochondria first.
   4. Kolliker see the Mitochondria first.
10. Altmann named mitochondria as Bioblasts – Change the voice
    1. Mitochondria was named as bioblasts by Altmann
    2. Mitochondria were named as bioblasts by Altmann
    3. Mitochondria named as bioblasts by Altmann
    4. Mitochondria has been named as bioblasts by Altmann
11. Transmission of genetic traits can be \_\_\_\_\_by pedigree chart analysis
    1. Identify
    2. Identifies
    3. Identified
    4. Any one of the above
12. Albinism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the survivability of an animal.

 Survivability of an animal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by albinism.

1. reduces, is reduced
2. reduced, is reduced
3. reduces, was reduced
4. is reduced, reduced
5. Active voice - Plants use chlorophyll for photosynthesis

Passive voice - Chlorophyll \_\_\_\_\_\_ by plants for photosynthesis

1. produced
2. is used
3. was used
4. will be used
5. Melanin protects the skin from [ultra-violet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultra-violet) radiation in sunlight – write the statement in passive voice.
   1. Sunlight is protected by melanin in ultra-voilet radiation.
   2. Sunlight is protected from ultra-voilet radiation by melanin.
   3. Skin is protected by melanin from ultra-voilet radiation in sunlight.
   4. Skin protects melanin from ultra-voilet radiation in sunlight.
6. Albinism was observed in Jackals by Shameer and Elsa in 2014.
   1. Shameer and Elsa in 2014 was observed by Jackals in Albinism in 2014
   2. Shameer and Elsa in 2014 observed Jackals in Albinism in 2014.
   3. Shameer and Elsa in 2014 observed albinism in Jackals in 2014.
   4. Albinism observed in Jackals by Shameer and Elsa in 2014.
7. If an animal's body is less \_\_\_\_\_ than water, it can stay afloat.
   1. denser
   2. dense
   3. densest
   4. densier
8. Cheetahs are the world's \_\_\_\_\_\_ land animal, capable of reaching speeds of up to 70 mph. ...
   1. fastest
   2. faster
   3. fast
   4. most fast
9. The Ostrich is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living bird
   1. Larger
   2. Large
   3. Largest
   4. Most large
10. Giraffe is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living animal on Earth
    1. tallest
    2. tall
    3. taller
    4. more tall
11. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
    1. big
    2. More big
    3. biggest
    4. bigger
12. The world's oldest known breed of domesticated dog dates back to 329 BC.
    1. Old
    2. Older
    3. Oldest
    4. Most old
13. The comparative degrees for ‘Dead’ are
    1. Deader, deadest
    2. More dead, most dead
    3. Deadier, deadiest
    4. None of the above
14. Male horses have \_\_\_\_\_ teeth than their female counterparts.
    1. more
    2. many
    3. much
    4. most
15. Cows produce \_\_\_\_\_ milk when listening to slow music.
    1. Most
    2. More
    3. Many
    4. Large
16. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_bird is the two-inch-long bee hummingbird.
    1. small
    2. smaller
    3. more smaller
    4. smallest
17. A deer is not as ………………………. as a tiger.
    1. Faster
    2. fastest
    3. Fast
    4. More fast
18. A crow is ……………………….. than a peacock.
    1. Clever
    2. Cleverer
    3. Cleverest
    4. More clever
19. Combine the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

**Phosphatidylserine is normally found on the inner leaflet surface of the plasma membrane. It is redistributed during apoptosis to the extracellular surface.**

* 1. Phosphatidylserine is normally found on the inner leaflet surface of the plasma membrane and is redistributed during apoptosis to the extracellular surface.
  2. Phosphatidylserine is normally found on the inner leaflet surface of the plasma membrane, but is redistributed during apoptosis to the extracellular surface.
  3. Phosphatidylserine is normally found on the inner leaflet surface of the plasma membrane since it is redistributed during apoptosis to the extracellular surface.
  4. Phosphatidylserine is normally found on the inner leaflet surface of the plasma membrane where it is redistributed during apoptosis to the extracellular surface.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Honey-bees have pollinating activities. They are the most economically important insects on earth.

* 1. Honey-bees are the most economically important insects on earth and they have pollinating activities.
  2. Honey bees have pollinating activities and They are the most economically important insects on earth.
  3. Because of their pollinating activities, honey-bees are the most economically important insects on earth,
  4. Honey bees have pollinating activities and They are the most economically important insects on earth.

1. Combine the following sentences.

**Apoptosis is executed by the extrinsic or intrinsic death signaling pathway. It results in the activation of the caspase cascade.**

1. Apoptosis is executed by the extrinsic or intrinsic death signalling pathway, and results in the activation of the caspase cascade.
2. Apoptosis is executed by the extrinsic or intrinsic death signalling pathway, but results in the activation of the caspase cascade.
3. Apoptosis is executed by the extrinsic or intrinsic death signalling pathway so results in the activation of the caspase cascade.
4. Apoptosis is executed by the extrinsic or intrinsic death signallingpathway, it results in the activation of the caspase cascade.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Free energy is released during oxidation process. It is utilized by mitochondria for ATP synthesis by oxidative phosphorylation.

1. The free energy released during oxidation process is utilized by mitochondria for ATP synthesis by oxidative phosphorylation.
2. The free energy is released during oxidation process and utilized by mitochondria for ATP synthesis by oxidative phosphorylation.
3. The free energy is released during oxidation process but utilized by mitochondria for ATP synthesis by oxidative phosphorylation.
4. The free energy released during oxidation process, is utilized by mitochondria for ATP synthesis by oxidative phosphorylation.
5. Combine the following sentences.

Energy is released in oxidative phosphorylation reactions. It is captured as a proton gradient.

* 1. Energy released in oxidative phosphorylation reactions is captured as a proton gradient
  2. Energy released in oxidative phosphorylation reactions is captured as a proton gradient
  3. Energy released in oxidative phosphorylation reactions is captured as a proton gradient
  4. Energy released in oxidative phosphorylation reactions but captured as a proton gradient

1. Combine the following sentences.

Chemiosmotic hypothesis was first formulated in 1961 by **Peter Mitchell**, a British biochemist. He received the Nobel Prize for this important contribution.

* 1. Chemiosmotic hypothesis first formulated in 1961 by Peter Mitchell, a British biochemist, received the Nobel Prize for this important contribution.
  2. Chemiosmotic hypothesis first formulated in 1961 was by Peter Mitchell, a British biochemist was received the Nobel Prize for this important contribution.
  3. Chemiosmotic hypothesis first formulated in 1961 by Peter Mitchell, a British biochemist, received the Nobel Prize for this important contribution.
  4. Chemiosmotic hypothesis was first formulated in 1961 by Peter Mitchell, a British biochemist and he received the Nobel Prize for this important contribution.

1. Combine the following sentences.

NADH comes from Krebs cycle. It gives up its two electrons to NADH dehydrogenase.

* 1. NADH comes from Krebs cycle but it gives up its two electrons to NADH dehydrogenase.
  2. NADH comes from Krebs cycle and gives up its two electrons to NADH dehydrogenase.
  3. NADH that comes from Krebs cycle has given up its two electrons to NADH dehydrogenase.
  4. NADH that comes from Krebs cycle gives up its two electrons to NADH dehydrogenase.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Electron transport chain has Complexes I, III, and IV. They are proton pumps.

* 1. Complexes I, III, and IV are in electron transport chain and are proton pumps.
  2. Complexes I, III, and IV of the electron transport chain are proton pumps.
  3. Complexes I, III, and IV of the electron transport chain but are proton pumps.
  4. Complexes I, III, and IV of the electron transport chain have proton pumps.

1. Combine the following sentences.

ATP synthase is an enzyme. It is a proton pump.

* 1. ATP synthase is an enzyme but it is a proton pump.
  2. ATP synthase an enzyme is a proton pump.
  3. ATP synthase is an enzyme and is a proton pump.
  4. ATP synthase is an enzyme, a proton pump.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Energy formed from proton gradient is used to make ATP. This process is called[chemiosmosis.](file:///C:\Users\Dell%2015\Videos\Free%20YouTube%20Downloader\Cellular%20Respiration%20(Electron%20Transport%20Chain).mp4)

* 1. The process, which form energy from a proton gradient but used to make ATP, is called[chemiosmosis.](file:///C:\Users\Dell%2015\Videos\Free%20YouTube%20Downloader\Cellular%20Respiration%20(Electron%20Transport%20Chain).mp4)
  2. The process of energy formation from a proton gradient is called chemiosmosis.
  3. The process, in which energy from a proton gradient is used to make ATP, is called[chemiosmosis.](file:///C:\Users\Dell%2015\Videos\Free%20YouTube%20Downloader\Cellular%20Respiration%20(Electron%20Transport%20Chain).mp4)
  4. ATP is formed from proton gradient and called as chemiosmosis.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Antan Van Leeuvenhoek observed free cells. He observed some organization with in cells.

* 1. Antan Van Leeuvenhoek observed free cells and some organization with in cells.
  2. Antan Van Leeuvenhoek observed free cells with some organization with in cells.
  3. Antan Van Leeuvenhoek observed free cells that have some organization with in cells.
  4. All the above.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Cells contain DNA. It is found in the cell nucleus or cytoplasm.

* 1. Cells contain DNA which is found in the cell nucleus or cytoplasm.
  2. Cells contain DNA and is found in the cell nucleus or cytoplasm.
  3. Cells contain DNA, found in the cell nucleus or cytoplasm.
  4. Cells contain DNA which is found in the cell nucleus or cytoplasm.

1. Combine the following sentences.

Epithelial tissue mainly covers the outer surface of the body. It protects the rest of the underlying tissues.

* 1. Epithelial tissue mainly covers the outer surface of the body, and it protects the rest of the underlying tissues.
  2. Epithelial tissue mainly covers the outer surface of the body, but it protects the rest of the underlying tissues.
  3. Epithelial tissue mainly covers the outer surface of the body, where it protects the rest of the underlying tissues.
  4. Epithelial tissue mainly covers the outer surface of the body, it protects the rest of the underlying tissues.

1. Every day, we build bones, move muscles \_\_\_\_ think, and perform many other activities with our bodies\_\_
   1. , and .
   2. , and ,
   3. . and .
   4. \_ and .
2. Mitochondria are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the cell.
   1. ‘the powerhouse’
   2. [the powerhouse]
   3. -the powerhouse,
   4. (the powerhouse)
3. Mutagenesis \_\_\_\_ Mutations are changes in genes of DNA. Mutations can be caused by various external agents. The process by which the genetic information of an organism is changed by the production of a mutation is called mutagenesis.
   1. ,
   2. \_\_
   3. :
   4. ;
4. Chromosomal disorders, where chromosomes (or parts of chromosomes) are missing or changed.
   1. or parts of chromosomes-
   2. ‘or parts of chromosomes’
   3. (or parts of chromosomes)
   4. “or parts of chromosomes”
5. Mutations are not inherited from a parent, but occur either randomly or due to some environmental exposure (such as cigarette smoke).
   1. such as cigarette smoke,
   2. - such as cigarette smoke
   3. (such as cigarette smoke)
   4. (such as cigarette smoke).
6. National Human Genome Research Institute
   1. ;NHGRI
   2. : NHGRI
   3. [NHGRI].
   4. (NHGRI).
7. What is a genetic disease?
   1. ?
   2. ,
   3. .
   4. –
8. Single-gene disorders have different patterns of genetic inheritance.
   1. Singlegene
   2. Single-gene
   3. Single gene
   4. Single, gene
9. Around 50 percent of orangutans have fractured bones\_\_\_\_\_due to falling out of trees on a regular basis.
   1. ,
   2. –
   3. …
   4. No punctuation
10. Because of their pollinating activities\_\_\_\_\_\_ honey-bees are the most economically important insects on earth.
    1. ,
    2. –
    3. :
    4. /
11. Virchow. R. 1858 stated that living cells arise from \_\_\_\_\_\_ living cells.
    1. Pre existing
    2. Pre, existing
    3. pre-existing
    4. pre/existing
12. The sons of a man receive their father's Y chromosome.
    1. father's
    2. fathers’
    3. fathers
    4. father
13. Prey is captured by a \_\_\_\_\_\_ tentacles.
    1. Hydras’
    2. hydras
    3. hydra’s
    4. hydra
14. Animal \_\_\_\_\_ organs are quite variable.
    1. food storage
    2. food, storage
    3. food’s storage
    4. food-storage
15. Most animals above the level of cnidarians and flatworms have a complete digestive tract\_\_\_\_\_\_ *i.e.*, a tube with two openings—a mouth and an anus.
    1. ,
    2. ;
    3. –
    4. :
16. Most of the digestion in tubular system like earthworms, is extracellular ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_cells of the intestinal lining secrete hydrolytic enzymes into the cavity of the intestine.
    1. ,
    2. ;
    3. :
    4. –
17. Not all large animals eat and grind up large pieces of food. Many are [filter](https://www.britannica.com/science/filter-feeding) feeders; *i.e.*, they strain small particles of organic matter from water.
    1. ;
    2. ,
    3. –
    4. :
18. Some nutrients serve as raw materials for the synthesis of cellular material; others (e.g\_\_\_\_ many vitamins) act as regulators of chemical reactions; and still others, upon oxidation, yield energy.
    1. ..
    2. ,,
    3. .,
    4. :
19. Most animals above the level of cnidarians and flatworms have a complete digestive tract; *i.e \_\_\_* a tube with two openings—a mouth and an anus.
    1. ,
    2. ..
    3. :
    4. *.*,
20. Some organisms, such as [amoebas](https://www.britannica.com/science/amoeba-order), have pseudopodia \_\_\_\_\_\_ that flow around the food particle until it is completely enclosed in a membrane-bounded chamber called a food [vacuole](https://www.britannica.com/science/vacuole); this process is called [phagocytosis](https://www.britannica.com/science/phagocytosis).
    1. (“false feet”)
    2. “false feet”
    3. - false feet
    4. : false feet

**Unit 1 Keys for Sentence types**

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

**Unit II - Parts of speech – Key**

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

**III Unit Keys**

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

**Unit IV – MCQ Key -Voices**

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