



# COMMON ERRORS

Directions (1-10) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)  
Exam. 1997)

1. You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination. (3)/ No error (4)
2. The new taxation rates (1)/ announced by the government (2)/ are bound to effect the export sector. (3)/ No error (4)
3. These days, job opportunities are not as better (1)/ as they used to be (2)/ in the early 70's. (3)/ No error (4)
4. When viewed with his point of view, the (1) / entire episode assumes (2)/ a different colour altogether. (3)/ No error (4)
5. On many occasions (1)/ we did helped the poor (2)/ people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on. (3)/ No error (4)
6. Unless it is accepted to both the parties, an (1)/ arbitrator would be of no (2)/ use to settle this dispute. (3)/ No error (4)
7. Although the manager was keen on getting the work (1)/ done through Sudhir yesterday, (2)/ he tries to avoid it (3)/ No error (4)
8. The various consequences of (1)/ the decision taken by the (2)/ finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats. (3)/ No error (4)
9. I never considered him to be a person who would (1)/ go back on his promise and (2)/ then do not even apologise. (3)/ No error (4)
10. Having finished at school (1)/ Raghu thought/ of going to Bombay in (2)/ search some job. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (11-20) : Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of it. The number of that

part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)  
Exam. 09.09.2001)

11. When shall we (1)/ arrive (2)/ to our destination ? (3)/ No error. (4)
12. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error. (4)
13. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error. (4)
14. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error. (4)
15. No sooner (1)/ I had spoken, (2) than he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
16. Computer education (1)/ in universities and colleges (2) leaves much to be desired. (3)/ No error. (4)
17. You will be prosecuted (1)/ for bringing seeds (2)/ into Australia. (3)/ No error. (4)
18. You must either tell me (1)/ the whole story or, at least (2)/ the first half of it. (3)/ No error. (4)
19. Our new neighbours (1)/ had been living in Arizona (2)/ since ten years before moving to their present house. (3)/ No error. (4)
20. The patient (1)/ was accompanied (2)/ with his friend. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (21-25) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as your answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)  
Exam. 16.11.2003)

21. A city dweller finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away the time (2)/ in a village. (3)/ No error. (4)
22. Visitors (1)/ were not permitted (2)/ entering the park (3)/ after dark. No error (4)
23. The fifth and final act (1)/ of Macbeth contain (2)/ the sleep-walking scene. (3)/ No error. (4)

24. One of the terrorists (1)/ of the Kashmir valley (2)/ are shot dead. (3)/ No error (4)

25. Ten kilometres (1)/ is (2)/ a long distance to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (26-35) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, indicate corresponding number (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)  
Exam. 14.12.2003)

26. I saw him (1)/ a couple of times (2)/ since May (3). /No error (4)
27. Tea (1)/ which I am drinking (2)/ is hot (3). /No error (4)
28. Although the police officer sympathised with poor (1)/ he refused to (2) /take an action against the rich man (3). /No error (4)
29. We were looking forward (1)/ to hear news (2)/ about the missing fishermen (3). /No error (4)
30. The actress (1)/ was shocked (2)/ by the news of her dog's death (3). /No error (4)
31. One of the questions (1)/ he asked me was (2)/ "Who did you travel with (3) ?" /No error (4)
32. I know (1)/ a doctor (2)/ you are referring to (3). /No error (4)
33. The introduction of job-oriented courses (1)/ in the self-financing colleges (2)/ attract many students (3). /No error (4)
34. It is better (1)/ to keep one's head in the face of danger than (2)/ losing one's courage (3). /No error (4)
35. The short story (1)/ should not exceed (2)/ more than two hundred words (3). /No error (4)

Directions (36-45) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error; mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

36. To die with honour (1)/is better than (2)/live with dishonour.(3)/ No error. (4)
37. It is I (1)/who is to blame.(2)/for this bad situation(3)/. No error.(4)
38. Gowri told me(1)/his name after(2)/he left. (3)/ No error. (4)
39. John would have told (1)/you the truth (2)/ if you had asked him. (3)/ No error. (4)
40. My sister (1)/has read (2)/pages after pages of the Bible. (3)/ No error. (4)
41. Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (1)/ what papers you have selected (2)/but on how you have written them. (3) No error. (4)
42. Heavy rain (1)/prevented us (2)/to go to the cinema. (3)/No error. (4)
43. If majority of the individuals in a State (1)/prosper (2)/the State itself would prosper. (3) /No error. (4)
44. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (1)/they will be stopped, ticketed (2)/and have to pay a fine. (3)/ No error. (4)
45. He asked (1)/supposing if he fails (2)/ what he would do. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (46-55) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3). If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Audit)  
Exam. 05.06.2005)

46. We had a lot of difficulty(1)/to find (2)/the house. (3)/ No error. (4).
47. Patience as well as perseverance (1)/are necessary (2)/for success. (3)/ No error/(4).
48. The passer-by told us (1)/where was the marriage hall (2)/and even led us to it. (3)/ No error/(4).
49. The increase in consumption is directly (1)/proportional to the increase (2)/in income. (3)/No error. (4).
50. In Singapore (1)/my brother-in-law with his wife (2)/were present at the function. (3)/No error. (4).

51. Scarcely had (1)/I arrived than (2)/the train left. (3)/No error. (4).
52. The reason why (1)/he was rejected (2)/was because he was too young. (3)/No error. (4).
53. Teachers of various schools (1)/met to discuss about (2)/how to improve the standard of English. (3)/No error. (4).
54. His tradition-bound attitude (1)/had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction (2)/among the younger members of the family. (3)/No error. (4).
55. The two first to arrive (1)/were the lucky recipients (2)/of a surprise gift. (3)/No error. (4).

Directions (56-65) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators  
Grade-IV Exam. 31.7.2005)

56. Two hours have passed (1)/ since (2)/he had fallen asleep. (3)/No error (4).
57. Having broken down (1)/the driver sent the car (2)/to the garage. (3)/No error (4).
58. He is one of those writers (1)/ who has won acclaim (2)/the world over.(3)/No error (4).
59. The mason will not (1)/do the work (2)/except give the order. (3)/No error (4).
60. When students are ill (1)/they find that they have a lot of work (2)/to catch up with when they return. (3)/No error (4).
61. Scarcely did I reach the airport, (1)/nervous and tense, than the plane took off, (2)/leaving me stranded in an alien place. (3)/ No error (4).
62. The power to (1)/distinguish between differences (2)/is the basis of science and art. (3)/No error (4).
63. I have (1)/seen her only once (2)/ but I'm liking her a lot. (3)/No error (4).
64. I told him (1)/that we enjoyed very much (2)/at the party. (3)/ No error (4).
65. John is working very hardly (1)/ as the examinations (2)/are fast approaching. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (66 – 70) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (1), (2) or (3) as answer. If there is No error, mark (4) as your answer.

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit)  
Exam. 25.09.2005)

66. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday (3)/. No error (4)
67. An experimental vaccine (1)/ has brought (2)/ glimmer of hope for the malarial researchers (3)/. No error (4)
68. After making me wait for two agonising hours (1)/ the great man called me in (2)/ and asked me what do I want (3)/. No error (4)
69. The ebb and flow of the tides (1)/ are (2)/ now understood (3)/. No error (4)
70. The green paint on the wall (1)/ provides a suitable contrast (2)/ with the yellow doors (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (71-80) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 11.12.2005)

71. Even today (1)/ it is incredulous to think (2)/ that men have walked on the moon. /(3) No error. (4)
72. The firemen wore (1)/ inflammable clothing (2)/ for protection. /(3) No error. (4)
73. Beside food, (1)/ the pilgrims carried (2)/ some medicines. /(3) No error. (4)
74. Adults suffering chicken pox (1)/ can develop (2)/ all kinds of complications (3) No error. (4)
75. The well-known pianist (1)/ had to practice for several hours a day (2)/ even after he rose to fame. (3)/ No error. (4)
76. The Prime Minister was asked (1)/ to write a forward (2)/ to the book. (3)/ No error. (4)
77. I must complement you (1)/ on your good manners (2)/ and your impeccable behaviour. (3)/ No error. (4)

78. The sweets (1)/ were shared (2)/ between the four girls. /(3) No error. (4)

79. The long-distance train (1)/ which met with an accident (2)/ was carrying some army personal. / (3) No error. (4)

80. The young men from Japan (1)/ found the ascent of the mountain (2)/ hard going. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (81-90) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 13.08.2006)

81. If the worst (1)/comes to worst, (2)/I will have to bid good-bye to my studies and join my family business. (3) /No error. (4)

82. The interim report does not (1)/ analyse thoroughly the principle causes (2)/of the disaster (3) / No error (4).

83. The items I liked most (1)/were the rosewood carvings (2)/and the teak-wood furnitures of Dutch design (3)/No error. (4)

84. A part of the training (1)/they offered was (2)/real good (3)/No error. (4)

85. The soil was moist as (1)/there was little rain (2)/the day before (3)/No error. (4)

86. The manager wanted to know who had arrived (1)/early that day (2)/the cashier or the accountant (3)/No error. (4)

87. They are a politically important family; (1)/one of his sisters is a minister (2)/ and the other is married with a minister (3)/No error. (4)

88. Supposing that the information (1)/proves to be totally reliable, (2)/should we still have to re-cast the plans ? (3)/No error. (4)

89. Though its gloss can (1)/fool few unwary customers, (2)/it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth (3)/No error. (4)

90. She pretends as if she has (1)/ never in her life, (2)/told a lie. Isn't it ? (3)/No error.(4)

Directions (91 – 100) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sen-

tence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 12.11.2006)

91. Knowledge of (1)/ at least two languages (2)/ are required to pass the examination (3)/. No error (4).

92. The members of the Opposition Party in the Parliament (1)/ shout upon the minister (2)/ if he makes a wrong statement (3)/. No error (4).

93. Everyone of the films (1)/ you suggested (2)/ are not worth seeing (3)/. No error (4).

94. The Secretary and the Principal of the college (1)/ are attending (2)/ the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate (3)/. No error (4).

95. No sooner had the hockey match started (1)/ when it began (2)/ to rain (3)/. No error (4).

96. The Secretariat (1)/ comprises of (2)/ many air-conditioned rooms (3)/. No error (4).

97. It is high time (1)/ he stood on his own (2)/ two legs (3)/. No error (4).

98. You should avoid (1)/ to travel (2)/ in the rush hour (3)/. No error (4).

99. There is (1)/ only one of his novels (2)/ that are interesting (3)/. No error (4).

100. He denied (1)/ to have (2)/ been there (3)/. No error (4).

Directions (101-105) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select answer (1), (2) or (3). If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 26.11.2006 (Second Sitting))

101. A milk (1)/ can provide protein (2)/ for a nutritionally balanced diet. (3)/ No error (4).

102. When the football team walked onto the field (1)/ the crowd burst into applause, (2)/ but some cheers were heard too. (3)/ No error (4).

103. A lot of form-filling is just red tape, (1)/ and sometimes the forms are so complicated (2)/ that people can't make head or tail from them (3)/. No error (4).

104. You are required to explain (1)/ your conduct within two days (2)/ of the receipt of this letter, (3)/ No error (4).

105. I now (1)/ am knowing (2)/ all the facts about him.(3)/ No error (4).

Directions (106 – 115) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

106. A hot and (1)/ a cold spring (2)/ was found near each other (3)/ No error. (4)

107. All doubts are cleared (1)/ between (2)/ you and I (3)/ No error. (4)

108. Either of the roads (1)/ lead (2)/ to the park (3)/. No error. (4)

109. I went to the temple (1)/ with my parents, my aunts (2)/ and my cousins (3)/. No error. (4)

110. I have passed (1)/ the examination (2)/ two years ago (3)/. No error. (4)

111. The earth moves (1)/ round the Sun. (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/. No error. (4)

112. Unless you do not give (1)/ the keys of the safe (2)/you will be shot (3)/. No error. (4)

113. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (1)/ how much are (2)/ suitable for life (3)/?. No error. (4)

114. The value of the dollar (1)/ declines as the rate (2)/ of inflation raises (3)/. No error. (4)

115. One of my desires (1)/ are to become (2)/ a doctor (3)/. No error. (4)

Directions (116-125) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 30.09.2007 (Second Sitting))

116. Banks were developed to keep people's money safe (1)/ and to make it available (2)/ when they need it. (3)/ No error (4)
117. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error (4)
118. He walked (1)/ till the (2)/ end of the street. (3)/ No error (4)
119. The strain of all (1)/ the difficulties and vexations and anxieties (2)/ are more than he could bear. (3)/ No error (4)
120. In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly. (1)/ John was the life and soul of any party (2)/ and he was cracking a joke every few minutes. (3)/ No error (4)
121. I was thinking (1)/ if I could do (2)/ anything to help. (3)/ No error (4)
122. I meant nothing (1)/ less than (2)/ to compel you to come. (3)/ No error (4)
123. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error (4)
124. He has read four plays (1)/ written by Shakespeare (2)/ by the end of his vacation. (3)/ No error (4)
125. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (126-135): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

126. Being (1)/ a rainy day (2)/ I could not go out. (3)/ No error (4)
127. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4)
128. I will send my servant (1)/ but I cannot insure (2)/ that he will reach there in time. (3)/ No error (4)
129. The lawyer asked the complainant (1)/ to put his sign (2)/ on the paper. (3)/ No error (4)

130. When you have gone through the papers (1)/ kindly return them (2)/ to us. (3)/ No error (4)
131. You could be better off these days (1)/ and this enables you (2)/ to have little more fun. (3)/ No error (4)
132. In that wholesale shop (1)/ they do not sell (2)/ fewer than ten bags of rice. (3)/ No error (4)
133. The period (1)/ between 1980 to 1990 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4)
134. He is not the fastest bowler (1)/ in the Indian team, (2)/ isn't he (3)/ No error (4)
135. I went into (1)/ the bank and (2)/ withdrew some money. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (136-145): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)

136. I found (1)/ the two first chapters of the book (2)/ particularly interesting. (3)/ No error (4)
137. Bacon, the father of the English essay (1)/ had a thirst (2)/ of knowledge. (3)/ No error (4)
138. The train had left (1)/ when he had reached (2)/ the station. (3)/ No error (4)
139. He said (1)/ that he will never (2)/ repeat the mistake. (3)/ No error (4)
140. I am able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ all these difficulties. (3)/ No error (4)
141. I wish I am (1)/ the richest person (2)/ in the whole wide world. (3)/ No error (4)
142. She is confident (1)/ to win the gold medal (2)/ this time. (3)/ No error (4)
143. The boy laid in the shelter (1)/ for a long time before (2)/ somebody came to rescue him. (3)/ No error (4)
144. Standing at (1)/ the top of the hill, (2)/ the houses below were hardly visible. (3)/ No error (4)
145. Kambli is one of the players (1)/ who has been selected (2)/ for the test match. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (146-155): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select to the appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is No error, select the number '4'.

146. A moment delay (1)/ would have proved costly (2)/ in the situation. (3)/ No error (4)
147. Ram disappointed his mother (1)/ as he did not (2)/ write to her very often. (3)/ No error (4)
148. After you will return (1)/ from Chennai (2)/ I will come and see you. (3)/ No error (4)
149. Scenes from the film (1)/ had to be censured (2)/ before it was released. (3)/ No error (4)
150. When my sister was ill (1)/ I went to the hospital (2)/ on alternative days. (3)/ No error (4)
151. The beautiful (1)/ surrounding of the place (2)/ enchanted me. (3)/ No error (4)
152. No porter being available (1)/ he carried (2)/ all his luggages himself. (3)/ No error (4)
153. He will not be able (1)/ to cope up with (2)/ the pressure of work. (3)/ No error (4)
154. Lasers are (1)/ indispensable tools (2)/ for the delicate eyes surgery. (3)/ No error (4)
155. I take great pleasure (1)/ to welcome you (2)/ to this institution. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (156-165): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

156. The whole country (1)/ was suffering by (2)/ a financial crisis. (3)/ No error. (4)
157. I do not know where could he have gone (1)/ so early (2)/ in the morning. (3)/ No error. (4)
158. I suggest that (1)/ he goes (2)/ to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination. (3)/ No error. (4)
159. The introduction of tea and coffee (1)/ and such other beverages (2)/ have not been without some effect. (3)/ No error. (4)

160. In spite of the roadblock (1)/ the guards allowed us (2)/ enter the restricted area to search for our friends. (3)/ No error. (4)

161. The newer type of automatic machines (1)/ washes (2)/ the clothes faster. (3)/No error. (4)

162. By the time (1)/ we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre, (2)/ the show was already begun. (3)/ No error. (4)

163. Each of the students in the computer class (1)/ has to type (2)/ their own research paper this semester. (3)/ No error. (4)

164. The fact of me (1)/ being a stranger (2)/ does not excuse his conduct. (3)/ No error. (4)

165. The sea looks (1)/ as if it has been (2)/ agitated by a storm. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (166-175) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

166. A variety of pleasant items in the shop (1) / attract (2) / everybody. (3)/ No error (4).

167. The table's legs (1)/ have been (2) / elaborately carved. (3) / No error (4).

168. The sceneries (1)/ of Kashmir (2)/ is very charming. (3)/ No error (4).

169. I would appreciate if readers (1)/ would write to me (2)/ about how they meditate. (3)/ No error (4).

170. Neither of the two children (1)/ said their prayer (2)/ before going to bed. (3)/ No error (4).

171. I sat down opposite him (1)/ and produced (2)/ the packet of cigarettes. (3)/ No error (4).

172. This happened (1)/ just exactly (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).

173. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (1)/ his hard early years (2)/ and his long road to success. (3)/ No error (4).

174. Good heavens ! (1)/ How has she (2)/ grown ! (3)/ No error (4).

175. The doctor advised Mr. Murugan that, (1)/ because of his severe cramps, (2)/ he should lay in the bed for a few days. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (176-180) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam.16.05.2010 (First Sitting))

176. He is a university professor (1)/ but of his three sons (2)/ neither has any merit. (3)/ No error (4)

177. After knowing truth, (1)/ they took the right decision (2)/ in the matter. (3)/ No error (4)

178. It is time you (1)/ decide on your next (2)/ course of action. (3)/ No error (4)

179. He who has suffered the most (1)/ for the cause, (2)/ let him speak. (3)/ No error (4)

180. A cup of coffee (1)/ is an excellent complement (2)/ to smoked salmon. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (181- 185) : Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 16.05.2010 (Second Sitting))

181. Judge in him (1)/ prevailed upon the father (2)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (3)/ No error (4).

182. Nine-tenths (1)/ of the pillar (2)/ have rotted away.(3)/No error (4).

183. One major reason (1)/ for the popularity of television is (2)/ that most people like to stay at home. (3)/ No error (4).

184. Our efforts are (1)/ aimed to bring about (2)/ a reconciliation. (3)/ No error (4).

185. Three conditions (1)/ critical for growing (2)/ plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (186-190) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-I))

186. If I had lots of money (1)/ I'd give some to anybody (2)/who asked for it. (3)/No error.(4)

187. The old man felled (1)/some of the trees in the garden (2)/with hardly no effort at all.(3)/ No error.(4)

188. Until the world lasts, (1)/the earth will go (2)/ round the sun.(3)/ No error.(4)

189. I go to the temple (1)/as often as (2)/I find time.(3)/ No error.(4)

190. A few tiles on skylab (1)/ were the only equipments (2)/ that failed to perform well in outer space.(3)/ No error (4).

Directions (191 - 195) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (4).

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-I))

191. I don't (1)/ want to (2)/ loose it. (3)/ No error. (4)

192. Do not (1)/ get panicked (2)/ in emergencies. (3)/ No error. (4)

193. Sometimes (1)/ I get angry (2)/ on her. (3)/ No error. (4)

194. I use (1)/ to go out (2)/ to work earlier. (3)/ No error. (4)

195. The teacher (1)/ has took (2)/ the responsibility. (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (196-200) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC (South Zone) Investigators Exam. 12.09.2010)

196. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belongs to him (3)/ No error (4)

197. The clerk was (1)/ not intimidated by (2)/ his boss's bullying (3)/ No error (4)

198. This misogynist hates (1)/ all mother-in-laws, (2)/ lady-doctors and house maids (3)/ No error (4)

199. How to solve the problems (1)/ is the main concern of the organizers (2)/ at the moment (3)/ No error (4)

200. We requested the watchman (1)/ to clean up the basement (2)/ so that the children might have enough space to play (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (201 – 205) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector  
Exam. 12.12.2010 (Paper-I))

201. Last night I dream (1)/ I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor (2)/ of Burj Khalifa. (3)/ No error. (4)
202. As soon as (1)/ the lion saw the deer (2)/, he began to run after it. (3)/ No error. (4)
203. The police asked us (1)/ about our movements (2)/ on a night of the crime. (3)/ No error. (4)
204. Did he tell you (1)/ why he hasn't (2)/ come yesterday ? (3)/ No error. (4)
205. It was a pleasant (1)/ four hours drive (2)/ from Pune to Nasik (3)/ No error. (5)

Directions (206–210) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I  
Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting))

206. A senior doctor (1) / expressed concern (2) / about physician's recommended the vaccine. (3)/ No error. (4)
207. We have discussing (1) / all the known mechanisms (2) / of physical growth. (3)/No error. (4)
208. Children enjoy listening to (1) / ghost stories (2) / especially on Halloween night. (3) / No error.(4)
209. I (1) / have (2) / many works to do. (3)/ No error.(4)
210. There are so many filth (1) / all around (2) / the place. (3) / No error.(4)

Directions (211 –215) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I  
Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

211. A great many student (1)/ have been declared (2)/ successful. (3)/ No error. (4)

212. We are going to launch (1)/ this three-crores project (2)/ within the next few months. (3)/ No error. (4)

213. I hope to go to shopping (1)/ this weekend (2)/ if the weather permits. (3)/ No error. (4)

214. The lawyer asked (1)/ if it was worth to take (2)/ the matter to court. (3)/ No error. (4)

215. After a carefully investigation (1)/ we discovered (2)/ that the house was infested with termites. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (216–220) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I  
Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting))

216. The future of food companies (1) / seems quite secure (2) / owed to ever-growing demand. (3)/ No error. (4)

217. The vaccine (1) / when hit the Indian market (2) / is dogged by controversy. (3) / No error. (4)

218. His son(1) / is working (2) / very hardly. (3) / No error.(4)

219. Do you know that it was I (1) / who has done (2) / this piece of beautiful work? (3)/ No error.(4)

220. The company has ordered(1) / some (2) / new equipments.(3) / No error.(4)

Directions (221 – 225) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I  
Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting))

221. If you had told me(1) / I would have helped you (2) / solve the problem. (3)/ No error (4)

222. "The Arabian Nights" (1) / are indeed (2) / an interesting book. (3) / No error (4)

223. He (1) / loved her (2) / despite of himself. (3) / No error (4)

224. Of all the models (1) / Jessica is (2) / the more good-looking one. (3)/ No error (4)

225. When I went there (1)/ Charles is playing (2) / a game of chess.(3) / No error (4)

Directions (226 – 230) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence  
Officer Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-I))

226. The way to increase the production of the food (1)/ is to bring more land (2)/ under cultivation. (3)/ No error. (4)

227. The girls watched intently (1)/ as the model applied her make-up (2)/ with a practised hand. (3)/ No error. (4)

228. If he is a millionaire (1)/ he would help (2)/ the millennium project. (3)/ No error. (4)

229. The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (1)/ have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (2)/at a formal ceremony. (3)/No error. (4)

230. The political candidate talked (1)/ as if she has already been elected (2)/ to the presidency. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (231–235) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II

Exam. 22.01.2012 Paper-I)

231. You have been doing (1)/ your homework (2)/ regularly ? (3)/ No error (4)

232. The same procedure (1)/ also should used (2)/ for the final assessment. (3)/ No error (4)

233. I must find out (1)/ some means to balance (2)/ my budget. (3)/ No error. (4)

234. Thank you, (1)/I am fine (2)/ completely. (3)/ No error (4)

235. He asked me (1)/ when could I finish (2)/ the work. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (236–240) : In the following questions, some sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

FCI Assistant Grade-III  
Exam. 25.02.2012 (Paper-I)  
North Zone (1st Sitting)

236. Neither of them (1)/ is (2)/ good (3)/. No error (4)
237. Due to me being a new comer (1)/ I was unable (2)/ to get a good house (3)/. No error (4)
238. The circulation of The Statesman (1)/ is greater than (2)/ that of any newspaper. (3)/. No error (4)
239. In the garden (1)/ were the more beautiful flowers (2)/ and silver bells (3)/. No error (4)
240. The poet (1)/ describes about (2)/ the spring season (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (241–245) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Data Entry Operator  
Exam. 31.08.2008)

241. (1) They agreed  
(2) to repair the damage  
(3) freely of charge  
(4) No error
242. (1) When Darun heard the news that his father had been hospitalised  
(2) he cancelled his trip  
(3) and returned back to his village  
(4) No error
243. (1) The Governing Board  
(2) comprises of  
(3) several distinguished personalities  
(4) No error
244. (1) My uncle does not spend  
(2) so much money on that house  
(3) unless he thinks of moving in soon  
(4) No error
245. (1) Neither my sister nor my brothers  
(2) are interested  
(3) in moving to another house  
(4) No error

Directions (246–250) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4).

(SSC Data Entry Operator  
Exam. 02.08.2009)

246. We saw (1)/ sand sculptures (2)/ in the beach. (3)/ No error. (4)
247. Everybody in the office (1)/ has left early. (2)/ haven't they ? (3)/ No error. (4)
248. The teacher told that (1)/ the students should have gone to the library (2)/ instead of having wasted their time. (3)/ No error. (4)
249. He is (1)/ one of the tallest boy (2)/ in the class. (3)/ No error. (4)
250. He was awarded (1)/ with a doctorate degree (2)/ for his new invention. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (251 – 260) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade'C' & 'D')  
Exam. 26.09.2010)

251. None of the diplomats at the conference (1)/ was able either to comprehend (2)/ or solve the problem. (3)/ No error (4)
252. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops (2)/ was destroyed in fire. (3)/ No error (4)
253. They were having (1)/ a birthday party at home (2)/ next week. (3)/ No error (4)
254. The inaugural function (1)/ is temporarily interrupted (2)/ as the lights suddenly went out. (3)/ No error (4)
255. He always practises (1)/ the justice and cares (2)/ for moral principles. (3)/ No error (4)
256. His assistants have (1)/ and are still doing (2)/ excellent work for the organisation. (3)/ No error (4)

257. Thanks to medical research (1)/ our lives have become (2)/ healthier and long. (3)/ No error (4)

258. The first task is provided (1)/ sufficient arable land (2)/ to the dispossessed farmers. (3)/ No error (4)

259. Paper should be (1)/ recycle (2)/ if possible. (3)/ No error (4)

260. No sooner did he see (1)/ the traffic policeman (2)/ he wore seat belt. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (261 – 265) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level  
Data Entry Operator & LDC  
Exam. 27.11.2010)

261. The Principal and staff (1)/ are waiting for (2)/ the chief guest. (3)/ No error (4).

262. He thinks (1)/ himself (2)/ as a great scholar. (3)/ No error (4)

263. Unless (1)/ you will study hard (2)/ you cannot pass. (3)/ No error (4).

264. I like (1)/ the poetries (2)/ of Byron and Shelley. (3)/ No error (4).

265. On last Sunday (1)/ I met my friend (2)/ accidentally. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (266–270) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your number. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level  
Data Entry Operator & LDC  
Exam. 27.11.2010 (1st Sitting)

266. The Manager put forward (1)/ a number of critereons (2) / for the post. (3)/ No error (4).

267. The Railways have made (1)/ crossing the tracks (2)/ a punished offence. (3)/ No error (4).

268. A member shall be required (1)/ to pay interest at such rate (2)/ as is fixed by the committee. (3) No error (4).

269. Citizens cannot afford (1)/ to take the law (2)/ out of their hands. (3)/ No error (4).

270. The relatives of the deceased (1)/ threatened to avenge (2)/ his death. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (271 – 275) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level Data Entry Operator & LDC

Exam. 28.11.2010 (IInd Sitting)

271. I remember (1)/ meet him (2)/ five years ago. (3)/ No error (4).

272. He asked (1)/ that how long (2)/ I would be absent. (3)/ No error (4).

273. He ate (1)/ nothing (2)/ since yesterday. (3) No error (4).

274. She (1)/ is working here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4).

275. Madhuri Dixit is having (1)/ a large (2)/ fan following. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (276 – 285) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, the answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Stenographer

(Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 09.01.2011)

276. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (1)/collapsing in his chair (2)/ and gasping for breath. (3)/ No error (4)

277. This is our second reminder (1)/ and we are much surprised (2)/ at receiving no answer from you. (3)/ No error (4)

278. You should (1)/ be always grateful (2)/ to your mentor. (3)/ No error (4)

279. The furnitures (1)/ had become (2)/ old and rusty. (3)/ No error (4)

280. Most people (1)/ are afraid of (2)/swine flu these days. (3)/ No error (4)

281. I may not be able (1)/ to attend (2)/ to the function. (3)/ No error (4)

282. He is (1)/ residing here (2)/ since 1983. (3)/ No error (4)

283. At his return (1)/ we asked him (2)/ many questions. (3)/ No error (4)

284. The chief guest (1)/ entered into (2)/ the room. (3)/ No error (4)

285. She is (1)/ very angry (2)/ on him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (286 – 290) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff

Exam. 20.02.2011)

286. When Anand reached the village (1) / he found that (2) / reports about him preceded him. (3) / No error (4)

287. Our success or our failure (1) / largely depend (2) / upon our actions. (3) / No error. (5)

288. The poor man (1) / poisoned him (2) / and his own children. (3) / No error. (4)

289. It was in 2006 (1) / that we first flew (2) / to the United States. (3) / No error. (4)

290. The children's dog (1) / slept quietly (2) / in their uncle's house. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (291 – 295) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is No error, the answer is (4). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff

Exam. 27.02.2011)

291. She is one of the (1)/ best mothers (2)/ that has ever lived. (3)/ No error (4).

292. John, I and Hari (1)/ have finished (2)/ our studies. (3)/ No error (4).

293. Neither the mouse (1)/ nor the lion (2)/ were caught. (3)/ No error (4)

294. After you will returns (1)/ from New Delhi (2)/ I will meet you (3)/ No error (4)

295. When I was young, (1)/ I used to collect stamps (2)/ as a hobby. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (296–300) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CISF Constable (GD)

Exam. 05.06.2011)

296. Pacific Ocean is (1) / the deepest ocean (2)/ in the world. (3)/ No error (4)

297. You will come (1) / to my sister's wedding tomorrow, (2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)

298. I am (1) / your's (2)/ affectionate son. (3)/ No error (4)

299. Beside Hindi, (1) / she knew (2)/ Bengali well. (3)/ No error (4)

300. He walks (1) / as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (301 – 310) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'

Exam. 16.10.2011)

301. He walked (1)/ten miles (2)/ by foot. (3)/ No error (4)

302. He is good (1)/ in mathematics (2)/ but his friend isn't. (3)/ No error (4)

303. By noon (1)/ the fog cleared (2)/ completely. (3)/ No error (4)

304. Ahmed has been watching (1)/ the Oscar nominated film (2)/ three times. (3)/ No error (4)

305. The police (1)/ has arrested him (2)/ on the charge of theft. (3)/ No error (4)

306. The period (1)/ between 1991 to 1995 (2)/ was very significant in my life. (3)/ No error (4)

307. Both me (1)/ and my sister (2)/ went to a boarding school. (3)/ No error (4)

308. Time and tide (1)/ wait (2)/ for no man. (3)/ No error (4)

309. Christina's friends (1)/ preferred her remedies (2)/over the doctor's. (3)/ No error (4)



310. Those who are in power (1)/ have to be sensitive of (2)/ the sufferings of the poor. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (311–315) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (North Zone))

311. There are (1) / no poetries (2)/ in my book.(3)/ No error (4)  
 312. That house (1)/is built of (2)/ stones. (3)/ No error (4)  
 313. He as well as (1)/ you like (2)/ to go.(3)/ No error (4)  
 314. Very soon (1)/ I realised (2)/ that he is at fault. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 315. Santosh lives (1)/ by the principals (2)/ he professes.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (316 – 320) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then the answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (North Zone))

316. Neither of these two documents (1)/ support your claim (2)/ on the property. (3)/ No error (4)  
 317. Get this book (1)/ be published (2)/ in time. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 318. He (1)/ is junior than (2)/ all his friends. (3)/ No error (4)  
 319. Had you (1)/ worked hard (2)/ you will have passed. (3)/ No error (4)  
 320. He works hardly (1)/ to make (2)/ both ends meet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (321-325) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors then, your answer is (4). *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))

321. Supposing if (1)/ it rains (2)/ what shall we do? (3)/ No error. (4)  
 322. The captain along with his team (1)/ are practising very hard (2)/ for the forthcoming match. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 323. It was him (1)/ who came running (2)/into the classroom. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 324. The capital of Yemen (1)/ is situating (2)/ 2190 metres above the sea level. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 325. Ram was (1)/ senior to (2)/ Sam in college. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (326 – 330) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

326. I am going (1)/ to have this certificate (2)/ attest by the Director. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 327. Ravi (1)/ told to his friend (2)/ to buy a car. (3)/ No error. (5)  
 328. I would (1)/ accept the offer (2)/ if I were you. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 329. I am more lonelier (1)/ here than (2)/ I was in the USA. (3)/ No error. (4)  
 330. May I know (1)/ to who (2)/ I am speaking ? (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (331-335) : In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (1st Sitting (Delhi Zone))

331. This custom (1) / has come down (2)/ since times immemorial.(3)/ No error.(4)  
 332. This letter will reach him (1)/before he left (2)/ for Delhi. (3)/ No error.(4)  
 333. We stayed for (1)/ a short time(2)/ in the hotel.(3)/ No error. (4)  
 334. Students are prohibited (1)/ to bring cycles (2)/ into the college. (3)/ No error.(4)  
 335. Unless you are careful,(1)/ you are bound to make mistake (2)/ in your work.(3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (336–340) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have

none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (Delhi Zone))

336. Due to the heavy rains (1)/ the ship drowned (2)/ in the middle of the ocean. (3)/ No error (4)  
 337. Death of (1)/ his only son (2)/ made Mohan desolate. (3)/ No error (4)  
 338. He fell heavily (1)/ and this caused (2)/ him great pain. (3)/ No error (4)  
 339. When I met him (1)/ the couple of days back (2)/ he was writing a new book. (3)/No error (4)  
 340. In his old age, (1)/ a person is likely to get (2)/ more weak day by day. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (341–345) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (1st Sitting (East Zone))

341. You are (1)/ always doing (2)/ this mistake. (3)/ No error (4)  
 342. He has (1)/ a large family (2)/ to care. (3)/ No error (4)  
 343. These poisonous gases (1)/ will effect (2)/ our health. (3)/ No error (4)  
 344. The only Indian (1)/ to win the Nobel Prize for the Literature (2)/ was Rabindranath Tagore. (3)/ No error (4)  
 345. After his illness, (1)/ the patient was (2)/ sick with life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (346-350) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 11.12.2011 (IInd Sitting (East Zone))

346. I told him (1) / that I availed (2)/ the opportunity. (3)/ No error (4)
347. I think (1) / he owns an expensive (2) / painting by Hussain. (3) / No error (4)
348. It is time (1) / we should have done (2)/ something useful. (3)/ No error (4)
349. He will tell you (1) / about it when (2) / he will come back. (3) / No error (4)
350. A large sign near (1) / the entrance warns the visitors (2) / to beware about bears. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (351 – 370) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 16.09.2012)

351. I don't suppose (1)/ anyone will volunteer, (2)/ will they ? (3) / No error (4)
352. I am (1)/ looking forward for (2)/ the day of my wedding. (3)/ No error (4)
353. "Can you cope up (1)/ with all this (2)/ work ?" he asked. (3)/ No error (4)
354. He served as President (1)/ of the Lions Club (2)/ since fifteen years. (3)/ No error (4)
355. That was (1)/the most unique opportunity (2)/he got in his life.(3)/ No error (4)
356. There is (1)/ no place of you (2)/ in this compartment. (3)/ No error (4)
357. Mother Teresa asked a building (1)/ where she and her workers (2)/could care for the poor people always. (3)/No error (4)
358. Shelley is (1)/ superior than Byron (2)/ in his vision of democracy. (3)/ No error (4)
359. When at last (1)/ we got to the theatre, (2)/the much publicized programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. (3)/No error (4)
360. Several prominent figures (1)/ involved in the scandal are required to (2)/appear to the investigation committee. (3)/ No error (4)

361. According to the radio (1)/it can rain (2)/this evening.(3) No error (4)
362. Due to heavy work (1)/ in the office (2)/ I was unable to catch the five thirty train. (3)/ No error (4)
363. Hari was appointed leader (1)/ of a group of young social workers (2)/that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. (3)/ No error (4)
364. No sooner (1)/ they had received the guests (2)/ than they began entertaining them. (3)/ No error (4)
365. Why (1)/ on earth, (2)/ has he not come ? (3)/ No error (4)
366. Yesterday (1)/ it rained (2)/ like cats and dogs. (3)/ No error (4)
367. I would request to you (1)/ to consider my application (2)/ and grant me a job as early as possible. (3)/No error (4)
368. Each of these boys (1)/ play games (2)/ in the playground. (3)/ No error (4)
369. Not one of his lectures (1)/ have ever been (2)/ printed. (3)/ No error (4)
370. Either Sohan or his friends (1)/ is to be blamed (2)/ for this mischief. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (371-380) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. Paper-II 04.08.2011)

371. The minister for Education (1)/ vehemently refused (2)/ the allegation that he had taken bribes. (3)/ No error. (4)
372. If I were Zubin (1) / I would not attend (2) / the wedding, come what may. (3) /No error. (4)
373. He says that (1) / he reads novels / (2) to pass away the time. (3) / No error. (4)
374. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (1)/ arriving there (2) / on Monday.(3)/ No error. (4)
375. No sooner did the teacher (1)/ enter the class room (2)/ the students got up. (3) / No error. (4)

376. It is (1) / nothing else (2) / than pride. (3) / No error. (4)
377. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (1)/ is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (2) / tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (3) / No error. (4)
378. The increasing mechanisation of life (1)/ have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (2) / the crafts of the farm.(3) / No error. (4)
379. If you have a way with words, (1)/ a good sense of design and administration ability (2) / you may enjoy working in the high pressure world of advertising. (3)/ No error. (4)
380. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (1) / is a strong indication for (2) / higher meat costs to come. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (381-395) : In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. Paper-II 28.08.2011)

381. I had (1)/ atest in Mathematics (2)/ today morning. (3)/ No error. (4)
382. A girl must be gracious (1) / if she wishes (2)/ to be a ballerina. (3)/ No error. (4)
383. In a very harsh tone (1) / he shouted at his servants (2) / and told them that he does not need their services. (3)/ No error. (4)
384. The Committee is thinking (1) / not to bring around any change (2) / in the basic structure.(3) / No error. (4)
385. The Chief Minister had no time (1)/ to pay attention (2)/ on such simple matters.(3) / No error. (4)
386. It was fortunate (1) / all of the inmates escaped (2) from the blazing fire. (3)/ No error. (4)
387. Drinking and driving (1) / are (2)/ a major cause of accidents. (3)/ No error. (4)
388. They are standing (1)/ at the gate of the auditorium (2) / as there is no place inside. (3) / No error. (4)
389. He is (1) / having many (2) / friends here. (3) / No error. (4)

390. Looking forward (1) / to meeting you (2) / in person. (3) / No error. (4)
391. Galileo proved that (1) / the earth revolves (2) / around the Sun. (3) / No error. (4)
392. I want (1) / that you should (2) / perform well. (3) / No error. (4)
393. The servant (1) / hanged the lamp (2) / on the wall. (3) / No error. (4)
394. In the back side (1) / of our house (2) / we have a rock garden. (3) / No error. (4)
395. Ask her to call me (1) / when she (2) / will come back. (3) / No error. (4)
396. The curator told us (1) / that the museum was not opened (2) to the public on Sunday. (3) / No error. (4)
397. Long car journeys (1) / are even less pleasant (2) / for it is quite impossible to read even. (3) / No error. (4)
398. I declined the invitation (1) / not because I did not want to go, (2) / but because I have no time. (3) / No error. (4)
399. Kindly confirm by letter and telephone (1) / that you will be able (2) / to attend the interview. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (400 – 405) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

400. I (1) / came to school (2) / at the same usual time. (3) / No error (4)
401. The company is using (1) / influence to persuade people (2) / to buy its refrigerators. (3) / No error (4)
402. The technician reminded them (1) / to have a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (2) / after each use. (3) / No error (4)
403. You should have used the money (1) / for paying your debts (2) / instead of buy a motor cycle. (3) / No error (4)
404. My cousin (1) / invited me (2) / to her birthday party. (3) / No error (4)
405. We should abide (1) / to the promise (2) / that we make. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (406 – 411) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, the your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

406. Everyone are expected (1) / to come (2) / to school tomorrow. (3) / No error (4)
407. My father (1) / has returned back (2) / to Chennai yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
408. Nalini says (1) / she is living in Chennai (2) / since 1991. (3) / No error (4)
409. We get (1) / excellent furnitures (2) / in this shop. (3) / No error (4)
410. We should arrange (1) / for a porter as (2) / the luggages are heavy. (3) / No error (4)
411. Being very dark, (1) / the visitors found it difficult (2) / to locate the switch. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (412 – 417) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012 (2nd Sitting))

412. We shall (1) / go out (2) / if it does not rains. (3) / No error (4)
413. It is high time (1) / that we leave (2) / this place. (3) / No error (4)
414. My elder brother (1) / asked me (2) / that what I was doing. (3) / No error (4)
415. The speaker (1) / left the scene (2) / before long. (3) / No error (4)
416. The President (1) / overtakes (2) / in Bangladesh. (3) / No error (4)
417. The Hindu is (1) / most popular, than any other (2) / newspaper in India. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (418-423) : In each of the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

418. I (1) / am having (2) / three children. (3) / No error (4)
419. All mangoes (1) in this basket (2) are over-ripe. (3) / No error (4)
420. Why (1) / they didn't turn up (2) / to the workshop ? (3) / No error (4)
421. We (1) / are leaving (2) / for Kerala today. (3) / No error (4)
422. We (1) / have to return back (2) / immediately. (3) / No error (4)
423. Hari lost (1) / a hundred rupees note (2) / yesterday. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (424-429) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 28.10.2012 (1st Sitting))

424. The artist and writer (1) / has (2) / died. (3) / No error (4)
425. Scarcely had it stopped raining (1) / when I started (2) / to my college. (3) / No error (4)
426. I (1) / will return back (2) / in five minutes. (3) / No error (4)
427. Either an officer (1) / or an assistant (2) / are required. (3) / No error (4)
428. I (1) / have seen him (2) / yesterday. (3) / No error (4)
429. Being a rainy day (1) / we didn't (2) / go out. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (430-435) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

430. The teacher told to (1) / the students that (2) / they must attend school regularly. (3) / No error (4)
431. Modern youth pay more attention (1) / to seeing films (2) / than to read books. (3) / No error (4)
432. Old habits (1) / die (2) / hardly. (3) / No error (4)
433. I (1) / have been studying (2) / since four hours. (3) / No error (4)

434. If he had walked (1) / fast enough (2) / he will get the bus. (3) / No error (4)

435. Speakers after speakers (1) / came on the stage (2) / to perform. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (436–440) : In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 11.11.2012 (1st Sitting))

436. The Vice-Chancellor (1)/ wants all vacancies (2)/ to be filled up. (3)/ No error (4)

437. In world of ours (1)/ one has to compete (2)/ for almost everything. (3)/ No error (4)

438. Bose is (1)/ more popular than (2)/ any student in the class. (3)/ No error (4)

439. How is Surrinder (1)/ going with (2)/ his work ? (3)/ No error (4)

440. It is said (1)/ that this room is not being opened (2)/ for the last fifty years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (441–445) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 11.11.2012 (2nd Sitting))

441. On receiving the mark-sheet from the University (1)/ I realised (2)/ that I had got only passing marks in English. (3)/ No error (4)

442. When she knocked the door, (1)/ I said to her, (2)/ "come in." (3)/ No error (4)

443. He said (1)/ that he will meet me (2)/ at the restaurant. (3)/ No error (4)

444. Miss Rama Devi has (1)/ two elephants, ten horses (2)/ and as much as fifty cars. (3)/ No error (4)

445. The month of January (1)/ takes its name (2)/ of the Roman God Janus. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (446–450) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that

part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 19.08.2012)

446. Having deprived of their houses (1)/ in the recent earthquake (2)/ they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (3)/ No error (4)

447. He (1)/ is addicted (2)/ with smoking. (3)/ No error (4)

448. Entering the hotel (1)/ he ordered for (2)/ a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (3)/ No error (4)

449. He is (1)/ your brother (2)/ isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4)

450. I have (1)/ known him (2)/ since two years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (451–456) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 04.11.2012, 1st Sitting)

451. It was he who (1)/ came running in the house (2)/ with the news about the earthquake. (3)/ No error (4)

452. Her mother does not approve of (1)/ her to go to the party (2)/ without dressing formally. (3)/ No error (4)

453. Riding across the battle field (1)/ the famous Bhishm (2)/ saw a large number of dead warriors. (3)/ No error (4)

454. My Aunt (1)/ was first (2)/ to get a degree. (3)/ No error (4)

455. Padmini had not rarely missed (1)/ a dance performance or festival since (2)/ she was eight years old. (3)/ No error (4)

456. Krupa and Kavya studied (1)/ in the Delhi Public School (2)/ and so does Kamya. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (457 – 466) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

457. 'Gulliver's Travels' (1)/are indeed (2)/an interesting book. (3)/ No error (4)

458. Either Parmmeet (1)/ or Jyoti (2)/ have done the crime. (3)/No error (4)

459. The streets (1)/ are so wet (2)/it should have rained last night. (3)/ No error (4)

460. Our vacation is (1)/ between 12 May (2)/ to 12 June. (3)/No error (4)

461. He is very angry on me (1)/ because I failed (2)/ to return his book. (3)/No error (4)

462. The social activist (1)/ was murder (2)/ in cold blood. (3)/ No error (4)

463. The train will not start (1)/ until the guard (2)/ will blow the whistle. (3)/ No error (4)

464. I read (1)/ a great deal of (2)/ books. (3)/ No error (4)

465. The Indians are genetically (1)/ incapable of (2)/ being good or outstanding sportsmen. (3)/ No error (4)

466. Equator (1)/ divides the earth (2)/ into two hemispheres. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (467–476) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The answer of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013)

467. Subha (1)/ is living (2)/ in Chennai since 1987. (3)/ No error (4)

468. This errors (1)/ are made (2)/ by foreigners. (3)/ No error (4)

469. On entering the crowding room (1)/ I could not see one person (2)/ whom I knew. (3)/ No error (4)

470. Sundar (1)/ is getting married (2)/ with Sita. (3)/ No error (4)

471. He studied (1)/ so hardly (2)/ he was sure of passing. (3)/ No error (4)

472. If your coming home tomorrow (1)/ let me know at what time (2)/ I can expect you. (3)/ No error (4)

473. Though we both are of the same height (1)/ you are more heavier (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)

474. After rising the flag to (1)/ inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman (2)/ gave a long speech. (3)/ No error (4)

475. He is (1)/ fatter (2)/ than me. (3)/ No error (4)

476. Every child in the class (1)/ are wearing (2)/ sandals today. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (477-486) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

477. I and him (1)/ are (2)/ very good friends. (3)/No error (4).

478. One should (1)/ look after (2)/ their parents.(3)/No error (4).

479. She placed (1)/ the offering (2)/ to God in the altar. (3)/ No error. (4)

480. Teachers were instructed (1)/ to follow an uniform method (2)/ of evaluation. (3)/ No error. (4)

481. The newspapers they admit that (1)/ advertising sometimes (2)/ influences their editorial policy.(3)/No error.(4)

482. No sooner did I finish (1)/ my speech, I was subjected (2)/ to a barrage of questions. (3)/ No error.(4)

483. I saw him (1)/ coming out of the hotel (2)/ on 10 o'clock. (3)/ No error. (4)

484. One of my friend (1)/ is returning (2)/ to India from the U.S.A. (3)/ No error.(4)

485. He knows (1)/ that your muscles (2)/ are not same as his. (3)/ No error. (4)

486. We shall wait (1)/ till you (2)/ will finish your lunch. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (487 – 496) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 17.03.2013, IIInd Sitting)

487. Flowers (1)/that are just picked (2)/begins to rot in 15 seconds. (3)/ No error (4)

488. You haven't responded (1)/ to my invitation (2)/ didn't you ? (3)/ No error (4)

489. According to some estimates, (1)/ there are (2)/seven thousand type of plants. (3)/No error (4)

490. Every one (1)/ must sign their full names (2)/ before entering the hall. (3)/No error (4)

491. The Great Wall of China (1)/is the one structure build by man (2)/ visible from the moon.(3)/ No error (4)

492. In the fourth semester (1)/ of the course, the (2)/ attendance fell down.(3)/ No error (4)

493. Some of his (1)/luggages was lost (2)/ in the train. (3)/ No error (4)

494. No sooner the minister had heard (1)/ about the accident (2)/ than he rushed to the spot. (3)/ No error (4)

495. My nephew (1)/ begun working for me (2)/ about ten years ago. (3)/ No error (4)

496. Prohibition aims at reducing (1)/ traffic accidents many of which (2)/ is caused by drunkenness. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (497–506) : In the following questions, some parts of sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)

497. Across the world (1)/ discussions on curing cancer are any longer (2)/ just wishful thinking. (3)/ No error. (4)

498. I and he (1)/ have prepared (2)/ the lesson thoroughly. (3)/ No error. (4)

499. The vacancy was filled (1)/ by a young scholar (2)/ who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art. (3)/ No error. (4)

500. This novel (1)/ of Sheldon is more interesting (2)/ than any other novel. (3)/ No error.(4)

501. An eminent surgeon (1)/ is visiting the hospital (2)/ to attend a surgeons' conference. (3)/ No error.(4)

502. Most countries in the world (1)/ is for (2)/ peace. (3)/ No error.(4)

503. Our office buys (1)/ five kilograms of paper (2)/ every month. (3)/ No error. (4)

504. Many a man (1)/ have realized (2)/ that real happiness lies in making sacrifices. (3)/ No error. (4)

505. One of the most important factor (1)/ that contribute to the success of a person (2)/ is his sincerity. (3)/ No error. (4)

506. A technical view of new gadgets (1)/ sometimes differ(2)/ from an economic perspective. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (507-516) %In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 24.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

507. Books fair (1)/ encourage (2)/ reading habit. (3)/ No error (4)/

508. Each of the girls (1)/ are (2)/ clever. (3)/ No error (4)

509. We need to surround ourselves with (1)/ caring people particular loved ones who (2)/ bring hope and support to our hearts and minds and with whom we can communicate. (3)/ No error (4)/

510. UNICEF (1)/ is (2)/ an international organisation. (3)/ No error (4)/

511. The boy who studies hard (1)/ he will pass (2)/ with flying colours. (3)/ No error (4)/

512. As a person who believes (1)/ that honesty is the best policy (2)/ I feel that politics are not my cup of tea. (3)/ No error (4)/

513. A Tale of Two Cities (1)/ are written (2)/ by Charles Dickens. (3)/ No error (4)/

514. Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit (1)/ information from the public (2)/ they remained silent. (3)/ No error (4)

515. He asked me (1)/ what I am doing (2)/ out in the street at that hour (3)/ No error (4).

516. No sooner did the peon (1)/ ring the bell (2)/ the boys left the class. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (517-526) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 07.04.2013)

517. Unless aid arrives (1)/ within the next few weeks/ (2) thousands are starving. (3)/ No error (4)
518. I have been (1)/ working in this organization (2)/ since three years. (3)/ No error (4)
519. Neither of the two (1)/ candidates have (2)/ paid his subscription. (3) No error (4)
520. A well-balanced diet (1)/ is essential for (2)/ good health. (3)/ No error (4)
521. My uncle forced (1)/ my friend and I (2)/ to stay back. (3)/ No error (4)
522. We had scarcely (1)/ reached the place (2) than it started to rain heavily. (3)/ No error (4)
523. I am really disappointed (1)/ in not having saw my friends (2)/ while I was in New Delhi on vacation this summer. (3)/ No error (4)
524. The company have (1)/ thousands of customers (2)/ happy with its service. (3)/ No error (4)
525. They are residing (1)/ in this city (2)/ for the last two decades. (3)/ No error (4)
526. Our new television-set come (1)/ with a 90-day warranty (2)/ on all electrical components. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (527-531) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, 1st Sitting)

527. Each one of you (1)/ must make up their mind (2)/ as I did. (3)/ No error (4).
528. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (1)/ by a retired architect (2)/ and freelance puzzle constructor. (3)/ No error (4).
529. During the last few years (1)/ the company works hard (2)/ to modernise its image. (3)/ No error (4).

530. This stamp is only one (1)/ of the design (2)/ ever printed. (3)/ No error (4).

531. After he had apologised to the magistrate profusely (1)/ for having broke the promise (2)/ the magistrate was happy to forgive him. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (532-536) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013, IIInd Sitting)

532. In India (1)/ working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (2)/ if they are married and have a family. (3)/ No error (4).
533. Greatly to our surprise (1)/ we find the ringleader (2)/ was lame. (3)/ No error (4).
534. They have (1)/ played a game (2)/ last week. (3)/ No error (4).
535. The teacher made the boys (1)/ to do the sum (2)/ all over again. (3)/ No error (4).
536. Many overseas students (1)/ attend colleges (2)/ in the Great Britain. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (537-541) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

537. My sister asked me/ (1) that how long (2)/ I would stay there. (3)/ No error. (4)
538. The teacher, as well as the students, (1) have gone on an excursion (2)/ to Ooty during their summer vacation. (3)/ No error. (4)
539. The US (1)/ don't want (2)/ India in the Security Council. (3)/ No error. (4)
540. The cruel lady made (1)/ her step daughter to do (2)/ all the household chores. (3)/ No error. (4)
541. You can eat (1)/ as much as you like (2)/ at the newly launch bar. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (542-546) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 21.04.2013)

542. I whistled thrice (1)/ with full might and raise my arms (2)/ towards the sky. (3)/ No error. (4)
543. Both science and religion (1)/ are necessary for man and for their (2)/ outer and inner self respectively. (3)/ No error (4)
544. At certain seasons (1), some areas on Mars (2)/ is subject to strong winds. (3)/ No error (4).
545. As an artist (1)/ Raju is as good (2)/, if not better than, Ramesh. (3)/ No error (4).
546. The scientists (1)/ could not hardly (2)/ complete all the experiments. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (547-549) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

547. Could you please give me (1)/ a postal address (2)/ of the Indian Embassy in New York. (3)/. No error (4)
548. Short stories and poems (1)/ of varying quality (2)/ appears in dailies and periodicals (3)/. No error (4)
549. One of the (1)/ most dangerous disease (2)/ is AIDS (3)/. No error (4)

Directions (550-552) : In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e., No error.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 12.05.2013)

550. The director along with his assistants (1)/ have thoroughly examined (2)/ the new proposals. (3)/ No error. (4)

551. I bought (1)/ two (2)/ slippers. (3)/ No error. (4)

552. You are a very lovable person (1)/ but I (2)/ am not loving you. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (553-557) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

553. Being a holiday (1)/ we went out (2)/ for a picnic. (3)/ No error. (4)

554. If we have no definite aim before us (1)/ we would only wonder about in aimless pursuits (2)/ and achieve nothing. (3)/ No error. (4)

555. He is anxious not only (1)/ to acquire knowledge (2)/ but also eager to display it. (3)/ No error. (4)

556. I went to (1)/ see the Taj Mahal (2)/ in a moonlit night. (3)/ No error. (4)

557. Having found a piece of cheese, (1)/ two cats went to a dog (2)/ to divide it among them. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (558-562) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

558. The new dish (1)/ that I ordered (2)/ is tasting good. (3)/ No error. (4)

559. Increasing racism and hate crimes (1)/ casted a shadow (2)/ over elections. (3)/ No error. (4)

560. I have got your letter yesterday (1)/ and felt happy to learn (2)/ of your recovery. (3)/ No error. (4)

561. Sam is working (1)/ in a bank in Chennai (2)/ for the past five years. (3)/ No error. (4)

562. People living in low-lying areas (1)/ find it difficult (2)/ to cope up with the floods. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (563-567) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of

that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.05.2013)

563. If I was he, (1)/ I wouldn't accept (2)/ this project. (3) / No error. (4)

564. The teacher advised to (1)/ the student to borrow (2)/ a book from the library within three days. (3)/ No error. (4)

565. I insisted (1)/ on his going (2)/ there immediately. (3)/ No error. (4)

566. We have been knowing (1)/ each other (2)/ since we were children. (3)/ No error. (4)

567. Neither of the teams (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to do this task. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (568-572) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), *i.e.*, No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 23.06.2013)

568. When one hears of the incident (1)/ about the plane crash (2)/ he feels very sorry. (3)/ No error (4)

569. I went there (1)/ with a view to survey (2)/ the entire procedure. (3)/ No error (4)

570. It had laid (1)/ in the closet (2)/ for a week before we found it. (3)/ No error (4)

571. He was present (1)/ in the court (2)/ to give witness. (3)/ No error (4)

572. He laughed (1)/ on her (2)/ as she fell off the tree. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (573-592) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) *i.e.* No error.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 29.09.2013)

573. The reporter (1)/ was unable (2)/ to illicit information from the police. (3)/ No error. (4)

574. Each of these boys (1)/ play (2)/ games. (3)/ No error. (4)

575. These all (1)/ mangoes (2)/ are ripe. (3)/ No error. (4)

576. The students were (1)/ awaiting for (2)/ the arrival of the chief guest. (3)/ No error. (4)

577. If you hear (1)/ engaged tone (2)/ replace the receiver and dial again. (3)/ No error. (4)

578. Henry asked his wife (1)/ what had she prepared (2)/ for dinner that night. (3)/ No error. (4)

579. The news (1)/ I have received (2)/ is not good. (3)/ No error. (4)

580. Who (1)/ arranged (2)/ the chairs ? (3)/ No error. (4)

581. People who live on (1)/ glass houses (2)/ should not throw stone at others. (3)/ No error. (4)

582. The library members were asked (1)/ to return back the books (2)/ to the library. (3)/ No error. (4)

583. Raghu came out of the bathroom (1)/ with a towel (2)/ in the hand. (3)/ No error. (4)

584. Neither the girl nor her parents (1)/ was present (2)/ to receive the award. (3)/ No error. (4)

585. College girls seldom wear (1)/ sarees these days, (2)/ do they ? (3)/ No error. (4)

586. Scarcely had (1)/ the function started (2)/ than it began to rain. (3) / No error. (4)

587. My friend (1)/ has invited me (2)/ for tea this Sunday. (3)/ No error. (4)

588. He discussed (1)/ the murder case (2)/ with his juniors. (3)/ No error. (4)

589. The paintings of natural sceneries (1)/ are selling (2)/ like hot cakes. (3)/ No error. (4)

590. I (1)/ go to school (2)/ by walk. (3)/ No error. (4)

591. It is a (1)/ desert (2)/ place. (3)/ No error. (4)

592. You shall get (1)/ all the informations (2)/ if you read this book carefully. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (593-597) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), *i.e.* No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

593. My father gave me (1)/ a pair of binocular (2)/ on my birthday. (3)/ No error. (4)
594. Kalidas is (1)/ a Shakespeare (2)/ of India. (3)/ No error.(4)
595. The teacher as well as his students, (1)/ all left (2)/ for the trip. (3)/ No error.(4)
596. More you (1)/ think of it, (2)/ the worse it becomes. (3)/ No error.(4)
597. Hasan plays (1)/ both cricket and billiards (2)/ at the national level. (3)/ No error. (4)
- Directions (598–602) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. No error.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 27.10.2013, IInd Sitting)
598. When I fail (1)/ to solve the problem myself (2)/ I unhesitatingly called for his help. (3)/ No error. (4)
599. I and Tina will (1)/ go to the market (2)/ in the evening. (3)/ No error.(4)
600. Krishnakali, an early riser and a nature-lover (1)/ goes to morning walk at Rabindra (2)/ Sarovar lake before dawn. (3)/ No error.(4)
601. As a boy Dhritiman is very obedient (1)/ polite and hard-working (2)/ but as a student, he is always inattentive in study. (3)/ No error.(4)
602. There would have been (1)/ a disaster (2)/ and for your prompt action. (3)/ No error. (4)
- Directions (603–607) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.
- (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, Ist Sitting)
603. Eighty-five thousand rupees (1)/ is a large sum of money (2)/ to earn in a month. (3)/ No error (4)

604. His voice shook with emotion (1)/ and it was so funny to hear him (2)/ that all we longed to laugh and to cry. (3)/ No error (4)
605. It being a rainy day (1)/ I will decide to skip work (2)/ and stay at home. (3)/ No error (4)
606. Another baffling change (1)/ that I noticed in him now-a-days (2)/ is that he avoids speaking to me. (3)/ No error (4)
607. I had asked him (1)/ how he could go out (2)/ if it started raining. (3)/ No error (4)
- Directions (608 – 612) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator & LDC Exam. 10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

608. She regards (1)/ negotiating prices with customers (2)/ as her special expertise. (3)/ No error (4)
609. The police is investigating (1)/ for the recent happening (2)/ in the area. (3)/ No error (4)
610. The redevelopment project is aimed (1)/ not just providing good houses to shanty dwellers, (2)/but also developing infrastructure around the major Mumbai localities. (3)/ No error (4)
611. Unless he apologizes (1)/ he should not be (2)/ allowed to stay with us. (3)/ No error (4)
612. I met the gentleman (1)/ today morning on my way (2)/ to the market. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (613-614) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 16.02.2014)

613. Although we reached his house in time (1)/ he was left (2)/ for the airport. (3)/ No error. (4)
614. The two last (1)/ chapters of the book (1)/ are very interesting.(3)/ No error. (4)

615. I have seen (1)/ that film last year (2)/ but I do not remember its story.(3)/ No error. (4)
616. Mahatma Gandhi remained (1)/ a man of principles (2)/ all through his life. (3)/ No error. (4)
617. Rustam and (1)/ myself saw (2)/ the picture. (3)/ No error.(4)
618. A lot of money (1)/ were spent (2)/ on the common wealth games. (3)/ No error. (4)
619. You will come (1)/ to my party tomorrow (2)/ isn't it. (3)/ No error. (4)
620. The old man was (1)/ overwhelmed for joy at (2)/ the success of his only son. (3)/ No error. (4)
621. The hockey match (1)/ between India and Pakistan (2)/ was much exciting. (3)/ No error. (4)
622. His composition (1)/ is inferior (2)/ than mine. (3)/ No error. (4)
- Directions (623–632) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4), i.e. No error.
- (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)
623. Mango, the most unique fruit (1)/ is available in India (2)/in plenty. (3)/ No error (4)
624. Our geography teacher told (1)/ to study the map of India (2)/ for a test. (3)/No error (4)
625. You are (1)/more beautiful (2)/ than her.(3)/ No error (4)
626. My brother-in-law(1)/who lives in Mumbai (2)/ have come to stay with us.(3)/ No error (4)
627. Have trust on(1)/God and everything (2)/ will be right. (3)/ No error (4)
628. Smoking is undoubtedly (1)/ very injurious (2)/ for health.(3)/ No error (4)
629. My friend Anu (1)/is one of the best tennis player (2)/ in the country. (3)/ No error (4)
630. The cattles (1)/ are grazing (2)/ in the fields. (3)/ No error (4)
631. When I was passing through the forest (1)/ I happened to see (2)/ a number of deers.(3)/ No error (4)
632. You can (1)/open the box (2)/ by a screwdriver.(3)/ No error (4)



Directions (633-642) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 23.02.2014, IIInd Sitting)

633. There is no agreement (1)/ between you and I (2)/ so we are free to go our way. (3)/ No error (4)
634. His father would (1)/ rather die than (2)/ to beg from door to door. (3)/ No error (4)
635. He is guilty (1)/ for killing (2)/ an innocent bird. (3)/ No error (4)
636. I have just come (1)/ to know that Mr. Ray, one of my favourite (2)/ teachers, died with cancer recently. (3)/ No error (4)
637. Many persons must have read(1)/The Arabian Nights', (2)/ which is very interesting. (3)/ No error (4)
638. We should make green vegetables (1)/ an essential part of our daily diet,(2) / shouldn't we ? (3)/ No error (4)
639. He has promised (1)/ to pay me the whole amount (2)/ in cheque with the stipulated time. (3)/ No error (4)
640. We must have (1)/ sympathy for (2)/needy and the poor. (3)/ No error (4)
641. When I left (1)/ the house at 9 o'clock (2)/ my son was still at home. (3)/ No error (4)
642. I did not receive (1)/ any letter from my parents (2)/ for the last two months. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (643-647) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

643. After tasting both (1)/ John prefers (2) / tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)
644. I loved (1)/ the drawings (2)/ they were so real. (3)/ No error (4)

645. Suddenly they saw a car coming (1)/ at a break neck speed. (2)/ An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing. (3)/ No error (4)

646. I sprained my ankle (1)/ when I was (2)/ playing basketball. (3)/ No error (4)

647. It is time (1)/ we should accept all our people as equals (2)/ and as partners in the task of building a strong and united nation. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (648-652) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I

Re-Exam-2013, 27.04.2014)

648. Part of the research program (1)/ involved interviewing teenagers (2)/ in inner-city areas. (3)/ No error (4).

649. I could not put up at a hotel (1)/ because the board and lodging charges (2)/ were too expensive.(3)/No error (4).

650. Much harassed (1)/ he left hostel (2)/ bag and baggage. (3)/ No error (4).

651. The young man (1)/ was surprised (2)/ perhaps a shade scandalized. (3)/ No error (4).

652. Every boy and every girl (1)/ were given (2)/ a packet of sweets. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (653-657) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4). i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

653. In 1906 a earthquake (1)/destroyed much (2)/of San Francisco.(3)/ No error (4)

654. His parents does not (1) / approve of (2)/ his business. (3)/ No error (4)

655. The college library is (1) / not only equipped with (2) / very good books but also with the latest journals. (3)/No error (4)

656. The lovers walked (1) / besides each other (2)/ in silence. (3)/ No error (4)

657. Men are wanted (1)/ for the army (2)/ and the navy, and the air force. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (658-662) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is No error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 22.06.2014)

658. She had an (1) / miserable existence (2)/living with him.(3)/ No error (4)

659. A weak-minded person is frightened away (1)/ by the initial difficulties and (2)/ gives up the attempt in despair. (3)/ No error (4)

660. The Beatles (1)/ will ever be my favourite (2)/ pop group. (3)/ No error (4)

661. She was shocked when (1)/ she heard the news (2)/that he has died. (3)/ No error (4)

662. The behaviour of young (1)/ boys are the subject of (2)/ comment the world over. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (663-667) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, Ist Sitting)

663. They dreamed of a society (1)/ where everyone (2)/ were equal. (3)/ No error (4)

664. On Senegal (1)/ it is considered impolite (2)/ if you do not share your food. (3)/ No error (4)

665. We discussed about the problem thoroughly (1)/on the eve of the examination (2)/ that I found it very easy to work it out. (3)/ No error (4)

666. The wise father told him (1)/ that the mangoes had gone bad as they were (2)/ in contact with the one rotten mango. (3)/ No error (4)

667. The box of eggs (1)/ are lying (2)/ on the table. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (668-672) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013)  
20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)

668. In his book (1)/ Churchill describes (2)/ that historical first meeting with Roosevelt. (3)/ No error (4)
669. The ant who was nearby (1)/ walked forward and bit the hunter (2)/ sharply in the ankle. (3)/ No error (4)
670. They can promise you (1)/ an experience (2)/ you won't never forget. (3)/ No error (4)
671. The dress that the (1)/ girl wore was (2)/ more attractive than the other girls. (3)/ No error (4)
672. Fifty years has passed (1)/ since man first ventured (2)/ into outer space. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (673-677) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014,  
Ist Sitting)

673. A chill wind blew (1)/ and icy fingers of death (2)/ crept up my spine. (3)/ No error (4).
674. Such rules (1)/ do not apply to (2)/ you and I. (3)/ No error (4).
675. The river (1)/ has overflowed (2)/ its banks. (3)/ No error (4).
676. IIM Calcutta's MBA programme (1)/ is regarded (2)/ as the finest in the country. (3)/ No error (4).
677. One of the most (1)/ widely spread (2)/ bad habit is the use of tobacco. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (678-682) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014)

678. He feels his troubles (1)/ as much or (2)/ even more than they. (3)/ No error (4)

679. I like reading (1)/ more than (2)/ to play. (3)/ No error (4)
680. The old lady swooned (1)/ but was soon (2)/ restored at senses. (3)/ No error (4)
681. I shall have to (1)/ withdraw from my savings (2)/ to buy a new car. (3)/ No error. (4)
682. The whole block of flats (1)/ including two shops were (2)/ destroyed in fire. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (683-687) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 26.10.2014)

683. The new device (1)/ aims at eliminating (2)/ the risk of short - circuiting. (3) / No error (4)
684. I wish to heartily (1)/ congratulate you for (2)/ your astounding success. (3)/No error (4)
685. The visitor took the vacant seat (1)/ next from mine (2)/ one of the many huge sofas in the room. (3)/ No error (4)
686. He was (1)/ a learnt man among lords, (2)/ and a lord among learned men. (3)/No error (4)
687. With our great annoyance (1)/ we found the ground (2)/ filled with broken glasses. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (688-692) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC  
Exam. 02.11.2014, Patna Region :  
Ist Sitting)

688. Paradise Lost (1)/ is (2)/a epic poem.(3)/ No error (4)
689. After toiling very hardly (1)/ over a long period of time (2)/he found that he had met no profit at all. (3)/ No error (4)
690. Excuse (1)/ me (2)/interrupting you. (3)/ No error (4)
691. At this time of the year (1)/ the mountains are (2)/usually covered with ice. (3)/ No error (4)
692. One of my friends (1)/ are (2)/an I.A.S officer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (693-697) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC  
Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

693. The Arabian Nights' (1)/ are enjoyed (2)/ by all kinds of readers. (3)/ No error (4).
694. She has not completed (1)/ her course, (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).
695. Every citizen is (1)/ entitled to (2)/ the voting. (3)/ No error (4).
696. The collector (1)/ visits the office regularly (2)/ Isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4).
697. No sooner did the rabbit (1)/come out of the bush (2)/ when the hunter killed it. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (698-702) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC  
Exam. 09.11.2014)

698. Shakespeare has written(1)/ many plays (2)/as well as some poetries. (3)/ No error (4)
699. Neither of the girls (1)/ were willing to (2) / accept the proposal. (3)/ No error (4)
700. A interesting book (1)/ 'A Tale of two cities' (2)/was written by Alexander Dumas. (3) / No error (4)
701. In India, (1)/ there are (2) / many poors. (3)/No error (4)
702. I worked (1)/ as medical representative (2)/ for eight months.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (703 – 707) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC  
Exam. 16.11.2014, Patna Region :  
Ist Sitting)

703. One must learn (1)/ to distinguish (2)/ good from bad. (3)/ No error (4)

704. The children (1)/ laughed at (2)/ the clown. (3)/ No error (4)
705. Had the plane not been delayed, (1)/ I will reach here (2)/ in time for the function. (3)/ No error (4)
706. In India, hill stations (1)/ usually have (2)/ beautiful sceneries. (3)/ No error (4)
707. She was ill for five days (1)/ when the doctor (2)/ was sent for. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (708 - 712) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

708. The United Nations (1)/ enquired for (2)/ a cease fire. (3)/ No error (4)
709. Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia (1)/ each have parts to play (2)/ in the development of Africa. (3)/ No error (4)
710. In these days of inflation (1)/ a ten rupees note will not buy you (2)/ even an ordinary meal. (3)/ No error (4)
711. Most of my friends (1)/ heard the earthquake (2)/ but I was totally unaware of it. (3)/ No error (4)
712. He walks (1)/ as if the earth (2)/ belonged to him. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (713-722) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 21.09.2014)

713. Many a man (1)/ have come to India from Bangladesh (2)/ to live here permanently. (3)/ No error. (4)
714. Our football team (1)/ comprises of (2)/ eleven skilled players. (3)/ No error. (4)
715. Knowledge and wisdom makes (1)/ an individual truly complete (2)/ and self-assured. (3)/ No error. (4)

716. One of the boys (1)/ who always give the correct answer (2)/ is Samuel. (3)/ No error. (4)
717. It is high time (1)/ we renovate (2)/ our old house. (3)/ No error. (4)
718. Headmaster (1)/ has instructed (2)/ the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (3)/ No error. (4)
719. The first inning (1)/ of the match (2)/ was very sensational. (3)/ No error. (4)
720. How long it takes (1)/ to travel from Chennai to Trichy (2)/ by train? (3)/ No error. (4)
721. One should respect (1)/ the religions of others (2)/ as much as his own. (3)/ No error. (4)
722. On a holiday (1)/ I prefer reading story books (2)/ than visiting my friends. (3)/ No error. (4)
723. I was (1)/ laying down (2)/ when the door bell rang. (3)/ No error. (4)
724. I told the teacher (1)/ that the homework set for the day (2)/ was much too heavy for us to complete. (3)/ No error. (4)
725. Someone, they don't know (1)/ who, knocked at (2)/ their door in midnight. (3)/ No error (4)
726. Seldom if ever (1)/ nature does operate (2)/ in closed and separate compartments. (3)/ No error. (4)
727. Mohan leapt (1)/ on the opportunity (2)/ that came his way. (3)/ No error. (4)
728. Water contamination has become more serious (1)/ since chemists have begun to use (2)/ new substances. (3)/ No error. (4)
729. Due to inflation (1)/ the cost of living (2)/ escalated in the last one year. (3)/ No error. (4)
730. Just as (1)/ I was entering the room, (2)/ the family was going for a party. (3)/ No error. (4)
731. The arm was so badly injured (1)/ that he must have (2)/ it amputated (3)/ No error. (4)
732. You need not tell a lie (1)/ when the judge asked you where you were (2)/ When the crime was committed. (3) No error. (4)

Directions (733-752): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is No error, your answer is (4) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

733. Mobile phones are so importance these days that they are no longer luxury items but have become a necessity.  
(1) a necessity  
(2) so importance these days  
(3) no longer  
(4) No error
734. Neither he or his wife has arrived.  
(1) has arrived (2) Neither he  
(3) No error (4) or his wife
735. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.  
(1) No error  
(2) and easy to understand that it hardly  
(3) took five minutes for us to grasp it  
(4) The process was too simple
736. Read not to contradict nor to believe but to weigh and consider.  
(1) but to weigh and consider  
(2) No error  
(3) nor to believe  
(4) Read not to contradict
737. The decapitated body of a young girl was discovered yesterday.  
(1) No error  
(2) The decapitated body  
(3) of a young girl  
(4) was discovered yesterday
738. We really wanted to go to the park but we were told not to go out if it rain.  
(1) No error (2) were told  
(3) wanted to go (4) if it rain
739. It has been said that history is the essence of innumerable biography.  
(1) No error  
(2) of innumerable biography  
(3) that history is the essence  
(4) It has been said

740. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings is observed on June 26th.  
 (1) Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings  
 (2) No error  
 (3) is observed on June 26th  
 (4) The International Day against
741. If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities and follow his aim in life with patience and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.  
 (1) and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.  
 (2) If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities  
 (3) and follow his aim in life with patience  
 (4) No error
742. Jewellery retailers across India decided to suspend sold of gold coins and bars for six months.  
 (1) to suspend sold  
 (2) of gold coins and bars for six months.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) Jewellery retailers across India decided
743. Who do you think will win the game ?  
 (1) Who do you  
 (2) No error  
 (3) win the game  
 (4) think will
744. My cousin cannot understand why his teacher says that the earth move round the sun.  
 (1) teacher says  
 (2) cannot understand  
 (3) No error  
 (4) move round the
745. Reading is no longer popular among the youthful of today. As the influence of the internet has taken over a very important and active hobby.  
 (1) among the youthful of today  
 (2) very important and active hobby  
 (3) influence of the internet  
 (4) No error
746. A person who sticks to one thing inspite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end.  
 (1) A person who sticks to one thing  
 (2) is sure to succeed in the end  
 (3) inspite of initial difficulties  
 (4) No error

747. What make people angry or tense is actually a mystery which is difficult to explain.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) What make people angry  
 (3) or tense is actually a mystery  
 (4) which is difficult to explain
748. She gave me details of all the schools she had visited while she was on an official tour.  
 (1) all the schools she had visited  
 (2) No error  
 (3) She gave me details of  
 (4) while she was on a official tour
749. The doctor recommended that he should take a holiday.  
 (1) that he should  
 (2) take a holiday  
 (3) The doctor recommended  
 (4) No error
750. Education is the only effective tool to help eradicate the problem of violence against women.  
 (1) problem of violence  
 (2) help eradicate  
 (3) the only affective tool  
 (4) No error
751. Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise.  
 (1) when he holdeth his peace  
 (2) No error  
 (3) Even fools  
 (4) is counted wise
752. Henry is a capable boy of doing anything.  
 (1) a capable boy  
 (2) of doing anything  
 (3) Henry is  
 (4) No error

Directions (753-772) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 28.09.2014  
 (TF No. 482 RN 5)

753. Africa is the second largest continent (1)/ and it contain about one fifth (2)/ of all the land in the world. (3)/ No error (4).
754. We had (1)/ hardly reached the (2)/ platform than the train came in. (3)/ No error (4).

755. When no individual is (1)/ responsible there are no (2)/ sense of responsibility. (3)/ No error (4).
756. I am not sure (1)/ if (2)/ he will come. (3)/ No error (4).
757. I felt privileged (1)/ to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher (2)/ at a recent school function. (3)/ No error (4).
758. It is now (1)/ five years since (2)/ I visit the Delhi. (3)/ No error (4).
759. Prisoners, especially long term convict (1)/ have to suffer most (2)/ from emotional starvation. (3)/ No error (4).
760. This is not (1)/ a worth reading book (2)/ so don't read it. (3)/ No error (4).
761. The beautiful, young girl (1)/ jumped in the river (2)/ in a state of depression. (3)/ No error (4).
762. The tree (1)/ is losing (2)/ its leaves. (3)/ No error (4).
763. People have (1)/ different ideas about (2)/ what makes a good holiday. (3)/ No error (4).
764. They decided (1)/ to consult (2)/ a marriage guidance counsellor. (3)/ No error (4).
765. I saw (1)/ two deers (2)/ in the woods. (3)/ No error (4).
766. I enjoy jogging (1)/ and I enjoy (2)/ playing the piano. (3)/ No error (4).
767. For testing (1)/ the new microphone, (2)/ I tried to record my voice. (3)/ No error (4).
768. My friends said (1)/ me that he was (2)/ unable to come. (3)/ No error (4).
769. She has married (1)/ a young tall (2)/ Australian accountant. (3)/ No error (4).
770. The hurrying crowds (1)/ of people past (2)/ each other amazed him. (3)/ No error (4).
771. I have visited Mumbai two years ago (1)/ and I am planning to visit again (2)/ in the near future. (3)/ No error (4).
772. He neither talks too much (1)/ nor he causes any trouble (2)/ during the lesson. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (773-777) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 19.10.2014  
 TF No. 022 MH 3)

773. If I would have realised (1)/ what a bad shape our library is in (2)/ I would have done something. (3)/ No error (4)

774. He has been (1)/ enhanced in position (2)/ as a result of his diligence and integrity. (3)/ No error (4)

775. It is I (1)/who is responsible (2)/ for the delay. (3)/ No error (4)

776. There is only one cure (1)/ to the evils which newly (2)/ acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom. (3)/ No error (4)

777. He flew (1)/over extensively (2)/ the Pacific last winter. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (778–782) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, 1st Sitting TF No. 333 LO 2)

778. A five-men (1)/ enquiry committee was appointed (2)/ to look into the matter. (3)/ No error (4)

779. The crime rate increases inspite (1)/ formal moral education (2)/ given in schools. (3)/No error (4)

780. As soon as they (1)/ entered the temple (2)/ they prayed to the gods on bent knees. (3)/ No error (4)

781. Three-fourths of the men (1)/ has gone (2)/ to war. (3)/ No error (4)

782. The conversation (1)/ we are having is completely (2)/ out of the main topic. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (783–787) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)

783. On the arrival of the mail, (1)/ the car finally (2)/ made the start. (3)/ No error. (4)

784. Second hand (1)/ furnitures were(2)/ put to auction.(3)/ No error. (4)

785. If she had seen (1)/ the car coming, she (2)/ may not crossed the road. (3)/ No error.(4)

786. His father (1)/ bought these furnitures (2)/ the day before yesterday. (3)/ No error. (4)

787. Although Niratyay is very intelligent and sincere (1)/ to his dealing he (2)/ often tells lies. (3)/ No error.(4)

Directions (788–807) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam.12.04.2015 Kolkata Region, TF No. 315 RI 3)

788. The other day my sister told me (1)/ that she will be moving (2)/ to her new apartment very soon.(3)/ No error (4)

789. Tony is giving me a lift. (1)/ He's coming to (2)/ call for me at ten.(3)/ No error (4)

790. Each of the students participating (1)/ in the drawing competition (2)/ have to bring his own materials.(3)/ No error (4)

791. Raj surprised everyone (1)/ when he created an unbreakable record (2)/ of one and a half centuries.(3)/ No error (4)

792. Do not write him of (1)/ as I feel he still has the fire (2)/ smouldering in him.(3)/ No error (4)

793. The poor man saves the money (1)/ but then he began to worry (2)/ that thieves might take it away.(3)/ No error (4)

794. He adviced me (1)/ to join (2)/ the computer course later in the year.(3)/ No error (4)

795. Some of our latest canon (1)/ that have come out of the production (2)/ line have a very long range.(3)/ No error (4)

796. Susan said that she shall (1)/ try to attempt the task (2)/ to the best of her ability.(3)/ No error (4)

797. He couldn't but help (1)/ shed tears at the plight of the villagers (2)/ rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone.(3)/ No error (4)

798. Most of the members at the meeting felt (1)/ that the group appointed to investigate the case (2)/ were not competent to do the job efficiently.(3)/ No error (4)

799. Neither the size (1)/ nor the colour of the gloves (2)/ were right.(3)/ No error (4)

800. It was only when they met that (1)/ they found he has a childish simplicity (2)/ in him.(3)/ No error (4)

801. I now realise that public speaking (1)/ requires as much courage (2)/ and confidence as to dance.(3)/ No error (4)

802. The children which are assembled (1)/ in the hall are the ones (2)/ chosen for the field trip.(3)/ No error (4)

803. It is to certify that he has won (1)/ the essay writing competition organised (2)/ by the Department of Arts and Culture.(3)/ No error (4)

804. Neither of the sisters (1)/ are sensible enough (2)/ to carry out the plan.(3)/ No error (4)

805. Give your answers (1)/ in your own words (2)/ as far as practical.(3)/ No error (4)

806. Tired I was I had to (1)/ keep on working till (2)/ the wee hours of the morning.(3)/ No error (4)

807. The suggestion given by him (1)/ is as bad, if not worst (2)/ than the one suggested by you.(3)/ No error (4)

Directions (808–812) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 8037731)

808. Hearing these strange noise above, the thought at once occurred to me that thieves had entered the house.

(1) No error

(2) the thought at once occurred to me

(3) that thieves had entered the house

(4) Hearing these strange noises above

809. Everyone were happy to hear about his success.  
 (1) to hear  
 (2) about his success  
 (3) No error  
 (4) Everyone were happy

810. The lions kill the animals and eat his meat.  
 (1) The lions  
 (2) and eat his meat  
 (3) kill the animals  
 (4) No error

811. The team was now in the field and about to take their place.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) The team was  
 (3) about to take their  
 (4) now in the field and place

812. Our beloved Prime Minister is known to the prominent figures all over the world.  
 (1) the prominent figures all over the world  
 (2) is known to  
 (3) Our beloved Prime Minister  
 (4) No error

Directions (813-817) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015  
 IInd Sitting)

813. Professor Lal teaches both history as well as literature each semester.  
 (1) Professor Lal teaches  
 (2) No error  
 (3) each semester.  
 (4) both history as well as literature

814. The media play a vital role in popularising a brand.  
 (1) The media play  
 (2) in popularising a brand.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) a vital role

815. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) My friend will not come  
 (3) to attend this marriage  
 (4) unless he is not invited.

816. This is the second communication we have sent and we are much surprised at receiving no answer.

- (1) This is the second communication we have sent  
 (2) at receiving no answer.  
 (3) and we are much surprised  
 (4) No error

817. She is wealthy and can afford all the pleasures of life.

- (1) and can afford  
 (2) all the pleasures of life.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) She is wealthy

Directions (818-822) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015  
 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1443088)

818. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.

- (1) No error  
 (2) By May next year  
 (3) I have been working in this college  
 (4) For twenty years.

819. Everyone of us should realise that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.

- (1) No error  
 (2) Everyone of us should realise that  
 (3) any act of negligence will cause  
 (4) a great harm to our country's security.

820. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.

- (1) No error  
 (2) I shall look forward  
 (3) to being with you  
 (4) sometime next month.

821. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunities to learn and practise in school.

- (1) No error

- (2) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin

- (3) when I had so many opportunities

- (4) to learn and practise in school.

822. The government granted relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each to those who injured in the fire accident.

- (1) No error  
 (2) The government granted  
 (3) Relief payments of Rs. 5,000 each  
 (4) To those who injured in the fire accident.

Directions (823-827) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015  
 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)

823. You are required to give an explanation for your conduct within two days of the receipt of this letter.

- (1) No error  
 (2) for your conduct  
 (3) within two days of the receipt of this letter.  
 (4) You are required to give an explanation

824. The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.

- (1) coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.

- (2) to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers

- (3) The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue

- (4) No error

825. Bobby learnt the alphabets at the age of two.

- (1) No error  
 (2) age of two  
 (3) Bobby learnt the  
 (4) alphabets at the

826. The sum and substance of this poem is as follows.

- (1) of this poem
- (2) No error
- (3) The sum and substance
- (4) is as follows

827. I watched how the pianoist used her left hand.

- (1) I watched how
- (2) the pianoist
- (3) No error
- (4) used her left hand

Directions (828-832) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015  
(1st Sitting) TF No. 3196279)

828. Who do you think I met ?

- (1) Who
- (2) No error
- (3) do you think
- (4) I met ?

829. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls.

- (1) Just outside my house
- (2) are a playground
- (3) No error
- (4) for school boys and girls

830. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.

- (1) He can be
- (2) he is tall like a mule
- (3) No error
- (4) a basketball player since

831. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.

- (1) to take heavy luggages
- (2) while on a journey
- (3) No error
- (4) It is not advisable

832. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.

- (1) A bird in the tree
- (2) two in the bush.
- (3) No error
- (4) is worth

Directions (833-837) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015  
(IInd Sitting) TF No. 2176783)

833. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma falling back in his chair and gasping for breath.

- (1) falling back in his chair
- (2) Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma
- (3) and gasping for breath
- (4) No error

834. We have finished our work three hours ago and have been waiting for you since then.

- (1) three hours ago and have been waiting
- (2) We have finished our work
- (3) for you since then
- (4) No error

835. Many a man want to be rich quickly.

- (1) rich quickly
- (2) want to be
- (3) Many a man
- (4) No error

836. The Russian ambassador's whereabouts is not known to anyone.

- (1) No error
- (2) The Russian ambassador's
- (3) not known to anyone
- (4) where abouts is

837. A study is going underway to determine the exact concentration of lead in the water supply.

- (1) to determine the exact concentration
- (2) No error
- (3) of lead in the water supply
- (4) A study is going underway

Directions (838-857) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi  
Police SI Exam, 30.08.2015  
TF No. 4039770)

838. The childrens were happy when the film started.

- (1) The childrens
- (2) when the film started
- (3) No error
- (4) were happy

839. His new job necessitated his getting up at six.

- (1) No error
- (2) His new job
- (3) getting up at six
- (4) necessitated his

840. This is Johns book on the table.

- (1) No error
- (2) John's book
- (3) on the table
- (4) This is

841. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while travelling these days.

- (1) No error
- (2) to take heavy luggages
- (3) It is not advisable
- (4) while travelling these days

842. An ancients considered that knowledge had its limits.

- (1) had its limits
- (2) No error
- (3) that knowledge
- (4) An ancients considered

843. Despite the speed in which he was driving he couldn't reach on time.

- (1) Despite the speed
- (2) No error
- (3) in which he was driving
- (4) he couldn't reach on time

844. Being a very cold I could not go out for a morning walk.

- (1) for a morning walk
- (2) No error
- (3) Being a very cold
- (4) I could not go out

845. This is the girl whose brother is a doctor.

- (1) is a doctor
- (2) This is the girl
- (3) No error
- (4) whose brother

846. The children are driving me to distraction today.

- (1) No error
- (2) distraction today
- (3) The children are
- (4) driving me to

847. Thoughts about the slaughtered children is uppermost on my mind.

- (1) is uppermost on my mind
- (2) slaughtered children
- (3) Thoughts about the
- (4) No error

848. The luxuries of the riches are maintained by depriving the poor of their dues.  
 (1) The luxuries of the riches  
 (2) the poor of their dues  
 (3) are maintained by depriving  
 (4) No error
849. They brought to themselves this disaster.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) to themselves  
 (3) this disaster  
 (4) They brought
850. Everybody wants to enjoy habitual peace in mind.  
 (1) peace in mind  
 (2) No error  
 (3) Everybody wants to  
 (4) enjoy habitual
851. Orwell is one of those authors who do his best to irritate the reader.  
 (1) Orwell is one of those  
 (2) No error  
 (3) who do his best  
 (4) to irritate the reader
852. He was conferred to his bed by illness.  
 (1) by illness  
 (2) to his bed  
 (3) No error  
 (4) He was conferred
853. The full moon appearing in the sky and its silvery light spread across.  
 (1) The full moon appearing  
 (2) silvery light spread across  
 (3) No error  
 (4) in the sky and its
854. It began to rain as soon as we stepped out of the house.  
 (1) out of the house  
 (2) as soon as we stepped  
 (3) No error  
 (4) It began to rain
855. It is not good to breed over past failure.  
 (1) to breed over  
 (2) It is not good  
 (3) No error  
 (4) past failure
856. Things in Nature die a temporary death only to appear again.  
 (1) only to appear again  
 (2) die a temporary death  
 (3) Things in Nature  
 (4) No error

857. The Ph.D. degree was confided on him in the convocation.  
 (1) The Ph.D. degree  
 (2) him in the convocation  
 (3) was confided on  
 (4) No error

Directions (858-862) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 30.08.2015)

858. After he was caught cheating he was disqualified to appear at the examination.  
 (1) After he was caught cheating  
 (2) he was disqualified  
 (3) to appear at the examination  
 (4) No error
859. She stopped singing as soon as the telephone rings from across the hall.  
 (1) She stopped singing  
 (2) as soon as the telephone  
 (3) rings from across the hall  
 (4) No error
860. The old curtains were torn and they flapped in the light breeze.  
 (1) The old curtains were torn  
 (2) and they flapped  
 (3) in the light breeze  
 (4) No error
861. I do not know who you consider to be the best dancer.  
 (1) I do not know  
 (2) who you consider  
 (3) to be the best dancer  
 (4) No error
862. So hoarse he was that he could not make the speech.  
 (1) So hoarse he was  
 (2) that he could not make  
 (3) the speech (4) No error

Directions (863-865) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

863. The kitchen needs painting badly and I must get it done.  
 (1) need painting badly  
 (2) The kitchen  
 (3) No error  
 (4) and I must get it done

864. If I will play my best I can win any day against anybody.

- (1) against anybody  
 (2) I can win any day  
 (3) No error  
 (4) If I will play my best

865. He finds fault at everything I do.

- (1) No error  
 (2) at everything  
 (3) I do  
 (4) He finds fault

Directions (866-868) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC Constable (GD)

Exam, 04.10.2015, 1st Sitting)

866. An idea was worth nothing if it has no champion.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) if it has no champion  
 (3) An idea  
 (4) is worth nothing
867. The camp beside ours has been built in 1966 by John's brother.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) by John's brother  
 (3) The camp beside ours  
 (4) was built in 1966
868. I have been waiting for you since two hours.  
 (1) for you  
 (2) No error  
 (3) I have been waiting  
 (4) since two hours

Directions (869-888) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 25.10.2015, TF No. 2148789)



869. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.  
 (1) for entry into  
 (2) No error  
 (3) There be a long queue  
 (4) the exhibition ground.
870. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) the habit of putting off things  
 (3) you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.  
 (4) Until you are in
871. Let us vie to one another in doing good.  
 (1) to one another  
 (2) Let us vie  
 (3) in doing good.  
 (4) No error
872. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.  
 (1) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress  
 (2) you should be especially careful  
 (3) to eat a well-balanced diet.  
 (4) No error
873. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.  
 (1) of the survey were  
 (2) The results  
 (3) fairly disappointing.  
 (4) No error
874. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.  
 (1) the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.  
 (2) No error  
 (3) Some members of the committee  
 (4) were opposed to use
875. I forbid you not to go there again.  
 (1) there again (2) No error  
 (3) not to go (4) I forbid you
876. We received much help from the neighbours.  
 (1) We received  
 (2) much help  
 (3) No error  
 (4) from the neighbours.
877. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.  
 (1) before he spoke.  
 (2) No error  
 (3) eye to eye for a few moments  
 (4) He looked upon me
878. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December, Monday.  
 (1) As per the invitation card  
 (2) No error  
 (3) on 13th December, Monday.  
 (4) Rahim marries with Sayra
879. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever, is to write novels.  
 (1) I was convinced that  
 (2) No error  
 (3) the only thing I wanted to do  
 (4) ever, is to write novels.
880. This book is different than that.  
 (1) is different (2) This book  
 (3) No error (4) than that
881. Riches are uncertain things, and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as short-lived as the dewdrop.  
 (1) is as shortlived as the dewdrop.  
 (2) that power give or is won by foul means  
 (3) Riches are uncertain things, and the fame  
 (4) No error
882. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.  
 (1) asked his patient  
 (2) to regularly take his medicine.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) The doctor
883. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country ?  
 (1) about the political situation while you were in that country ?  
 (2) many news  
 (3) Did you hear  
 (4) No error
884. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) to do it today.  
 (3) I meant to repair the radio  
 (4) but hadn't time
885. The heavy-weight fighter was knocking out in one punch.  
 (1) The heavy-weight fighter  
 (2) in one punch.  
 (3) was knocking out  
 (4) No error
886. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.  
 (1) No error  
 (2) and persistence of the local doctor,  
 (3) hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.  
 (4) Thanks to an insight
887. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.  
 (1) In twenty wrecks  
 (2) five lives were  
 (3) No error  
 (4) fortunately lost.
888. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding ?  
 (1) Do you think you could lend me  
 (2) to wear to the wedding ?  
 (3) good pair of gloves  
 (4) No error
- Directions (889–892) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.
- (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)
889. When the workers threatened to go on a strike, the mill owner declared a lay off on his mill.  
 (1) declared a lay off on his mill.  
 (2) When the workers threatened to  
 (3) go on a strike, the mill owner  
 (4) No error
890. Iodine deficiency is an easy and inexpensive nutrient disorder to prevent.  
 (1) Iodine deficiency  
 (2) is an easy and inexpensive  
 (3) nutrient disorder to prevent  
 (4) No error

891. Whoever assumes his statement true is foolish  
 (1) his statement true  
 (2) No error  
 (3) Whoever assumes  
 (4) is foolish

892. The people gathered at the funeral to pay respect.

- (1) No error  
 (2) The people gathered  
 (3) at the funeral  
 (4) to pay respect.

Directions (893–896) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 6636838)

893. You must abide on (1)/ the terms of (2)/this government. (3)/ No error (4)

894. Electronic mail or E-mail (1)/ are a method of exchanging (2)/digital messages. (3)/ No error (4)

895. I will have (1)/ both the blue (2)/ or the black pen. (3)/ No error. (4)

896. My wife, having finish her work (1)/ rushed to meet me (2)/ at the event. (3)/ No error. (4)

Directions (897–900) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)

897. She always fed (1)/ her childrens (2)/ before she fed her dog. (3)/ No error (4)

898. One must (1)/ obey one's (2)/ teachers. (3)/ No error (4)

899. Make what you write (1)/ and say more (2)/ absorbed and engrossing. (3)/ No error (4)

900. They came here in (1)/ the evening and begin making (2)/ further arrangements. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (901–904) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are

correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 1375232)

901. She made the child to study hard.

- (1) study hard (2) No error  
 (3) She made (4) the child

902. The promise was broken by him.

- (1) was broken (2) by him  
 (3) The promise (4) No error

903. Rakesh founds the newspaper very dull.

- (1) very dull  
 (2) Rakesh founds  
 (3) No error  
 (4) the newspaper

904. The door should be keep closed.

- (1) keep closed (2) No error  
 (3) should be (4) The door

Directions (905–908) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)

905. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.

- (1) No error  
 (2) can successfully be conducted in  
 (3) human beings in the near future  
 (4) Scientist now hope that cloning

906. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.

- (1) They had to  
 (2) put of the garden party  
 (3) No error  
 (4) because of the heavy rain.

907. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.

- (1) they must be prepared  
 (2) When one takes great risks  
 (3) for great losses.  
 (4) No error

908. What delicious flavour these mangoes have !

- (1) have!  
 (2) No error  
 (3) flavour these mangoes  
 (4) What delicious

Directions (909–912) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

909. We, in India can look forward to a comfortable and settle life in the twenty-first century.

- (1) to a comfortable and settle  
 (2) life in the twenty-first century.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) We, in India can look forward

910. It is painful to saw that some youngsters are killing time without doing anything useful.

- (1) some youngsters are  
 (2) killing time without doing anything useful.  
 (3) No error

- (4) It is painful to saw that

911. One should have their teeth checked every six months.

- (1) their teeth checked  
 (2) every six months.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) One should have

912. A honest person is upright in speech, thought and deed.

- (1) is upright  
 (2) in speech, thought and deed.  
 (3) No error  
 (4) A honest person

Directions (913–922) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam, 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)

913. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

914. He stated that (1)/he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)

915. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
916. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3)/ No error (4)
917. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3)/ No error (4)
918. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)
919. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3)/ No error (4)
920. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3)/ No error (4)
921. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3)/ No error (4)
922. The government (1)/ must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3)/ No error (4)
- Directions (923-932) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.
- (SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.01.2016 TF No. 3513283)
923. You will not (1)/ succeed unless you (2)/ don't work hard. (3)/ No error (4)
924. He stated that (1)/ he prefers (2)/ tea than coffee. (3)/ No error (4)
925. She has been (1)/ complaining about headache (2)/ from morning. (3) No error (4)
926. The children left (1)/ the playground (2)/ one after one. (3)/ No error (4)
927. I knew the town well (1)/ so I was able (2)/ to advice him where to go. (3)/ No error (4)
928. He runs (1)/ more faster (2)/ than I. (3)/ No error (4)
929. The fight for liberation (1)/ brings out the best and (2)/ a noblest quality in mankind. (3)/ No error (4)
930. The baby was (1)/ clinging with her (2)/ mother in fear. (3)/ No error (4)
931. Not much (1)/ people realize (2)/ his sincerity. (3)/ No error (4)

932. The government (1)/ must provide facilities for the (2)/ upbringing of women. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (933-937) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 1st sitting TF No. 3148585)

933. He assured me that he will return in an hour.  
(1) No error  
(2) that he will return  
(3) in an hour.  
(4) He assured me
934. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.  
(1) No error  
(2) these days is belonging  
(3) The car that he is using  
(4) to his employer.
935. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.  
(1) No error  
(2) visit my aunt in the city.  
(3) since I had gone to  
(4) Three years have elapsed
936. I reached two hours before he had came.  
(1) two hours before  
(2) No error  
(3) he had came.  
(4) I reached
937. He needs not have shouted at me that way.  
(1) No error  
(2) not have shouted  
(3) He needs  
(4) at me that way.

Directions (938 - 942) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC CAPFS (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi Police SI Exam. 20.03.2016 11nd sitting)

938. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the

- camp, someone had stole our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.  
(1) No error  
(2) and we had to walk back with our towels around us.  
(3) Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp  
(4) someone had stole our clothes

939. He went to the doctor because he had not been feeling well since several weeks.

- (1) He went to the doctor  
(2) since several weeks  
(3) because he had not been feeling well  
(4) No error

940. Had you participated in the drawing competition, you would have won the first prize.

- (1) No error  
(2) in the drawing competition  
(3) Had you participated  
(4) you would have won the first prize

941. Long life is good if one be happy and has friends.

- (1) and has friends.  
(2) if one be happy  
(3) No error  
(4) Long life is good

942. The thief did not know that there was a dog laying under the table.

- (1) that there was a dog  
(2) laying under the table  
(3) No error  
(4) The thief did not know

Direction (943) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the sentence has an error. If sentence is free from error choose to 'No error'.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

943. The scissors, which (1)/ are on the table, (2)/ belongs to Radha. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (944) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose 'No error'.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

944. My brother, along with his friends, have gone to watch a movie at the nearest cinema hall.

- (1) at the nearest cinema hall
- (2) My brother, along with his friends
- (3) have gone to watch a movie
- (4) No error

Directions (945-946) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

945. The teachers, who I worked with, were very insensitive towards children's needs.

- (1) The teachers, who I worked with
- (2) were very insensitive
- (3) towards children's needs
- (4) No error

946. Bradbury, one of the most versatile writer ever lived, was a school dropout.

- (1) Bradbury, one of the most
- (2) versatile writer ever lived,
- (3) was a school dropout
- (4) No error

Directions (947) : In the following question, some part of the sentence has errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error choose 'No error'

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1st sitting)

947. Each of the girls in my class sing well.

- (1) Each of the girls
- (2) sing well
- (3) in my class
- (4) No error

948. In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error. I shake his hand when he arrived and when he left.

- (1) I shake his hand
- (2) when he arrived
- (3) and when he left
- (4) No error

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

949. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

The old, grey horse that was standing beside the barn had a sad look in its eyes when it saw the shotgun that the farmer was carrying.

- (1) The old, grey horse that was standing
- (2) No error
- (3) had a sad look in its eyes when
- (4) shotgun that the farmer was carrying

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

950. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

The young child singed a very sweet song for the audience.

- (1) The young child
- (2) singed
- (3) a very sweet song
- (4) for the audience

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

951. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

Nowhere is the resulting confusion more evident except in campaign speeches made by different campaigners of the same party.

- (1) Nowhere is the resulting confusion
- (2) more evident
- (3) except in campaign speeches
- (4) made by different campaigners of the same party.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

952. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

As I prefer coffee than tea my friends always take the trouble to get me a cup of coffee.

- (1) As I prefer
- (2) coffee than tea
- (3) my friends always take the trouble
- (4) to get me a cup of coffee.

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

953. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, 'No error'.

I always had a fancy towards big luxurious cars.

- (1) had a
- (2) fancy
- (3) towards big
- (4) No error

(SSC CPO SI & ASI Online Exam. 05.06.2016 1Ind sitting)

954. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

I'd like a bike in commuting to work.

- (1) I'd like
- (2) a bike
- (3) in commuting to work
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

955. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

I prefer apples more than oranges.

- (1) I prefer
- (2) apples more than
- (3) oranges
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016 1st sitting)

956. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

My husband was work, so I went shopping.

- (1) My husband
- (2) was work
- (3) I went shopping
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.06.2016)

957. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.  
The moon are full and the stars are out.

- (1) The moon are full
- (2) and the stars
- (3) are out
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016)

958. In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error choose No error.

The fire in the apartment building effected over 20 families.

- (1) The fire in
- (2) the apartment building
- (3) effected over 20 families.
- (4) No error

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016)

Directions (959) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out of which part of the a sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting))

959. She exercised discretion in investigating whether her husband eloped with his ex-girlfriend.

- (1) discretion in
- (2) investigating whether
- (3) eloped with
- (4) No error

Directions (960) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting))

960. The lawyer deduced from the existing evidences that the accused was involved in the heinous crime.

- (1) in the heinous crime
- (2) deduced from the

(3) accused was involved

(4) No error

Directions (961-962) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting))

961. Neither the chips, which were cheaper, nor the pizza interested the kid.

- (1) No error
- (2) were cheaper
- (3) nor the pizza
- (4) the chips which

962. The travellers were pacified when to hear that the plane had landed on the runway much before the official announcement.

- (1) landed on the runway
- (2) much before the
- (3) were pacified when
- (4) No error

Directions (963) : In the following question, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the appropriate option. If the sentence is free from error, choose 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 06.06.2016 (IInd Sitting))

963. Since my mother was angry so I did not utter a word.

- (1) was angry so
- (2) utter a word
- (3) since my mother
- (4) No error

Directions (964-973) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is No error.

(SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade  
'C' & 'D' Exam. 31.07.2016)

964. Wise men follow nobel (1)/ ideas whereas fools (2)/ disregard them. (3)/ No error (4)

965. The navel officers (1)/ successfully fought the pirates (2)/ who had looted and plundered for many years. (3)/ No error (4)

966. He acted not (1)/ as per my advice (2)/ but somebody else. (3)/ No error (4)

967. The chairs in the (1)/room are in a (2)/ state disarray. (3)/ No error (4)

968. Ashoka the Great was (1)/ regarded one of the greatest emperors (2)/ the world has ever produced. (3)/ No error (4)

969. Will you please (1)/ give me little milk (2)/ for my cat ? (3)/ No error (4)

970. The light bulbs (1)/ on the hall (2)/ need to be changed. (3)/ No error (4)

971. A recent survey indicates (1)/ that the number of drug addicts (2)/ grew day by day. (3)/ No error (4)

972. I want to exchange (1)/ my Maruti (2)/ from a Santro. (3)/ No error (4)

973. There were extensive (1)/ lawn in front (2)/ of the bungalow. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (974-976) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 27.08.2016 (Ist sitting))

974. Each of the girls (1)/ have come (2)/ with her books. (3)/ No error (4)

975. Me and my wife (1)/ were at home (2)/ last night. (3)/ No error (4)

976. Essay writing is an art (1)/ that requires many planning (2)/ on the part of the writer. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (977-981) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Choose the part with the error. If there is No error, choose 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)  
Exam. 27.08.2016 (IInd sitting))

977. He is (1)/ capable to do this work (2)/ within the stipulated period. (3)/ No error (4)

978. I used (1)/ a pair of trousers (2)/ for a week. (3)/ No error (4)

979. He has made a (1)/ mistake of (2)/ which I am certain. (3)/ No error (4)

980. Good heavens! (1)/ How was she (2)/ grown! (3)/ No error (4)

981. The weather (1)/ of the new place (2)/ did not suit Ravi. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (982–984) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the “No error”.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 28.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

982. Each child (1)/ was given a (2)/ red beautiful balloon. (3)/ No error (4)

983. She has had the best medical facilities available (1)/ but she will not be cured (2)/ unless she does not have a strong desire to live. (3)/ No error (4)

984. As if aware of my condition (1)/ the infuriated bird suddenly doubled back on its course (2)/ and charged straight after me. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (985–987) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose “No error”.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

985. He had already sent me message (1)/ that his arrival (2)/ was scheduled for Thursday. (3)/ No error (4)

986. Science and technology and (1)/ their fallouts do not (2)/ complete human culture. (3)/ No error (4)

987. The angry bird flap (1)/ her wings, flies a short (2)/ distance and returns. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (988–990) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

988. We must go (1) / and congratulate him for (2)/ his brilliant success. (3) / No error (4)

989. My brother (1) / along with his friends (2) / are going on a tour. (3) / No error (4)

990. You have prepared well (1) / for the examination (2) / isn't it ? (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (991–993) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

991. Here is something pretty (1)/ that you can (2)/ wear on the party. (3)/ No error (4)

992. He was for all (1)/ selling the car (2)/ and buying a bicycle. (3)/ No error (4)

993. Look at what (1)/ I am doing (2)/ and do like I do. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (994–996) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (Ist sitting)

994. Although I have never seen the girl before, (1)/ I recognized her at once (2)/ from her photograph. (3)/ No error (4)

995. There was a (1)/ comparison between (2)/ you and he. (3)/ No error (4)

996. He flowed into a rage (1)/ at the very (2)/ sight of that man. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (997–999) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

997. Sooner had he come (1)/ his colleagues (2)/ organised a get together. (3)/ No error (4)

998. I enjoyed during (1)/ my tenure (2)/ in Shimla. (3)/ No error (4)

999. The Government offered him (1)/ clerical job (2)/ but he turned it over. (3) / No error (4)

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IInd sitting)

Directions (1000–1002) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1000. If you permit me to speak the truth (1)/ I shall state without hesitation (2)/ that you have done a mistake. (3)/ No error (4)

1001. I succeeded persuading him (1)/ to come with me (2)/ only after hours of argument. (3)/ No error (4)

1002. Vermin (1)/ does much harm (2)/ to crops. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1003–1005) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1003. If the farmer got a washing machine (1)/ his wife can (2)/ do the laundry quickly. (3)/ No error (4)

1004. They had often heard (1)/ about the ship (2)/ they have to travel on. (3)/ No error (4)

1005. He'd no sooner (1)/ seen one continent (2)/ when he saw another. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1006–1008) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the “No error”.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (Ist sitting)

1006. Can I have (1)/ a loaf of bread (2)/ and a jam jar? (3)/ No error (4)

1007. Now that I am back at work, (1)/ I have beginning (2)/ to feel much better. (3)/ No error (4)

1008. The artist, plainly a better critic (1)/ than painter, destroyed what (2)/ he made over for ten years. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1009–1012) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1009. He ought not (1)/ have done such a (2)/ filthy thing. (3)/ No error (4)

1010. The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he did not work hard. (3)/ No error (4)

1011. I have reached (1)/ the office before (2)/ the rain started. (3)/ No error (4)

1012. A large (1)/ consignment of books (2)/ are expected. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1013–1015) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IInd sitting)

1013. The leader (1)/ with all his followers (2)/ are send to prison. (3)/ No error (4)

1014. Do you know (1)/ whom the (2)/ next speaker is? (3)/ No error (4)

1015. He is having an attack (1)/ of fever everyday (2)/ for the last few days. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1016–1018) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1016. According to scientists (1)/, there are a lot of (2)/ answers about it. (3)/ No error (4).

1017. They are coming (1)/ straight to (2)/ our direction. (3)/ No error (4).

1018. The building collapsed (1)/ at the afternoon (2)/ at about 4 O'clock. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1019–1021) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1019. Considering the (1)/gravity of the problems (2)/an early reply has expected. (3)/No error (4)

1020. The Statesman has the (1)/ larger circulation (2)/of all English dailies. (3)/No error (4)

1021. I am very anxious (1)/to know how are you (2)/and mother are doing. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1022 – 2024) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (1st Sitting)

1022. Why you (1)/copying your homework (2)/from someone else? (3)/No error (4)

1023. There is (1)/few time (2)/for preparation. (3) / No error (4)

1024. All my hope (1)/were duped (2)/ and I was plunged in deep sorrow. (3)/No error (4).

Directions (1025–1027) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1025. I always enjoy (1)/ to read (2)/ books. (3)/ No error (4)

1026. Variety (1)/ is (2)/ spice of life. (3)/ No error (4)

1027. Neither of the scout leaders know (1)/ how to trap wild animals (2)/ or how to prepare them for mounting. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1028–1030) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1028. The job for drawing water (1)/ from the village well is usually (2)/ carried out by the women and young girls. (3)/ No error (4)

1029. I remember him as (1)/ someone who was a lot nicer (2)/ than circumstances warranted. (3)/ No error (4)

1030. Several days passed before (1)/ Jeff worked over enough (2)/ courage to return to the house. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1031–1033) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose the No error option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1031. Could she cite (1)/ any precedent in support (2)/ for her case? (3)/ No error (4)

1032. The General Manager of the industry has felt (1)/ that there is no use of (2)/ discussing about the problems with the labourers. (3)/ No error (4)

1033. She enquired from the stranger (1)/who was he and (2)/ what he wanted from her. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1034–1036) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1034. The doctor says that (1)/the patient will recover (2)/in few days. (3)/No error (4)

1035. I do not think that (1)/ I can cope up (2)/ with this problem. (3)/ No error (4)

1036. The mother (1)/ yearns for (2)/ her only child. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1037–1039) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (1st sitting)

1037. I will not (1)/stay here another minute (2)/if I can help it! (3)/ No error (4)

1038. Roger dressed (1)/ in his best shirt, (2)/ silver tie and black jacket. (3)/ No error (4)

1039. They are looking forward (1)/ to meet (2)/ their parents. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1040–1059) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, select No error.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE) Exam. 30.11.2016)

1040. Millions of Jews lost (1)/ their kith and kin (2)/ in Hitler concentration camps.(3)/ No error (4)

1041. Mother-in-laws (1)/ are (2) / a nuisance.(3) / No error (4)

1042. Today people is ignorant (1)/ of the things that (2)/ are happening around them. (3)/ No error (4)

1043. I think so (1)/ you have taken (2)/ the right decision. (3)/ No error (4)
1044. When Albert stayed at the African jungle (1)/he chose to put up with many inconveniences such as (2)/ wild animals and poisonous insects. (3)/ No error (4)
1045. I recall you telling me (1) / the story of the seven witches (2)/ but I cannot remember where or when.(3)/ No error (4)
1046. I was surprised (1)/ when the hostess smiled (2)/ as if she saw me before.(3)/ No error (4)
1047. Each one of his sisters (1) / were (2)/hardworking.(3)/ No error (4)
1048. His need for affection (1)/ stem from his (2)/father's long absence. (3)/ No error (4)
1049. Due to his negligence,(1)/ he failed (2)/ in the examination.(3)/ No error (4)
1050. Ramesh is smarter enough (1)/ to get selected for this post,(2)/ without any recommendations. (3)/ No error (4)
1051. Madhu lived in Mumbai (1)/ since 1970 to 1985, (2)/ but is now living in Chennai. (3)/ No error (4)
1052. It has been shown that (1)/ very high doses of vitamin C actually (2)/ causes cancer cells to grow. (3)/ No error (4).
1053. Excess energy intake from (1)/ food may fuel the (2)/ growth of several cancers. (3)/ No error (4)
1054. Mr. Gaurav Sharma (1)/ is coming (2)/ to dinner. (3) / No error (4)
1055. You have been working very hard (1)/ for the past two years.(2)/ isn't it? (3)/ No error (4)
1056. I visited my (1)/ grandpa and grandma's house (2)/ and found their missing. (3)/ No error (4)
1057. You should learn to adopt (1)/ yourself to (2)/ changing circumstances.(3)/ No error (4)
1058. He was smiling, (1)/ but his eyes retained (2)/ a look of solemnness.(3)/ No error (4)
1059. I shall go (1)/ by the (2)/ 3 O' clock's train. (3) / No error (4)  
Directions (1060–1079) : In each of the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, choose No error.
1060. In my opinion (1)/ a pencil is always (2)/ more preferable to a pen. (3)/ No error (4)
1061. The climate (1)/ of Mumbai (2)/ is better than Hyderabad. (3)/ No error (4)
1062. The best known leader (1)/ among them were (2)/ Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. (3)/ No error (4)
1063. The burglar stole all the money (1)/ in the house but surprisingly missed (2)/ the jewelleries in the locker. (3)/ No error (4)
1064. Owing to the disturbing noise,(1)/ the speaker was forced (2)/ to adjourn the meetings. (3)/ No error (4)
1065. No man can become a great (1)/ artist unless he (2)/ apply himself continually to his art. (3)/ No error (4)
1066. No one wants to drive to work anymore (1)/ because of traffic jams (2)/ at rush hour. (3)/ No error (4)
1067. As they climb (1)/ higher, the air (2)/ became cooler. (3)/ No error (4)
1068. Rama has (1)/ no taste (2)/ in classical music. (3)/ No error (4)
1069. A unique feature of a mobile phone (1)/ is that it enables seamless telephone calls even (2)/ When the user are moving around wide areas. (3)/ No error (4)
1070. My father, (1)/ though old, (2)/ goes everywhere by foot. (3) No error (4)
1071. You better (1)/ consult a doctor (2)/ immediately. (3)/ No error (4)
1072. Ann recieved the promotion instead of Susan (1)/ as Ann is senior than Susan in age (2)/ though Susan had worked there before Ann. (3)/ No error (4)
1073. The officer has (1)/ given orders to his (2)/ soldiers yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
1074. When your in doubt (1)/ about your best friend's loyalty (2)/you can't help being disappointed. (3)/ No error (4)
1075. Scarcely had he gone (1)/ than I remembered (2)/ his name. (3)/ No error (4)
1076. Were I the president (1)/ I would award (2)/ you a title. (3)/ No error (4)
1077. The patient died (1)/ despite he had recieved (2)/ the best medial help. (3)/ No error (4)
1078. One of my friend (1)/ has gone (2)/ to Canada. (3)/ No error (4)
1079. Florence Nightingale (1)/ was called (2)/ Lady with the lamp. (3)/ No error (4)  
Directions (1080–1099) : Each of the following sentences has four parts marked P, Q, R and S. Choose the part of sentence with the error. If there is No error, select No error (S).
- (SSC CAPFs SI, ASI Online Exam. 18.12.2016)
1080. (P) Foolishly Rama threw (Q) some water on the electric heater (R) when it catches fire and he got a shock. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1081. (P) The conference was (Q) attended (R) by more than one hundred delegates. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1082. (P) Jayesh loved his Guru immensely (Q) and gave him fullest loyalty, (R) yet he have his own independent way of thinking. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1083. (P) We have done everything (Q)that could be done (R) to avert the storm which is now coming on. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1084. (P) I was pretty sure that (Q) he would support me (R) for changing the age-old and static structure of our organization. (S) No error



- (1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1085. (P) According to one survey (Q) only those forests which were (R) not under village management succumbed from fires recently. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1086. (P) While Mahendra was away (Q) on a long official tour (R) his office receive an important letter which was marked 'Urgent'. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1087. (P) The house (Q) is built in an (R) attractive manner. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1088. (P) Sakshi wrote essay (Q) so well that (R) her teacher was very pleased with her. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1089. (P) I told him (Q) the story (R) in details to make him understand it fully. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1090. (P) The report is candid in admitting (Q) that the investment by the Government (R) in health and family planning have eroded considerably. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1091. (P) The old man (Q) told his sons (R) that there was no such thing like luck. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1092. (P) We now look forward for (Q) some great achievements (R) which to some extent can restore the country's prestige once again. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1093. (P) No method of making other (Q) people agree to (R) your view point is as effective as this method. (S) No error

- (1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1094. (P) Our school is making (Q) every possible effort (R) to provide the best facilities and personal attention for each child. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1095. (P) I did not like his (Q) comments on my paper (R) but I had no alternative as I had agreed to keep quiet. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1096. (P) Mahatma Gandhi did not solve (Q) all the future problems (R) but he did solve problems of his own age. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1097. (P) We will pack not only (Q) the material properly (R) but will also deliver it to your valued customers. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1098. (P) No country can long endure (Q) if its foundations (R) are not laid deep in the material prosperity. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S
1099. (P) This laboratory of physicists is (Q) not only equipped with (R) all state-of-the-arts instruments but also with outstanding physicists. (S) No error  
(1) P (2) Q  
(3) R (4) S

Directions (1100-1102) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 28.08.2016 (1st sitting)

1100. The Statesman has (1)/the largest circulation of any (2)/ English dailies. (3)/No error (4)
1101. A period of six years (1)/ have elapsed (2)/ since I last saw her. (3)/ No error (4)
1102. For several years now (1)/ my newspaper agent has been spelling (2)/ my name in correctly. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1103-1105) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 29.08.2016 (1st sitting)

1103. It took her a long time (1)/to get off (2)/the death of her husband.(3)/No error (4)
1104. It is best (1)/ to be silent (2)/ than to speak in anger. (3)/No error (4)
1105. His father is disgusted (1)/ against him for his (2)/addiction to drink.(3)/No error (4)

Directions (1106-1108) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1106. On being called, (1) / all of us (2) / entered into the room. (3)/ No error (4)
1107. I waited for you (1) / but you never (2) / turned up. (3) / No error (4)
1108. He learnt (1) / the alphabets (2)/ at the age of four. (3) / No error (4)

Directions (1109-1111) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1109. Beside, writing is my hobby, (1)/ I had ideas for a couple of short stories (2)/ that needed further thought. (3)/ No error (4)
1110. He recommended (1)/ my case (2)/ with the supervisor (3)/ No error (4)
1111. Her knowledge in English (1)/ gives her great advantage (2)/ over me. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1112-1114) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error

and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 01.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1112. He was (1)/very kind enough (2)/ to invite me. (3) / No error (4).

1113. Police reports claim that (1) / substantial seizure of cocaine have been made (2) / in the last two months.(3) /No error (4).

1114. Every conceivable race and nationality (1) / had its shared of suffering (2)/in the world wars. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1115-1117) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 02.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1115. The reason Janet came dressed (1) / as Lady Gaga was because she'd been told (2) / it was a costume party (3) / No error (4).

1116. The path to (1) / the famous church passes (2) / through a forest (3) / No error (4).

1117. A first European sailor (1) / who came to India (2) / was Vasco-da-Gama (3) / No error (4).

Directions (1118-1120) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1118. The trek is difficult (1)/ but it is far worth (2)/ the endeavour. (3)/ No error (4)

1119. What man can die (1)/ better than (2)/ serving his country? (3)/ No error (4)

1120. The teacher prevented (1)/ the boys (2)/ to go there. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1121-1123) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding

to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 03.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1121. The book, being written (1)/ in simple language, is suitable for children (2)/as it contains many good advices. (3)/ No error (4)

1122. You are the man (1)/ who have (2)/ spoiled it. (3)/ No error (4)

1123. Everyday new inventions (1)/ is make (2)/ for the good of humanity. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1124-1126) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1124. All works of (1)/ creative writing (2)/ have aesthetics appeal. (3)/ No error (4).

1125. I and my wife (1)/ were declared (2)/ the best couple at the party. (3)/ No error (4).

1126. The author said during the press conference (1)/ that there were (2)/ two farther volumes to be published. (3)/ No error (4).

Directions (1127-1129) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 04.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1127. He was not able to concentrate (1)/ because of the continual music (2)/ being played next door. (3)/ No error (4)

1128. Still (1)/ waters (2)/ run deep. (3)/ No error (4)

1129. The job is (1)/under the direct (2)/ of Mrs Jones. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1130-1132) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1130. When the stranger saw me, (1)/ he seemed to recognise me (2)/ and asked me what was my name. (3)/ No error (4)

1131. My lawn (1)/ which is overgrown (2)/ needs weeding (3)/ No error (4)

1132. Every man in this world (1)/ wishes to live long (2)/ but nobody wanted to grow old. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1133-1135) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 06.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1133. He told his friend (1)/ that he could not do that work (2)/ because it is not to his taste. (3)/ No error (4)

1134. The tragedy of Julius Caesar (1)/ was written by William Shakespeare (2)/ about 1599. (3)/ No error (4)

1135. The writer is (1)/ evidently enamoured at (2)/ the subject. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1136-1138) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1136. He is jealous for (1)/ my success (2)/ and wants to destroy me. (3)/ No error (4)

1137. The main purpose of the visit (1)/ is to develop a close relationship (2)/ among the two countries. (3)/ No error (4)

1138. I left (1)/ no stone unturned (2)/ to achieve for my object. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1139-1141) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1139. My friend's actual job (1)/ involves a lot (2)/ of administration. (3)/ No error (4)
1140. The students refused (1)/ to accept responsibility (2)/ for their acts. (3)/ No error (4)
1141. It is not possible for me (1)/ to give you the accurate date (2)/ of my departure yet. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1142-1143) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1142. Had I been (1)/ in my brother's position (2)/ I would have refused the offer. (3)/ No error (4)
1143. His parents usually spent (1)/ their summer in Ooty (2)/ but this year they are spending it in Darjeeling. (3)/ No error (4)
1144. He lost heart (1)/ because he could not cope up with (2)/ the difficulties in life. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1145-1147) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1145. I have come (1)/ as soon as (2)/ the customers leave your shop. (3)/ No error (4)
1146. I called (1)/ at his house yesterday (2)/ and have given him money. (3)/ No error (4)
1147. The reason for (1)/ my absence is (2)/ due to ill health. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1148-1150) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1148. One (1)/ should keep (2)/ his word. (3)/ No error (4)

1149. If you turn the corner, (1)/ you will found a house (2)/ built of stone. (3)/ No error (4)

1150. His appearance bears (1)/ a striking resemblance (2)/ to your cousin. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1151-1153) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 09.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1151. She does not listen to me (1)/ because she is (2)/ senior than me. (3)/ No error (4)
1152. The man is (1)/the most tallest (2)/ of the group. (3)/ No error (4)
1153. The boy (1)/ which money (2)/ was lost felt sorry. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1154-1156) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1154. The King Juan Carlos of Spain (1)/arrived in London today (2)/ for a three day visit. (3)/No error (4)
1155. Many people die (1)/ with cholera (2)/ every year. (3)/ No error (4)
1156. I was (1)/ at loss (2)/ and did not know what to do. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1157-1159) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1157. Some of the richest (1)/ business magnate (2)/ live in Mumbai. (3)/ No error (4)
1158. This is an urgent (1)/ matter which may admit (2)/ of few delays. (3)/ No error (4)

1159. Outside, the rain beats down (1)/ in floods and the sea gives forth (2)/ a sound like an alarm bells. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1160-1162) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIInd sitting)

1160. Computers give us (1)/ the easier access (2)/ to information. (3)/ No error (4)
1161. I don't have (1)/ any money to (2)/ spend for luxuries. (3)/ No error (4)
1162. I was first (1)/to reach the school (2)/ today. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1163-1165) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 11.09.2016 (IIIrd sitting)

1163. Too great a (1)/ variety of studies (2)/ distract the mind. (3)/ No error (4)
1164. The severe cyclonic storm (1)/ has left behind (2)/ a trail of miser. (3)/ No error (4)
1165. My sister has been (1)/ interested in medicine (2)/ ever since she was a child. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1166-1168) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, mark the "No error" option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist sitting)

1166. My brother's (1)/ability of acting (2)/ was recognized at a very young age. (3)/ No error (4)
1167. I admit that (1)/ I have some doubts (2)/ about your honesty. (3)/ No error (4)

1168. They persisted (1)/ on their going (2)/ inspite of rain. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1169-1171) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and choose the option corresponding to it. If the sentence is free from error, choose the 'No error' option.

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 27.10.2016 (IInd sitting)

1169. Shahjahan was (1)/ an heir at (2)/ the Mughal throne,, (3)/ No error (4)

1170. Even if he was (1)/ a God, (2)/ would not trust him. (3)/ No error (4)

1171. Indian women (1)/are good (2)/ in cooking. (3)/ No error (4)

1172. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

I had invited (1)/ all my sister-in-laws (2)/ to my son's birthday party. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1173. In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

Due to me being new (1)/ to the city, I had (2)/ difficulty in finding a job. (3)/ No error (4)

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

Directions (1174-1175) : In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE)

Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting)

1174. My younger sister (1)/is much smarter (2)/then me. (3)/No error (4)

1175. Those sort of people (1)/are always nice (2)/to you on your face. (3)/No error (4)

Directions (1176-1195) : In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II (CBE)

Exam. 12.01.2017)

1176. They will (1)/ leave the office at six and (2)/ reach at home by seven. (3)/ No error (4)

1177. The new lecturer (1)/ seems to be very popular with (2)/ most of the class. (3)/ No error (4)

1178. The museum's revolving doors (1)/ stopped the crooks (2)/ as they jam half way round. (3)/ No error (4)

1179. He had no (1)/ accuse for attacking (2)/ that old man. (3)/ No error (4)

1180. Mothers keep on (1)/ to encouraging their children (2)/ to study. (3)/ No error (4)

1181. Mohan wishes (1)/ he will be (2)/ richer. (3)/ No error (4)

1182. I am not familiar with (1)/ all the important places in this town (2)/ although I had been living here for two years. (3)/ No error (4)

1183. The receptionist gave us (1)/ much informations (2)/ which we needed. (3)/ No error (4)

1184. Everyday we hear about (1)/ senior citizens being robbed (2)/ and even kill in cold blood. (3)/ No error (4)

1185. Ravi Shankar's performance was given (1)/ a standing ovation by the (2)/ people who has come to hear him. (3)/ No error (4)

1186. People are wanting (1)/ to see the home team (2)/ win the game. (3)/ No error (4)

1187. He was elected (1)/ as chairman (2)/ of the college. (3)/ No error (4)

1188. Candidates present in the examination hall (1)/ should make use (2)/ with such opportunities. (3)/ No error (4)

1189. He said that it was the first time (1)/ that such a trick (2)/ is discovered. (3)/ No error (4)

1190. I saw his (1)/ unbelievably really quite (2)/ delightful cottage. (3)/ No error (4)

1191. I was shocked (1)/ to see how much my grand mother had aged (2)/ since the last time we visited her. (3)/ No error (4)

1192. My heart (1)/ is so full (2)/ for words. (3)/ No error (4)

1193. It is not (1)/ such a pretty place (2)/ that I had expected. (3)/ No error (4)

1194. The Management Committee (1)/ was divided (2)/ in their opinion. (3)/ No error (4)

1195. Speech was given (1)/ to man to (2)/ conceal his thoughts. (3)/ No error (4)

Directions (1196-1205) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error your answer is (4), i.e. 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff

Exam. 30.04.2017 (Ist Sitting)

1196. While I was driving home, (1)/ I heard some shocking news (2)/ at the radio. (3)/ No error (4)

1197. The old man (1)/ is too weak (2)/ to walk. (3)/ No error (4)

1198. Everyone of us has to be (1)/ very vigilant to safeguard (2)/ our hardly won liberty. (3)/ No error (4)

1199. Yesterday, I met a man (1)/ who was blind (2)/ with the right eye. (3)/ No error (4)

1200. The two first chapters of the book (1)/are very interesting, (2)/the remaining ones are boring. (3)/No error (4)

1201. The manager is having his problems (1)/ but we have (2)/ ours as well. (3)/ No error (4)

1202. The large balloons (1)/ I bought for Christmas (2)/ is very nice. (3)/ No error (4)

1203. Every member of the committee (1)/ have been present (2)/at all the meetings. (3)/ No error (4)

1204. I will try to (1)/ tell to you (2)/ what you must do. (3)/ No error (4)

1205. I did not see (1)/ Meenu (2)/ since Monday. (3)/ No error (4)

# ANSWERS

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

201. (1)	202. (4)	203. (3)	204. (2)
205. (2)	206. (3)	207. (1)	208. (3)
209. (3)	210. (1)	211. (1)	212. (2)
213. (1)	214. (2)	215. (1)	216. (3)
217. (3)	218. (3)	219. (2)	220. (3)
221. (4)	222. (2)	223. (3)	224. (3)
225. (2)	226. (1)	227. (3)	228. (1)
229. (2)	230. (2)	231. (1)	232. (2)
233. (2)	234. (3)	235. (2)	236. (2)
237. (1)	238. (3)	239. (2)	240. (2)
241. (3)	242. (3)	243. (2)	244. (1)
245. (4)	246. (3)	247. (4)	248. (1)
249. (2)	250. (2)	251. (2)	252. (3)
253. (1)	254. (2)	255. (2)	256. (1)
257. (3)	258. (1)	259. (2)	260. (3)
261. (1)	262. (3)	263. (2)	264. (2)
265. (2)	266. (2)	267. (3)	268. (2)
269. (3)	270. (4)	271. (2)	272. (2)
273. (1)	274. (2)	275. (1)	276. (4)
277. (4)	278. (2)	279. (1)	280. (1)
281. (3)	282. (1)	283. (1)	284. (2)
285. (3)	286. (3)	287. (2)	288. (2)
289. (2)	290. (4)	291. (3)	292. (1)
293. (3)	294. (1)	295. (4)	296. (1)
297. (3)	298. (2)	299. (1)	300. (4)
301. (3)	302. (2)	303. (2)	304. (1)
305. (2)	306. (2)	307. (1)	308. (2)
309. (3)	310. (2)	311. (2)	312. (3)
313. (2)	314. (3)	315. (2)	316. (2)
317. (1)	318. (2)	319. (3)	320. (1)
321. (1)	322. (2)	323. (1)	324. (2)
325. (4)	326. (3)	327. (2)	328. (4)
329. (1)	330. (2)	331. (3)	332. (2)
333. (3)	334. (2)	335. (2)	336. (2)
337. (1)	338. (3)	339. (2)	340. (3)
341. (2)	342. (3)	343. (2)	344. (2)
345. (3)	346. (2)	347. (4)	348. (2)
349. (3)	350. (3)	351. (4)	352. (2)
353. (1)	354. (3)	355. (2)	356. (2)
357. (1)	358. (2)	359. (3)	360. (3)
361. (2)	362. (2)	363. (3)	364. (2)
365. (4)	366. (3)	367. (1)	368. (2)
369. (2)	370. (2)	371. (1)	372. (2)
373. (3)	374. (2)	375. (2)	376. (3)
377. (3)	378. (2)	379. (2)	380. (2)
381. (2)	382. (4)	383. (3)	384. (2)
385. (3)	386. (4)	387. (2)	388. (3)
389. (2)	390. (1)	391. (4)	392. (1)
393. (2)	394. (1)	395. (3)	396. (2)
397. (3)	398. (3)	399. (2)	400. (3)

401. (4)	402. (2)	403. (3)	404. (4)
405. (2)	406. (1)	407. (2)	408. (2)
409. (2)	410. (3)	411. (1)	412. (3)
413. (2)	414. (3)	415. (3)	416. (2)
417. (2)	418. (2)	419. (1)	420. (2)
421. (4)	422. (2)	423. (2)	424. (4)
425. (3)	426. (2)	427. (3)	428. (2)
429. (1)	430. (1)	431. (3)	432. (3)
433. (3)	434. (3)	435. (1)	436. (3)
437. (1)	438. (3)	439. (2)	440. (2)
441. (4)	442. (1)	443. (2)	444. (3)
445. (4)	446. (1)	447. (3)	448. (2)
449. (3)	450. (3)	451. (2)	452. (2)
453. (2)	454. (2)	455. (1)	456. (3)
457. (2)	458. (3)	459. (3)	460. (2)
461. (1)	462. (2)	463. (3)	464. (4)
465. (4)	466. (1)	467. (2)	468. (1)
469. (1)	470. (3)	471. (2)	472. (1)
473. (2)	474. (1)	475. (3)	476. (2)
477. (1)	478. (3)	479. (3)	480. (2)
481. (1)	482. (2)	483. (3)	484. (1)
485. (3)	486. (3)	487. (3)	488. (3)
489. (3)	490. (1)	491. (2)	492. (3)
493. (2)	494. (1)	495. (2)	496. (3)
497. (2)	498. (1)	499. (3)	500. (4)
501. (1)	502. (2)	503. (4)	504. (2)
505. (2)	506. (2)	507. (1)	508. (2)
509. (2)	510. (1)	511. (2)	512. (3)
513. (2)	514. (1)	515. (2)	516. (3)
517. (3)	518. (3)	519. (2)	520. (4)
521. (2)	522. (3)	523. (2)	524. (1)
525. (1)	526. (1)	527. (2)	528. (4)
529. (2)	530. (2)	531. (2)	532. (2)
533. (2)	534. (1)	535. (2)	536. (3)
537. (2)	538. (2)	539. (2)	540. (2)
541. (3)	542. (2)	543. (2)	544. (3)
545. (2)	546. (2)	547. (2)	548. (3)
549. (2)	550. (2)	551. (2)	552. (3)
553. (1)	554. (2)	555. (1)	556. (4)
557. (3)	558. (3)	559. (2)	560. (1)
561. (1)	562. (3)	563. (1)	564. (1)
565. (4)	566. (1)	567. (2)	568. (1)
569. (2)	570. (1)	571. (3)	572. (2)
573. (2)	574. (2)	575. (1)	576. (2)
577. (2)	578. (2)	579. (4)	580. (4)
581. (1)	582. (2)	583. (3)	584. (2)
585. (3)	586. (3)	587. (3)	588. (4)
589. (1)	590. (3)	591. (2)	592. (2)
593. (2)	594. (2)	595. (2)	596. (1)
597. (4)	598. (1)	599. (1)	600. (2)

## COMMON ERRORS

601. (3)	602. (3)	603. (4)	604. (3)
605. (2)	606. (2)	607. (1)	608. (3)
609. (1)	610. (1)	611. (2)	612. (1)
613. (2)	614. (1)	615. (1)	616. (4)
617. (2)	618. (2)	619. (3)	620. (2)
621. (3)	622. (3)	623. (1)	624. (1)
625. (4)	626. (3)	627. (1)	628. (3)
629. (2)	630. (1)	631. (3)	632. (3)
633. (2)	634. (3)	635. (2)	636. (3)
637. (4)	638. (4)	639. (3)	640. (3)
641. (4)	642. (1)	643. (3)	644. (3)
645. (3)	646. (4)	647. (2)	648. (2)
649. (4)	650. (1)	651. (4)	652. (2)
653. (1)	654. (1)	655. (2)	656. (2)
657. (1)	658. (1)	659. (1)	660. (2)
661. (3)	662. (2)	663. (3)	664. (1)
665. (1)	666. (3)	667. (2)	668. (3)
669. (1)	670. (3)	671. (3)	672. (1)
673. (3)	674. (3)	675. (2)	676. (3)
677. (3)	678. (3)	679. (3)	680. (3)
681. (2)	682. (2)	683. (3)	684. (2)
685. (2)	686. (2)	687. (1)	688. (3)
689. (1)	690. (3)	691. (1)	692. (2)
693. (2)	694. (3)	695. (3)	696. (3)
697. (3)	698. (3)	699. (2)	700. (1)
701. (3)	702. (1)	703. (4)	704. (4)
705. (2)	706. (3)	707. (1)	708. (2)
709. (2)	710. (2)	711. (2)	712. (4)
713. (2)	714. (2)	715. (1)	716. (4)
717. (2)	718. (1)	719. (1)	720. (1)
721. (3)	722. (3)	723. (2)	724. (4)
725. (3)	726. (2)	727. (2)	728. (2)
729. (3)	730. (3)	731. (2)	732. (1)
733. (2)	734. (4)	735. (4)	736. (2)
737. (4)	738. (4)	739. (2)	740. (1)
741. (3)	742. (1)	743. (2)	744. (4)
745. (1)	746. (4)	747. (2)	748. (3)
749. (4)	750. (4)	751. (2)	752. (1)
753. (2)	754. (3)	755. (2)	756. (4)
757. (2)	758. (3)	759. (1)	760. (2)
761. (2)	762. (4)	763. (4)	764. (4)
765. (2)	766. (2)	767. (1)	768. (1)
769. (2)	770. (2)	771. (1)	772. (2)
773. (1)	774. (4)	775. (2)	776. (2)
777. (2)	778. (1)	779. (3)	780. (3)
781. (2)	782. (4)	783. (3)	784. (2)
785. (3)	786. (2)	787. (4)	788. (2)
789. (2)	790. (3)	791. (3)	792. (1)
793. (1)	794. (1)	795. (1)	796. (1)
797. (1)	798. (3)	799. (3)	800. (2)

801. (3)	802. (1)	803. (1)	804. (4)
805. (3)	806. (1)	807. (2)	808. (4)
809. (4)	810. (2)	811. (3)	812. (4)
813. (4)	814. (1)	815. (4)	816. (1)
817. (3)	818. (3)	819. (1)	820. (1)
821. (2)	822. (4)	823. (3)	824. (2)
825. (4)	826. (2)	827. (2)	828. (1)
829. (2)	830. (2)	831. (1)	832. (1)
833. (4)	834. (2)	835. (2)	836. (1)
837. (4)	838. (1)	839. (1)	840. (2)
841. (2)	842. (4)	843. (3)	844. (3)
845. (3)	846. (1)	847. (1)	848. (1)
849. (2)	850. (1)	851. (3)	852. (4)
853. (1)	854. (3)	855. (1)	856. (2)
857. (3)	858. (3)	859. (3)	860. (4)
861. (3)	862. (1)	863. (1)	864. (4)
865. (2)	866. (4)	867. (4)	868. (4)
869. (3)	870. (3)	871. (1)	872. (2)
873. (3)	874. (4)	875. (3)	876. (2)
877. (4)	878. (4)	879. (4)	880. (4)
881. (2)	882. (2)	883. (2)	884. (4)
885. (3)	886. (4)	887. (4)	888. (3)
889. (3)	890. (3)	891. (4)	892. (2)
893. (1)	894. (2)	895. (2)	896. (1)
897. (2)	898. (4)	899. (3)	900. (2)
901. (1)	902. (4)	903. (2)	904. (1)
905. (4)	906. (2)	907. (1)	908. (2)
909. (1)	910. (4)	911. (1)	912. (4)
913. (3)	914. (3)	915. (3)	916. (3)
917. (3)	918. (2)	919. (3)	920. (2)
921. (1)	922. (3)	923. (3)	924. (3)
925. (3)	926. (3)	927. (3)	928. (2)
929. (3)	930. (2)	931. (1)	932. (3)
933. (2)	934. (2)	935. (3)	936. (3)
937. (3)	938. (4)	939. (2)	940. (1)
941. (2)	942. (2)	943. (3)	944. (3)
945. (1)	946. (2)	947. (2)	948. (1)
949. (4)	950. (2)	951. (3)	952. (2)
953. (1)	954. (3)	955. (2)	956. (2)
957. (1)	958. (3)	959. (4)	960. (4)
961. (4)	962. (3)	963. (1)	964. (1)
965. (1)	966. (3)	967. (3)	968. (2)
969. (2)	970. (2)	971. (3)	972. (3)
973. (2)	974. (2)	975. (1)	976. (2)
977. (2)	978. (1)	979. (4)	980. (2)
981. (1)	982. (3)	983. (3)	984. (3)
985. (1)	986. (2)	987. (1)	988. (2)
989. (3)	990. (4)	991. (3)	992. (1)
993. (3)	994. (1)	995. (3)	996. (1)
997. (1)	998. (1)	999. (3)	1000. (3)

1001. (1)	1002. (2)	1003. (2)	1004. (4)
1005. (3)	1006. (3)	1007. (2)	1008. (3)
1009. (2)	1010. (2)	1011. (1)	1012. (3)
1013. (3)	1014. (2)	1015. (1)	1016. (3)
1017. (2)	1018. (2)	1019. (3)	1020. (2)
1021. (2)	1022. (1)	1023. (2)	1024. (1)
1025. (2)	1026. (3)	1027. (1)	1028. (1)
1029. (4)	1030. (2)	1031. (3)	1032. (3)
1033. (2)	1034. (3)	1035. (2)	1036. (4)
1037. (4)	1038. (4)	1039. (2)	1040. (3)
1041. (1)	1042. (1)	1043. (1)	1044. (1)
1045. (1)	1046. (3)	1047. (2)	1048. (2)
1049. (4)	1050. (1)	1051. (2)	1052. (4)
1053. (4)	1054. (4)	1055. (3)	1056. (3)
1057. (1)	1058. (3)	1059. (3)	1060. (3)
1061. (3)	1062. (1)	1063. (3)	1064. (3)
1065. (3)	1066. (4)	1067. (1)	1068. (3)
1069. (3)	1070. (3)	1071. (1)	1072. (2)
1073. (1)	1074. (1)	1075. (2)	1076. (4)
1077. (2)	1078. (1)	1079. (3)	1080. (3)
1081. (4)	1082. (3)	1083. (1)	1084. (3)
1085. (3)	1086. (3)	1087. (2)	1088. (1)
1089. (3)	1090. (3)	1091. (3)	1092. (1)
1093. (1)	1094. (3)	1095. (4)	1096. (2)
1097. (1)	1098. (1)	1099. (2)	1100. (2)
1101. (2)	1102. (4)	1103. (2)	1104. (1)
1105. (2)	1106. (3)	1107. (4)	1108. (2)
1109. (1)	1110. (3)	1111. (1)	1112. (2)
1113. (2)	1114. (2)	1115. (2)	1116. (4)
1117. (1)	1118. (2)	1119. (1)	1120. (3)
1121. (3)	1122. (2)	1123. (2)	1124. (3)
1125. (1)	1126. (3)	1127. (2)	1128. (4)
1129. (2)	1130. (3)	1131. (4)	1132. (3)
1133. (3)	1134. (3)	1135. (2)	1136. (1)
1137. (3)	1138. (3)	1139. (1)	1140. (4)
1141. (2)	1142. (4)	1143. (1)	1144. (2)
1145. (1)	1146. (3)	1147. (3)	1148. (3)
1149. (2)	1150. (4)	1151. (3)	1152. (2)
1153. (2)	1154. (1)	1155. (2)	1156. (2)
1157. (2)	1158. (3)	1159. (3)	1160. (2)
1161. (3)	1162. (1)	1163. (3)	1164. (3)
1165. (4)	1166. (2)	1167. (2)	1168. (2)
1169. (2)	1170. (1)	1171. (3)	1172. (2)
1173. (1)	1174. (3)	1175. (4)	1176. (3)
1177. (4)	1178. (3)	1179. (2)	1180. (2)
1181. (2)	1182. (3)	1183. (2)	1184. (3)
1185. (3)	1186. (1)	1187. (2)	1188. (3)
1189. (3)	1190. (2)	1191. (4)	1192. (2)
1193. (3)	1194. (2)	1195. (3)	1196. (3)
1197. (3)	1198. (3)	1199. (1)	1200. (1)
1201. (1)	1202. (3)	1203. (2)	1204. (2)
1205. (1)			

## EXPLANATIONS

Note : The meanings and parts of speech given are according to the context of the sentence.

1. (3) or will replace and because -

either - or, neither-nor are correct forms of Correlative Conjunctions, used for showing the relationship between two things or two terms that are different from each other.

and (Conj.) is used for showing the relationship between two things/situations that exist together.

Look at the examples given below :

Either he could not come or he did not want to.

I'm going to buy either a scooter or a motorcycle.

Do it slowly and carefully.

She came in and took her coat off.

Hence, or study for longer period before the examination is the right usage.

2. (3) affect will replace effect because -

effect (Verb) : to make something happen; to bring about

affect (Verb) : to produce a change in somebody/ something

Look at the examples given below :

These changes will give us the power to effect change.

Your opinion will not affect my decision.

Inflation affects the buying power of the dollar.

The report shows the effect (Noun) of noise on people in the factories.

Hence, are bound to affect the export sector is the right usage

3. (1) good will replace better because -

the pattern used with as — as (Adv.) is as follows :

as + Adj. (in Positive Degree) + as

good → Positive Degree (no comparison is made)

better → Comparative Degree (two things are compared)

best → Superlative Degree (more than two things are compared)

as — as → used for expressing similarity between one person/thing and another.

Look at the examples given below :

Shyam is as rich as Ram.

He does not play as well as his sister.

Hence, These days, job opportunities are not as good is the right usage

4. (1) from will replace with because -

from (Prep.) is used for showing somebody's point of view

from one's point of view : as far as one is concerned

Look at the examples given below :

From a financial point of view the project was a disaster.

From my point of view, the party was a complete success.

Hence, when viewed from his point of view, the is the right usage

5. (2) help will replace helped because -

do/does/did (Aux. V.) is used when no other Aux. V. is Present, to emphasize what you are saying.

The pattern used with do/does/did is as follows :

do/does/did + Main Verb (Base form) did + help (Base form) of help (Verb) will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

He does look tired.

She did at least write to say thank you.

I do want to be sure.

Hence, we did help the poor is the right usage

6. (1) acceptable will replace accepted/by will replace to because -

accepted (Verb) : to agree/approve of something

acceptable (Adj.) : agreed/approved by most people in a society; agreeable; capable of being accepted

Look at the examples given below :

The princess accepted the offer. (Active Voice)

The offer was accepted by the princess. (Passive Voice)

The offer was acceptable to the princess.

Hence, acceptable to/accepted by will be used.

Hence, Unless it is accepted by/ acceptable to both the parties, an is the right usage

7. (3) tried will replace tries because -

The Principal clause is in Past Tense and the sentence expresses a past action.

Look at the examples given below :

The teacher told us that he would take us for a picnic next day.

My father gave me the book which I wanted.

Hence, he tried to avoid it is the right usage

8. (3) were will replace was because -

The various consequences (Main Subject) is in Plural.

Hence, the Verb will also be in Plural as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)

Look at the examples given below :

The number of volunteers grows

↓

Singular Subject

each year.

↓

Singular Verb

A number of people grow

↓

Plural Subject

↓

Plural Verb

tomatoes each summer.

Hence, finance ministry were not foreseen by the bureaucrats is the right usage.

9. (3) do (Aux. V.) will not be used because -

Each clause has to be structured in a way that is a complete sentence on its own.

Look at the structure below :

I never considered him to be a person who would go back on his promise. (Sentence I)

I never considered him to be a person who would not even apologize. (Sentence II)

Combining the two sentences –

I never considered him to be person who would go back on his promise and not even apologise.

Hence, not even apologise is the right usage.

Use of –

would do not even apologize is incorrect.

10. (3) of (Prep.) will be used after search because

in search of (Idiom) : looking for

Look at the examples given below :

They went to California in search of gold.

She went into the kitchen in search of a drink.

Hence, in search of some job is the right usage

11. (3) at will replace to because –

We usually say that someone arrives at a place/arrives in a country/city

Look at the examples given below:

We arrived at the station at 3 o'clock.

The President arrived in Rome today.

Use of arrive to is incorrect.

Hence, at our destination is the right usage.

12. (3) are will be used after accidents because –

The sentence is in Passive Voice. The basic structure of a Passive clause is as follows :

Subject + Aux. Verb + Main Verb + by + ---

↓

↓

↓

↓

Many accidents (be) are caused by ----

↓

(Past Participle)

It is also a general statement, hence, the Aux. Verb will be used in Simple Present Tense.

Hence, many accidents are caused by reckless driving is the right usage

13. (4) No error

14. (2) with will replace on because -

angry (Adj.) : feeling or showing anger (usually followed by at, with, or about (Prep.))

Look at the examples given below :

The girl felt angry at the injustice of the situation.

I was angry with myself for making silly mistakes.

We use angry at/about (something) and angry with (somebody).

Hence, is angry with the clerk is the right usage

15. (2) had I will replace I had because –

When a negative Adverb/Adverbial Expression (no sooner, hardly/barely/scarcely), is used at the beginning of a clause; it is followed by Aux. Verb + Subject.

Look at the examples given below :

No sooner had he finished dinner,

↓

↓

Aux.V. Subject

than he started feeling sick.

Hardly had she arrived, when problems started.

↓

↓

Aux. V. Subject

Hence, had I spoken is the right usage

16. (3) more will replace much because –

more (Adv.) : in addition; to a greater extent (needs to be done/is desired)

more → Comparative Degree

much → Positive Degree

most → Superlative Degree

Look at the examples given below :

People watch T.V. more than is needed.

She needs to be given more time than is allotted.

Hence, leaves more to be desired is the right usage.

17. (3) In/from will replace into because –

in (Prep.) is used for indicating within a place

from (Prep.) is used for indicating source/origin

into (Prep.) is used for indicating entry, inclusion, or introduction in a place

Look at the examples given below :

He walked into the room.

The train was coming from Australia.

They were bringing drugs in India, for which they were punished.

Prosecute (Verb) : to officially charge somebody with a crime in court

Hence, in/from Australia is the right usage.

18. (1) either will be used after tell me because either — or is the right pair of correlative Conjunction like neither — nor.

It shows a relationship between two things or two situations.

Either comes after the Verb when the two actions mentioned are similar (they share the same Verb)

Either comes before the Verb when the two actions mentioned are different.

Look at the examples given below :

She wants to play either tennis or volleyball.

She wants to either go shopping or relax in the park.

Hence, you must tell me either is the right usage

19. (3) for will replace since because –

for (Prep.) indicates a length of time

Since (Prep.) indicates a past time until a later time, or until now

Look at the examples given below :

I have lived in Bangalore for twenty-five years.

I had been living in Bangalore since 1964.

Hence, for ten years before moving to their present house is the right usage.

20. (3) by will replace with because –

by (Prep.) is used for indicating the agent/object after a Passive Verb

Agent/Object → his friend

Passive Verb → accompanied

With (Prep.) indicates being in the company of

Look at the examples given below :

His friend stayed with him in the hospital.

He was knocked down by a bus.

Hence, by his friend is the right usage



21. (2) away will not be used because –  
to pass away (Phr. V.) : to die; end  
to pass time : to spend time, especially when you are bored or waiting for something/someone  
to pass (Verb) means to move past  
Look at the examples given below :  
The road was so narrow that cars were unable to pass.  
They passed the time until dinner talking and playing cards.  
My aunt passed away last month.  
The years of famine passed away and were followed by years of prosperity.  
Hence, to pass the time is the right usage.
22. (3) to enter will replace entering because –  
The to-Infinitive (Main Verb) : functions as a Noun, as Adjective, or an Adverb.  
In this sentence,  
permitted to enter, to enter is the direct object, the Noun that receives the action of the Verb (Permitted).  
To enter refers to a thing being done, or, desired to be done  
Hence, to enter the park is the right usage
23. (2) contains will replace contain because –  
The fifth and final act (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.  
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)  
Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)  
Look at the example given below:  
The great poet and scholar is dead.  
Here, scholar and poet refer to the same man.  
So, the Subject is in Singular and the Verb is also in Singular.  
Hence, of Macbeth contains is the right usage.
24. (3) was will replace are because –  
when a Plural Noun is placed with a real Singular Subject (one, each, etc.) with of, the Verb will be Singular.  
Look at the examples given below :  
One of the boys is ill.  
Each of the girls is clever.  
Hence, was shot dead is the right usage.
25. (4) No error
26. (1) have seen will replace saw because –  
Since (Prep.) : from a time in the past until a later past time, or until now, used with the Present Perfect or Past Perfect Tense.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She has been off work since Tuesday.  
He has been working in a bank since leaving school.  
Hence, I have seen him is the right usage
27. (1) The will be used before Tea because –  
Here, we are talking about a particular tea, followed by a Relative Pronoun (which).  
The sentence can also be written as –

The tea I am drinking is hot (tea-definite)

Look at the examples given below :

The flowers in her garden are beautiful. (Definite – the ones in her garden)

The flowers (that) are in her

↓

Rel.pro.

garden are beautiful.

The dog in the backyard is very cute. (Definite-the one in the backyard)

The dog (which) is in the backyard is very cute.

↓

Rel.pro.

Hence, the tea is the right usage.

28. (1) the will be used before poor because –  
the (Def. Art.) is used with Adjectives to refer to a thing or a group of people described by the Adj.

Look at the examples given below :

The poor always suffer.

↓ ↓

Def. Art. Adj. (refers to a group of people who are poor)

He is collecting money for the blind.

↓

Def. Art.

blind refers to a group of people who are blind.

29. (2) hearing will replace hear because –  
Phrasal Verbs are always followed by Gerunds.  
Here, look forward to is a Phr. V.

Look at the examples given below :

He was accused of smuggling contraband goods.

↓

Phr. V.

He insisted on

↓

Phr. V.

↓

Gerund

proof-reading the article again.

↓

Gerund

30. (3) at will replace by because –  
Shocked always agrees with at (Prep.)  
at is used with Adjectives for showing the cause of something.

Look at the examples given below :

They were impatient at the delay.

She was delighted at the result.

Here, shocked is the Adj. and it is indicating the Cause (reason) of the actress's shock.

Hence, at the news of her dog's death is the right usage

31. (4) No error

32. (2) the will replace a because –

here, we are talking about a particular/definite/specific doctor.

The sentence can also be written as –

I know the doctor who you are referring to.

↓

Rel. Pro.

Look at the examples given below :

The people I met there were friendly. (Definite – those over there)

The people (whom) I met there were very friendly.

↓

Rel. Pro.

33. (3) attracts will replace attract because –

The introduction of job – oriented courses (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular, as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + S)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without S)

Hence, attracts many students is the right usage.

34. (3) to lose/lose will replace losing because –

the basic pattern is as follows :

to - Inf. + than + to - Inf./Inf. (without to)

↓

↓

↓

↓

to keep      than      to lose      lose

Look at the examples given below :

It is better to be hated for what you are than to be hated/ be hated what you are not.

It is better to beg for forgiveness than to ask/ask for permission

Hence, to lose/lose one's courage is the right usage

35. (3) more than will not be used because –

exceed and more than mean the same.

Use of more than is superfluous.

Look at the examples given below :

The essay should not exceed 250 words.

The essay should not be more than 250 words.

The sentence can also be written thus –

- 1 The short story should not be more than two hundred words.

36. (4) No error

The basic structure will be as follows :

to-Inf. + than + Inf. (without to)/to - Inf.

↓

↓

↓

to die      than      live/to live

Look at the examples given below :

It is better to give than receive/to receive.

It is better to rent than buy/to buy.

37. (2) am will replace is because –

when the Subject of the Verb is a Relative Pronoun (who), the Verb (is) agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the Rel. Pro.

A Noun/Pronoun which comes before a Rel. Pro. is called Antecedent.

Here, I is the Antecedent of who (Rel. Pro.) with I so, am is used.

Hence, who am to blame is the right usage.

38. (3) had left will replace left because –

when two actions happen in the past, it is necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The earlier action is expressed in Past Perfect tense and the later action in Simple Past.

Look at the examples given below :

They had reached the school before the bell rang.

↓

earlier action

↓

later action.

The patient died after the doctor      had come.

↓

↓

later action

earlier action

Hence, he had left is the right usage.

39. (4) No error

Look at the examples given below :

If you had come yesterday, you would have enjoyed the party.

If you had asked him, he would have told you everything.

40. (3) page after page will replace pages after pages because –

when words are repeated, they are always used in Singular.

Look at the example given below :

Her health went down day by day.

↓

↓

Singular      Singular

Day after day has passed and she has not come as yet.

↓

↓

Singular      Singular

Hence, page after page of the Bible is the right usage

41. (3) also will come after but because –

like either – or, neither – nor, not only – but also are the right Correlatives.

Look at the examples given below :

He is not only wise but also kind.

John plays not only drum but also flute.

not only – but also is used for emphasizing that something is also true.

Hence, but also on how you have written them is the right usage

42. (3) from going will replace to go because –

from (Prep.) is used for showing that something is prevented.

The structure will be as follows :

Subject + Prevent/ed + from + Present Participle

↓

↓

↓

↓

Heavy rain      prevented      from      going      -----

Look at the examples given below :

She saved him from drowning.

Nothing would prevent him from speaking out against injustice.

Hence, from going to the cinema is the right usage

43. (3) will replace would because –

When the Conditional Clause begins with If, the structure of the sentence will be as follows :

If + Present Tense ----, ---- + will + Inf. (without - to)

↓

If + prosper -----, ----- + will + prosper

↓

↓

Conditional Clause

Main clause

will/would is used only in the Main clause.

Look at the examples given below :

If he is late, we will go without him.

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
S.Pr.                      will                      Inf.

I will go to Dubai, if I have enough money

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
will                      Inf.                      S. Pr.

Main Clause      Conditional Clause

Hence, the state itself will prosper is the right usage

44. (3) fined will replace have to pay a fine because –  
The sentence is in Passive Voice.

Look at the examples given below :

Mary mailed the letter. (Active Voice)

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Subject      Verb      Object  
(Simple Past)

The letter was mailed by Mary. (Passive Voice)

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Subject      Aux. + Past Part.      Object

The ballots have been counted. (Passive Voice)

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Subject                      Aux. + Verb + Past Part.  
(by them)

They have counted the ballots. (Active Voice)

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Subject      Aux. + Verb      Object  
(Pr. Per. Tense)

Moreover, stopped, ticketed are in Passive and hence, have to pay a fine should also be in Passive, i.e. fined.

45. (2) Supposing that he failed/If he failed will replace  
Supposing if he fails because –  
Supposing and if cannot be used together.

The basic structure is as follows :

If + Condition + Result

↓    ↓  
Simple Past      would + base Verb

↓    ↓  
If + failed      would + do

Look at the examples given below :

If he were poor, would you marry him ?

Supposing that you try hard it might work.

46. (2) in finding will replace to find because –  
when a Noun (difficulty) is used with a Prep. (in),  
the to - Inf. will not be used, -ing form (Gerund) of  
the Base Verb (find) will be used.

Look at the following examples :

We must take advantage of being a normal human being.

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Noun      Prep.      Verb (Gerund)

He is in doubt about buying the correct software.

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Noun      Prep.      Verb (Gerund)

47. (2) is will replace are because –  
when the Subject is separated from the Verb by ex-  
pressions like – as well as, along with, etc.  
The Subject is considered to be in Singular.  
Hence, Singular Verb will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

The politician, along with the journalist, is expected  
tomorrow.

Excitement, as well as nervousness, is the cause of  
her stutter.

Note : It is suggested that commas be used at the  
right places.

Hence, is necessary is the right usage.

48. (2) where the marriage hall was will replace where  
was the marriage hall because –

In an Indirect question the word order is as follows :

Subject + Verb  
↓                      ↓

the marriage hall was

Look at the examples given below :

He said to me, "When are you leaving ?" (Direct Speech)

↓                      ↓  
Verb      Subject

He asked me when I was leaving. (Indirect Speech)

↓                      ↓  
Subject      Verb

He said to me, "Where are you staying ?" (Direct Speech)

↓                      ↓  
Verb      Subject

He asked me where I was staying. (Indirect Speech)

↓                      ↓  
Subject      Verb

49. (4) No error
50. (3) was will replace were because –  
When words are joined by with, together with, as  
well as, etc. the Verb agrees with the first Subject.  
Hence, Singular Verb was will be used.  
Look at the examples given below :  
The Prime Minister with all the members of his cabi-  
net has arrived.  
Vibha as well as her friends was punished.  
Hence, was present at the function is the right us-  
age.

51. (2) when will replace than because –  
hardly, barely, scarcely, etc. are followed by when  
and not than.  
No sooner is followed by than.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Hardly had I arrived home when my phone rang.  
Scarcely had she finished reading when she fell asleep.  
Hence, I arrived when is the right usage.

52. (3) that will replace because –  
After clauses beginning with The reason why/The  
reason, the clause containing the reason will not begin  
with because. It will begin with that.

Look at the examples given below :

The reason why we were late is that there was a traffic accident.

The reason we left early was that we had to attend a party.

Hence, was that he was too young is the right usage

53. (2) about will not be used because –

how (Adv.) : in what way or manner.

Both about and how are not used together.

Look at the examples given below :

They discussed about the party.

They discussed how to organise the party.

Hence, met to discuss is the right usage

54. (4) No error

55. (1) first two will replace two first because –

two and first are Numeral Adjectives. They are arranged in a particular order which is as follows :

Ordinal + Cardinal

↓

↓

first

two

Look at the examples given below :

The first five students will receive the Chief Guest.

↓

↓

Ordinal

Cardinal

Hence, the first two to arrive is the right usage

56. (3) he fell asleep will replace he had fallen asleep because –

the structure with since will be as follows :

It has been + period of time + since

↓

↓

two hours

since

Here, Simple Past Tense-fell will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

Two months have passed since I last saw her.

↓

Verb

(Simple Past)

Three years have passed since the last earthquake took place.

↓

Verb

(Simple Past)

57. (2) the car was sent by the driver will replace the driver sent the car because –

there is a subject mismatch in this sentence.

It looks as if the driver was broken down.

The sentence can also be like this –

- 1 The car having broken down, the driver sent it to the garage.

58. (2) have will replace has because –

When one of is followed by a Noun/Pronoun, the Noun/Pronoun is considered as Antecedent and the Verb is used accordingly.

Here, writers (Noun) has been used after one of, writers is in Plural, hence, the Verb will also be in Plural.

Look at the example given below :

She is one of those residents who have fought for their membership.

Here, residents (Noun) has been used after one of, So, it is the Antecedent of Relative Pronoun-who.

It is in plural, hence, the Verb will also be in Plural.

Hence, who have won acclaim is the right usage

59. (3) rather will replace except because –

rather : instead of

except : only.

Look at the examples given below :

She made students think for themselves rather tell them what to think.

Our dresses were the same except mine it was red.

Hence, rather give the order is the right usage

60. (3) recover will replace return because –

recover (Verb) : to get well again after being ill/sick/hurt

return (Verb) : to come or go back from one place to another

Look at the examples given below :

I returned from work to find the house empty.

He is still recovering from his operation.

Hence, to catch up when they recover is the right usage

61. (2) when will replace than because.

scarcely, hardly, barely are followed by when

Look at the examples given below :

We had scarcely sat down at the table, when the phone rang.

The sentence can also be written like this –

Scarcely had we sat down at the table, when the phone rang.

Hence, nervous and tense, when the plane took off is the right usage

62. (2) between differences will not be used because –

use of distinguish between differences is superfluous.

Here, distinguish (Verb) itself means to recognise the difference between two people or things; differentiate.

Look at the examples given below :

It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.

It was hard to find the difference between one twin and the other.

63. (3) I like will replace I'm liking because –

like (Verb) is a word used for expressing emotion. It is not used in Progressive/Continuous form.

Look at the examples given below :

I am liking peanuts. (x)

I like peanuts. (ü)

Hence, but I'm liking her a lot is the right usage

64. (2) had enjoyed will replace enjoyed because – the basic form in this sentence is as follows :

Subject + had + Verb

↓

↓

↓

we

had

enjoyed. (Past Participle Form)

Look at the examples given below :

I had written the letter before you came home.

I wish I had been brave enough.

Hence, that we had enjoyed very much is the right usage.

65. (1) hard will replace hardly because –

hardly (Adv.) : almost no/not/none but

hard (Adj.) : needing/using effort.

Look at the examples given below :

It is a hard shovelling snow.

There is hardly any tea left.

Hence, John is working very hard is the right usage.

66. (1) has eaten will replace ate because –

Since is used with the Present/Past Perfect Tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now

Look at the examples given below :

I haven't eaten since breakfast.

He has been working in a bank since leaving school.

Hence, He has eaten is the right usage

67. (3) a will be used before glimmer because –

when you mention something for the first time, we use a/an (Indef. Art.).

Look at the examples given below :

I have a problem.

Do you have a solution to this ?

Hence, a glimmer of hope for the malarial researchers is the right usage

68. (3) what I wanted will replace what do I want because –

in Indirect Speech, an interrogative sentence is converted into Assertive Sentence in which the Subject is used before the Verb.

Look at the examples given below :

She said, "When will they come ?" (Direct Speech)

↓       ↓  
Verb    Subject

She asked when they would come ?" (Indirect Speech)

↓       ↓  
Subject    Verb

She said to her brother, "Why are you crying ?" (D.S)

↓       ↓  
Verb    Subject

She asked her brother why he was crying ?" (I.S)

↓       ↓  
Subject    Verb

Hence, and asked me what I wanted is the right usage

69. (2) is will replace are because –

The ebb and flow refers to a single Subject, So the Verb will be Singular.

Look at the examples given below :

The crown and glory of life is character.

The horse and carriage is waiting at the gate.

70. (4) No error

71. (2) incredible will replace incredulous because –

incredulous (Adj.) : not willing or not able to believe something

incredible (Adj.) : unbelievable; very difficult to believe

Look at the examples given below :

It was an incredible story.

There was a brief, incredulous silence.

Hence, it is incredible to think is the right usage

72. (2) non-flammable will replace inflammable because –

inflammable (Adj.) : liable to catch fire easily

non-flammable (Adj.) : not likely to burn easily

Look at the examples given below :

We should always use clothes that are non-flammable.

These gases are highly inflammable.

Hence, non-inflammable clothing is the right usage

73. (1) besides will replace beside because –

beside (Prep.) : at the side of and

besides (Prep.) : in addition to; apart from

Look at the examples given below :

He sat beside her all night.

We have lots of things in common besides music

Hence, Besides food is the right usage.

74. (1) from will be used before chicken pox because –

Suffer (Verb) is followed by from (Prep.)

Look at the examples given below :

He suffers from asthma. (ü)

He suffers asthma. (x)

Hence, Adults suffering from chicken pox is the right usage

75. (2) practise will replace practice because –

practice is a Noun and practise is a Verb.

practice (Noun) : a habit; a repeated exercise

practise (Verb) : to do frequently; carry out an action

Look at the examples given below :

It was his practice to walk five miles every day.

She practises the piano daily.

Hence, had to practise for several hours a day is the right usage

76. (2) foreword will replace forward because –

a foreword, is a short introduction at the beginning of a book written by somebody other than the author.

Look at the examples given below :

He was asked to write a foreword for her book.

They ran forward to welcome her.

Hence, to write a fore word is the right usage

77. (1) compliment will replace complement because –

compliment (Verb) : to express admiration of; congratulate

complement (Verb) : to add to/make complete

If one thing complements another, the two things increase each other's good qualities when they are brought together.

If you compliment someone, you tell him that you admire him.

Look at the examples given below :

They complimented on the way I looked.

- Spices complement the flavour of the curry.  
Hence, I must compliment you is the right usage.
78. (3) among will replace between because –  
between is used when only two persons or things are involved.  
among expresses a relationship when more than two persons/things are involved.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She had to choose between work and her family.  
He divided his money among his brothers and sisters.  
Hence, among the four girls is the right usage
79. (3) personnel will replace personal because –  
personnel (Noun) is used for people employed by or active in an organization, a business, or service  
personal (Adj.) is related to a particular person  
Look at the examples given below :  
This is my personal opinion.  
We have advertised for extra security personnel.  
Personnel is a Plural Noun.  
Hence, was carrying some army personnel is the right usage.
80. (2) ascent will replace assent because –  
ascent (Noun) : an upward slope; the process/act of going upward but  
assent (Noun) : to express agreement or acceptance, as of a proposal  
Look at the examples given below :  
The director has given her assent to the proposals.  
The cart began its gradual ascent up the hill.  
Hence, found the ascent of the mountain is the right usage.
81. (2) the will be used before worst  
comes to the worst will replace comes to worst because –  
worst (Adj.) is the Superlative Degree of bad (Positive Degree) and worse (comparative Degree) and the (Def. Art.) is used with a Superlative Degree.  
if the worst comes to the worst (Idiom) : if the situation becomes too difficult or dangerous.  
Look at the examples given below :  
If the worst comes to the worst, we'll just have to sell the house.  
If the worst comes to the worst, we'll have to give them our bed and sleep on the floor.
82. (2) principal will replace principle because –  
principle (Noun) : a general rule that someone's behaviour or idea is based on  
Principal (Adj.) : a chief/important person/thing  
Look at the examples given below :  
His principal interest in life was money.  
We follow the principle that everyone should be treated equally.  
Hence, analyse thoroughly the principal causes is the right usage
83. (3) furniture will replace furnitures because –  
furniture is an Uncountable Noun.  
It is not used in the Plural.  
Look at the examples given below :  
We are going to get new furniture for the living room.  
(ü)  
We are going to get new furnitures for the living room.(x)  
Hence, and the teak-wood furniture of Dutch design is the right usage.
84. (3) really will replace real because –  
really (Adv.) is used for emphasizing an Adjective/Adverb  
Look at the examples given below :  
She was driving really fast.  
I am really sorry.  
Hence, really good is the right usage.
85. (2) a little rain will replace little rain because – little is a Negative Adj. and means not much  
a little is an Affirmative Adj. that means some  
Look at the examples given below :  
He had little money. (not much money)  
He had a little money. (some money)  
Hence, there was a little rain is the right usage.
86. (2) earlier will replace early because –  
The comparison between the two (the cashier and the accountant) is evident. So, the Comparative Degree of early (Adj.) will be used.  

early	earlier	earliest
↓	↓	↓

Positive Comparative Superlative  
Look at the examples given below :  
This puzzle is easier than that one.  
The book was more interesting than the film.  
Hence, earlier that day is the right usage
87. (3) married to will replace married with because  
married (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.)  
Look at the example given below :  
Her daughter was married to a fisherman.  
Hence, and the other is married to a minister is the right usage
88. (3) should we still recast the plans will replace should we still have to recast the plans because –  
Where the tense in the Supposing that clause is in Simple Present, the tense in the Main clause will be in Simple Future using Modal Verbs like will, may, might, could or should.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Supposing that it rains, you will get wet.  
Supposing that you don't feel better tomorrow, you should go and see the doctor.
89. (2) a few will replace few because –  
few (Adj.) is used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean not many.  
a few (Adj.) is also used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean a small number/some

Hence, fool a few unwary customers is the right usage.

- Hence, she pretends as if she had is the right usage

- The car with many riders were speeding towards us.  
(x)

Hence, than it began is the right usage

- Gerund

- I deny having stolen anything (before)

- Please give me an ice . (x)

- The opposite of applause is abuse

abuse (Noun) : make rude and offensive remarks.

Look at the examples given below :

The audience broke into a loud applause.

Others broke into a loud abuse.

Hence, but some abuses were heard too is the right usage.

103. (4) can't make head nor tail of something can also be used.

(1) can't make head nor/or tail of something (Idiom) : means unable to understand anything.

Look at the examples given below :

We couldn't make head or tail of the film.

I couldn't make head or tail of the problem.

104. (3) on the receipt of will replace of the receipt of.

Look at the examples given below :

The department is authorized, on receipt of such report, to direct an inquiry.

Come as soon as you can on receipt of this.

Hence, on the receipt of this letter is the right usage.

105. (2) know will replace am knowing because – know is not used in Progressive/Continuous Tense.

Look at the example given below :

I am knowing that this is true. (x)

I know that this is true. (ü)

Hence, know (Simple Present) is used here.

106. (3) were will replace was because –

two or more Singular/ Plural Subjects joined by and act as a Plural Compound Subject and take a Plural Verb (Singular + Singular = Plural)

Look at the example given below :

The ranger sees a bear.

↓

↓

Sing. Sub. (Sing. Verb (with s))

The camper sees a bear.

↓

↓

Sing. Sub. (Sing. Verb (with s))

The ranger and the camper see a bear.

↓

↓

↓

Plural Sub. Plural Sub. Plu. Verb  
(without s)

Hence, were found near each other is the right usage.

107. (3) you and me will replace you and I because – between is a Prep.

A Prep. must be followed by an Indirect object Pronoun.

Me is an Indirect Object Pronoun (Objective Case) while I is a Subject Pronoun. (Subjective or Nominative Case) Therefore, between has to be followed by you and me.

Look at the examples given below :

She went with I. (x)

She went with me. (ü)

This is between Tom and I. (x)

This is between Tom and me. (ü)

108. (4) Neither of/Either of, followed by Plural Nouns, takes Singular/Plural Verb

Look at the examples given below :

(i) Neither of them speaks/speak a foreign language.

(ii) Either of these interpretations is/are correct.

109. (1) I went to temple will replace I went to the temple because –

Articles are not used with places like School/ University/Prison/hospital/church unless they refer to a particular one.

Look at the examples given below :

The church down the street is very old. (a particular church)

I go to church every Sunday. (not a particular church)

110. (1) I passed will replace I have passed because – Simple Past Tense is used with time expressions referring to the past (yesterday, last year, ago, in 2014, etc.)

Look at the example given below :

His father died two years ago.

↓

↓

Verb Adverb  
(Simple Past) (of time)

Hence, I passed is the right usage

111. (3) doesn't it will replace isn't it because – Positive statement (without Aux.) takes Negative Tag (with Aux.)

Look at the examples below :

You like coffee, do not you ?

↓

↓

↓

↓

Sub. Main Verb Aux. not

↓

don't

He eats meat, does not he ?

↓

↓

↓

↓

Sub. Main Verb Aux. not

↓

doesn't

112. (1) Unless : if — not.

Look at the example given below :

You will be sick if you do not stop eating.

You will be sick unless you stop eating.

Hence, If you do not give is the right usage

113. (2) many will replace much because –

Stars are Countable Nouns and many is used with Countable Nouns whereas much is used with Uncountable Nouns.

Look at the examples given below :

There was too much traffic on the road.

Many people feel that the law should be changed.

Hence, how many are is the right usage

114. (3) rises will replace raises because –

rise (Verb) : to increase in amount or number

raise (Verb) : to lift or move something to a higher level

Look at the examples given below :

She raised her eyes from her work.



- The fuel bills have risen to a great extent.  
Hence, of inflation rises is the right usage.
115. (2) is will replace are because –  
when a Plural Noun (desires) is placed with a real Singular Subject (One) with of, the Verb will be Singular.  
Look at the examples given below :  
One of my teachers is blind. (ü)  
One of my cousins are in Bangalore. (x)  
Hence, is to become is the right usage.
116. (2) to will not be used with make. It will be omitted.  
In a sentence with two Infinitives connected by and, or, except, but, than, etc. the second to is omitted.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I expect to swim and surf in Hawaii. (ü)  
I expect to swim and to surf in Hawaii. (x)  
Hence, and make it available is the right usage
117. (3) are will be used after accidents because –  
The sentence is in Passive Voice. The basic structure of a Passive clause is as follows :
- |                |   |          |                    |          |
|----------------|---|----------|--------------------|----------|
| Subject        | + | Aux.     | Verb + Main Verb + | by + --- |
| ↓              |   | ↓        | ↓                  | ↓        |
| Many accidents |   | (be) are | caused             | by ----  |
|                |   |          | ↓                  |          |
|                |   |          | (Past Participle)  |          |
- It is also a general statement, hence, the Aux. Verb will be used in Simple Present Tense.  
Hence, many accidents are caused by reckless driving is the right usage
118. (2) to will replace till because –  
till (Prep., Conj.) : until; up to the time of whereas to (Prep.) indicates in a direction towards.  
Look at the examples given below :  
He went to the city.  
He climbed to the top of the tree.  
Hence, to the is the right usage
119. (3) was will replace are because –  
the sentence is in Past Tense and the Subject (the strain) is in Singular. So, the Verb will also be in Singular, Past Tense.  
Look at the examples given below :  
The thrill of huge swings and the water-slides was great.
- |         |  |               |
|---------|--|---------------|
| ↓       |  | ↓             |
| Subject |  | Singular Verb |
- Hence, was more than he could bear is the right usage.
120. (2) the will replace any because –  
any generalises the situation but the (Def. Art.) indicates a particular Object.  
Look at the examples given below :  
The boy goes to the school in the next lane.  
He can go to school after he has attained the age of 3 years.  
In the 1st sentence, we are talking about a particular school whereas in, 2nd about a general school, hence, the is used before school.
- In the 2nd sentence, we are talking, about any school, hence, the will not be used before school.
121. (4) No error  
Look at the sentences given below :  
He always helps with the housework.  
He will help us with some of the organisations.  
I need contacts that could help me find a job.  
The charity aims to help people help themselves.  
Can I be of any help to you ?
122. (3) compelling will replace to compel because –  
after than to - Infinitive is not used, Gerund (- ing form) is used.  
Look at the example below :  
Another, probably more compelling factor is that of safety.  
Hence, compelling you to come is the right usage.
123. (4) No error
124. (1) read will replace has read -because the action took place in the past.  
Hence, He read four plays is the right usage.
125. (2) with will replace on because -  
angry (Adj.) : feeling or showing anger (usually followed by at, with, or about (Prep.))  
Look at the examples given below :  
The girl felt angry at the injustice of the situation.  
I was angry with myself for making silly mistakes.  
We use angry at/about (something) and angry with (somebody).  
Hence, is angry with the clerk is the right usage
126. (1) It will be placed before being to complete the sentence appropriately.  
Combination of two or more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common subject.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I read the book. I returned it to the library.  
Having read the book I returned it to the library. (ü)  
Reading the book I returned it to the library. (x)  
It was a rainy day. I could not go out.  
It being a rainy day I could not go out. (ü)
127. (2) capable of doing will replace capable to do because capable agrees with of (Prep.) and - ing Verb (Gerund).  
Look at the examples given below :  
I am perfectly capable of doing it myself.  
The workers are capable of running the organisation them selves.  
Hence, capable of doing this work is the right usage.
128. (2) assure will replace insure because –  
only assure is used with reference to a person to indicate that something is definitely true/will happen.  
insure is used for guaranteeing persons against risk.  
Look at the examples given below :  
The ambassador assured the Prime Minister of his loyalty.  
We assured him of our support.  
Hence, but I cannot assure is the right usage

129. (2) to put his signature will replace to put his sign because –  
sign (Noun) an indication  
Look at the examples given below :  
I was asked to sign the letter.  
There was no sign of his returning from Bangalore.  
Hence, to put his signature is the right usage
130. (4) No error.
131. (1) are better off will replace could be better off because –  
be better off is used for saying that somebody is/ would be happier/more satisfied if he was in a particular position or did a particular thing to have more money.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Families will be better off under the new law.  
She is better off without him.  
Hence, you are better off these days is the right usage
132. (3) less will replace fewer because –  
less (Det.) is used with uncountable Nouns to mean a smaller amount of as in-less better/time/importance  
and  
fewer (Det.) is used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean not many as in –  
Few people understand the difference.  
There seems to be fewer tourists around this year.  
Hence, less than ten bags of rice is the right usage
133. (2) between 1980 and 1990/from 1980 to 1990 will replace between 1980 to 1990 because –  
between (Prep.) indicates a period of time that separates two days, years, events, etc.  
between is used with and  
from (Prep.) is used for showing when something starts  
from is used with to  
to is never used with between  
Look at the examples given below :  
We shuttled between New York to Chicago. (x)  
We shuttled between New York and Chicago. (ü)  
We are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day
134. (3) is he will replace isn't he because –  
The statement is negative and it will use a positive tag.  
Look at the examples given below :  
It isn't beautiful, is it ?  
They didn't leave, did they ?  
You can do it, can't you ?
135. (1) to will replace into because –  
to (Prep.) indicates in a direction so as to reach  
into (Prep.) indicates a position in/inside something  
Look at the examples given below :  
I'm going with her to Australia.  
I went into the yard.  
Hence, I went to is the right usage.
136. (2) First two will replace two first because –  
in Numeral Adjectives – Ordinal and Cardinal

Adjectives — a particular order is followed. The order is –

Determiner	Ordinal	Cardinal	Noun
↓	↓	↓	↓
the	first	two	chapters

Hence, the first two chapters of the book

137. (3) for will replace of because –  
thirst (for something) (Noun) : a strong desire for something  
Thirst agrees with for (Prep.) as in –  
a thirst for knowledge  
Hence, for knowledge is the right usage.
138. (2) reached will replace had reached because –  
When two actions take place in the Past, the earlier action is in Past Perfect and the later action in Simple Past Tense.  
Look at the example given below :  
I had written the letter before you came home.
- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| ↓                  | ↓            |
| earlier action     | later action |
| ↓                  | ↓            |
| Past Perfect Tense | Past Tense   |
- Hence, when he reached is the right usage
139. (2) would will replace will because –  
in Indirect speech will changes into would as in –  
She said, "I will teach you English." (D.S.)  
She said that she would teach me English. (I.S.)  
Hence, that he would never is the right usage.
140. (2) to cope with is the right usage.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I can't cope with your being late for work any more.  
He wasn't able to cope with the stresses and strains of the job.
141. (1) I were will replace I am  
Wish is most commonly used in imaginary/unreal situations. as in –  
I wish (that) you were here. (But, you are not, and I miss you).  
The tense of the Verb that follows I wish is mostly in Past Tense.  
In Subjunctive form we use were and not was after wish.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I'm very fat. I wish I were thin.  
I wish I were taller.  
I wish to be taller. (Present Time)  
Hence, I wish I were is the right usage.
142. (2) of winning will replace to win because –  
Confident (Adj.) agrees with Prep.-of and + ing verb (Gerund)  
Look at the example given below :  
The team feels confident of winning.  
Hence, of winning the gold medal is the right usage
143. (1) lay will replace laid.  
lay is the Past Tense of lie (Verb) which means to

be there in a horizontal position, or to get into that position.

Look at the examples given below :

She lay on the floor, listening to music.

Lay a sheet of newspaper on the floor.

Here, lay (Verb) means to put something somewhere carefully or neatly.

Hence, The boy laid in the shelter is the right usage

144. (4) No error.

145. (2) have will replace has because –

when one of is used in a sentence, the Noun/Pro-noun following of is the Antecedent. So, the Verb is used accordingly.

Here, players is the Antecedent, so, the Verb will be in Plural.

Look at the following example :

She is one of those who do not accept the view.

↓

↓

Antecedent

Plural Verb (without s)

Hence, who have been selected is the right usage.

146. (1) momentary/moment's delay will replace moment delay. Both moment and delay are Nouns. But an Adjective/or a Possessive Noun is used for modifying a Noun.

a momentary delay/a moment's delay will be used.

↓

↓

↓

↓

Adjective Noun Pos. Noun Noun

Hence, A moment's delay/ A momentary delay is the right usage.

147. (4) No error.

148. (1) after you return will replace after you will return because –

the Simple Future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as when, while, before, after, etc. Instead of Simple Future, Simple Present is used.

Look at the examples given below :

When you will arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. (×)

When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. (ü)

149. (2) censored will replace censured because – censured (Verb) : to examine books, films, etc. to remove anything that is considered offensive, morally harmful, politically dangerous, etc. and censored (Verb) : to criticize someone officially for something he has done wrong

Look at the examples given below :

He was officially censured for his handling of the situation.

The information given to the press was carefully censored by the Ministry of Defence.

Hence, had to be censored is the right usage.

150. (3) alternate will replace alternative because – alternate (Adj.) : something happening on one day and not the next and continues in this pattern.

It is used before Nouns

alternative (Adj.) : substitute/other

Look at the examples given below :

Several members of the audience provided alternative views on the topic.

The service runs on alternate days.

Hence, on alternate days is the right usage

151. (2) surroundings will replace surrounding because – surrounding is an Adj. that means the area around, Surroundings is a Noun that means everything that is around or near somebody/something

Look at the examples given below :

The buildings have been designed to blend in with their surroundings.

From the top of the hill you can see all the surrounding countryside.

Hence, surroundings of the place is the right usage

152. (3) luggage will replace luggages because – luggage is the plural of luggage.

There are several other words which remains the same both in singular and plural; such as— furniture, equipment, aircraft, news

Hence, all his luggage himself is the right usage

153. (2) to cope with will replace to cope up with.

Use of up is superfluous.

to cope with (Idiom) : to deal successfully with something difficult

Look at the examples given below :

Desert plants are adapted to cope with extreme heat. He wasn't able to cope with the pressure at home.

154. (3) eye will replace eyes.

eye – surgery is the right phrase that should be used.

We can also use ocular – surgery.

ocular : connected with the eyes.

Hence, for the delicate eye-surgery is the right usage.

155. (4) No error.

156. (2) from will replace by because –

suffering (Verb) agrees with from (Prep.)

Look at the examples given below :

Road accident victims were suffering from severe shock.

Many companies are suffering from a shortage of skilled staff.

Hence, was suffering from is the right usage.

157. (1) where he could have gone will replace where could he have gone

The basic structure in Indirect Speech is

Subject + Verb

↓

↓

he could

and the Reported sentence will be an Assertive sentence.

Hence, I do not know where he could have gone is the right usage.

158. (2) go will replace goes because –

the sense of the sentence is advisory.

A sentence that expresses ideas such as advice, order, request, suggestion, etc. will use a infinitive (without to) and one of the following Reporting Verbs – advise, command, suggest, etc.

Hence, he go is the right usage.

159. (3) has not been will replace have not been because –  
The introduction is a Singular Subject and a Singular Subject → Singular Verb  
Plural Subject → Plural Verb  
Hence, has not been without some effect is the right usage.
160. (3) to enter will replace enter because –  
to enter is the direct object.  
An infinitive with to is used when the infinitive is the direct object. as in –  
Everyone wanted to go.  
↓                      ↓                      ↓  
Subject              Verb      Direct Object (to + Inf.)  
Hence, to enter the restricted area to search for our friends is the right usage.
161. (1) new/latest will replace newer because –  
use of Comparative Degree is superfluous.  
Hence, the new/ late type of automatic machines is the right usage.
162. (3) had already begun will replace was already begun because –  
Past Perfect Tense will be used here.  
Past Perfect Tense is used for showing an action happened in the Past before another event took place.  
Look at the example given below :  
By the time I got home yesterday, my mother had already cooked dinner.  
Hence, the show had already begun is the right usage.
163. (4) No error.  
Each is used in front of a Singular Noun followed by a Singular Verb.  
The use of their (Plural Pronoun) is becoming or common these days.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Each student has been given his or her own email address.  
Each student has been given their own email address.  
Each of, each one of and everyone of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun take Singular Verb. as in –  
Each of the houses is different.
164. (1) my will replace me because –  
me is in Objective Case and my in Possessive Case. as in –  
Do you mind my smoking ? (ü)  
Do you mind me smoking ? (x)  
Hence, The fact of my is the right usage.
165. (2) had been will replace has been because –  
to show that a comparison is unreal, we use Past Tense with a present meaning after as if/as though.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She looks as if she were rich.  
She talks as if she were mad.  
Hence, as if it had been is the right usage.
166. (4) No error.
167. (1) The legs of the table will replace the table's legs because – 's (apostrophe s to show possession) is not used with non-living things.  
of or of the is used.  
Look at the examples given below :  
When you open the door of his cage, --- (ü)  
When you open his cage's door --- (x)
168. (1) scenery will replace sceneries because –  
Plural of scenery is scenery.  
Hence, The scenery is the right usage
169. (2) Use of would is superfluous. Hence, write to me will replace would write to me.
170. (4) No error.  
Neither of and either of followed by a Plural Noun/ Pronoun take a Singular/Plural Verb.  
as in –  
Neither of my parents speak a foreign language.
171. (3) a will replace the because –  
the packet of cigarettes is a general commodity here, so, the (def. Art.) will not be used. Instead, a (Indef. Article) will be used.  
Here, produced (Verb) means to bring forth
172. (2) Use of just and exactly together is superfluous. Hence, either just or exactly will be used.  
Look at the examples given below :  
This jacket is just my size.  
It's just/exactly as I thought.
173. (1) when he remembered will replace when he was remembering because –  
remember is not used in Progressive Tense.  
Hence, Ramesh smiled when he remembered is the right usage
174. (2) how she has will replace how has she because –  
the sentence structure is as follows :  
How + Adj./Adv. + Subject + Verb  
↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓  
How              (tall)              she              has grown!  
How      quickly      he              speaks!  
↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓  
How      (Adv.)      Subject      Verb
175. (3) lie will replace lay because –  
should is a Modal Verb and the basic structure for should is as follows :  
Subject + Aux./Modal Verb + Main Verb  
↓                      ↓                      ↓  
he                      should                      lie  
The Main Verb is used in the base form as in –  
He should go.  
Hence, he should lie in the bed for a few days is the right usage
176. (3) none will replace neither because –  
neither is used for not one or the other but none is used for not any (more than two)  
Look at the examples given below :  
None of these pens work/works.  
We have three sons but none of them lives/live near by.  
Hence, none has any merit is the right usage

184. (2) aimed at bringing about will replace aimed to bring about because the basic pattern here is as follows :
- Verb + Prep. + Gerund
- ↓        ↓        ↓
- aimed at bringing
185. (3) temperature and chemical balance will replace temperature, chemical balance because –
- We are talking about three conditions.
- Hence, plants are soil, temperature and chemical balance or amount of moisture is the right usage.
186. (4) No error.
187. (3) hardly any effort will replace hardly no effort because –
- hardly (Adv.) : almost no; almost not; almost none
- Hardly, scarcely, etc. are negative words and should not be used with not or other negatives.
- Look at the examples given below :
- I can't hardly believe it. (x)
- I can hardly believe it. (ü)
- I did not hardly know him. (x)
- I hardly knew him. (ü)
- Hence, with hardly any effort at all is the right usage
188. (4) No error.
189. (1) I go to temple will replace I go to the temple because the (Def. Art.) is not used with places like school/University/Prison/hospital/church unless they refer to a particular one.
190. (2) equipment will replace equipments because –
- equipment is an Uncountable Noun and the plural form is also equipment.
- A single item is referred to as a piece of equipment.
- Look at the examples given below :
- We need some new kitchen equipment.
- The athletes keep their equipment in the locker room.
- Hence, were the only equipment is the right usage.
191. (3) lose will replace loose because –
- lose (Verb) : to be unable to find something/somebody
- loose (Adj.) : not firmly fixed; not tight
- Look at the examples given below :
- I don't want to lose my job.
- Many more loose clothes added to my collection
- Hence, lose it is the right usage
192. (2) panic/get panicky will replace get panicked.
- panic (Verb) : to fill with fear
- panicky (Adj.) : inclined to panic
- Look at the examples given below :
- She gets panicky in an exam.
- He panicked at the sight of the audience.
193. (3) with will replace on because –
- angry agrees with (Prep.)
- Hence, with her is the right usage

194. (1) used will replace use because –  
used to is the right usage except in negatives and questions  
Look at the examples given below :  
I used to live in London.  
I didn't use to like him.  
Did you use to do that, when you were a kid ?  
Hence, I used is the right usage
195. (2) has taken/took will replace has took.  
If the sentence is in Past Tense, the structure will be as follows :  
Subject + Verb (Past Tense)  
↓ ↓  
The teacher took  
If the sentence is in Present Perfect Tense, the structure will be as follows :  
Subject + have/has + Verb (Past Participle)  
↓ ↓ ↓  
The teacher has (Singular) taken
196. (3) belonged will replace belongs because –  
use of as if indicates an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true but that is likely or possible. The verb after as if is always in the Past Subjunctive as in –  
He looks as if he knew the answer.  
She walks as if she were a supermodel.  
(were is used for all Personal Pronouns)  
Hence, belonged to him is the right usage
197. (4) No error.  
intimidated (Verb) : to frighten; fill with fear  
bullying (Verb) : to treat in an overbearing/intimidating manner.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She refused to be intimidated by their threats.  
She refused to give in to bullying and threats.
198. (2) mothers-in-law will replace mother-in-laws because  
mothers-in-law is the Plural of mother-in-law  
Hence, all mothers-in-law is the right usage.
199. (1) How to solve the problem/How to solve problems will replace How to solve the problems because –  
the (Def. Art.) is not used before Plural Uncountable/Countable Nouns unless we talk about something specific.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Cats are beautiful animals. (general)  
The cats, next door, are beautiful. (specific)  
Tea is good for you. (general)  
The tea, I drink is of high quality. (specific)
200. (1) ordered/asked will replace requested because –  
the sentence is indicating an order.  
Hence, we ordered the watchman is the right usage.
201. (1) dreamt will replace dream because the sentence is indicating a Past event.  
Hence, Last night I dreamt is the right usage
202. (4) No error.
203. (3) the will replace a because –  
a particular night is being mentioned in the sentence. When a specific thing is mentioned, we use the (Def. Art.) with it.  
Hence, on the night of the crime is the right usage.
204. (2) hadn't will replace hasn't because –  
Past Perfect Tense is used for showing an action happened and completed in the Past.  
Look at the examples given below :  
He had hurt his back in the accident that happened yesterday.  
The museum occupied the building where the art gallery had been.  
Hence, why he hadn't is the right usage
205. (2) four - hour will replace four hours because –  
when you combine two or more words to form a Compound Adjective in front of a Noun, hyphen is used between these words. as in –  
fifteen - foot pole  
eighteen - inch monitor  
The Noun is used in Singular.  
Hence, four-hour drive is the right usage
206. (3) Use of the (Def. Art.) is superfluous.  
recommended vaccine will replace recommended the vaccine
207. (1) have been discussing/have discussed/are discussing will replace have discussing.  
Use of Simple Past Tense is the most appropriate one.  
We discussed is also an appropriate usage.  
Hence, we have been discussing/ have discussed/ are discussing is the right usage.
208. (3) the will be used before Halloween night because -  
Halloween Night is specific.  
Halloween (Noun) : the night of 31st October when it was believed in the past that dead people appeared from their graves, and which is now celebrated in the U.S., Canada and Britain by children who dress as ghosts, witches, etc.  
Hence, especially in the Halloween night is the right usage
209. (3) a lot of work/much work/lots of work will replace many works because –  
many is used only with Countable Nouns and in questions and negative sentences.  
a lot of/lots of/much is used in statements and with Uncountable Nouns. It takes a Singular Verb.  
as in –  
I don't go to many concerts.  
She earns a lot of money.  
I don't have much free time.  
Hence, a lot of work/much work/ lots of work to do is the right usage.
210. (1) much will replace many because –  
much is used in statements and with Uncountable Nouns. It takes a singular Verb.  
Here, filth is an Uncountable Noun.  
Hence, There is so much filth is the right usage



231. (1) Have you been will replace you have been because –

The sentence is an Interrogative one.

The word order in an interrogative sentence is as follows :

Interrogative +

Aux. V. + Sub. + other Verb/Verbs

↓

↓

↓

Have you been doing

Hence, Have you been doing is the right usage

232. (2) should be used will replace should used because – the sentence is in Passive Voice.

Hence, should be used will replace also should used

233. (2) some other means to meet will replace some means to balance.

Means (Noun) refers to money, property/wealth

234. (3) in toto will replace completely.

in toto (Adj.) : completely

Here, the structure of the sentence should have been Thank you, I am completely fine.

235. (2) when I could will replace when could I because – in an Interrogative (Indirect Speech), the sentence changes to an Assertive one.

Hence, when I could finish is the right usage

236. (4) No error.

237. (1) Due to my being a new comer will replace Due to me being a new comer because –

a Possessive Pronoun is used with a Gerund, the Verb form that functions as a Noun.

When a Pronoun (I, we, you, he, she, it, etc.) comes before a Gerund, it is in the form of Possessive Adj. (my, our, your, his, her, its, etc.)

238. (3) any other newspaper will replace any newspaper Here, that of any other newspaper is the right usage

239. (2) there were more beautiful flowers will replace were the more beautiful flowers.

Use of the (Def. Art.) is incorrect.

240. (2) describes will replace describes about because – describe (Verb) : to say about something/someone.

Use of about is superfluous.

241. (3) free of charge will replace freely of charge.

free of charge (Adj.) : without payment

Look at the examples given below :

Children under five travel free (of charge).

242. (3) back will not be used with returned because – return (Verb) : to come/go back from one place to another

Hence, and returned to his village is the right usage

243. (2) of will not be used with comprises because – comprises (Verb) : to consist of

It can also be used as be comprised of (Idiom)

Look at the examples given below :

The staff comprises eight physicians, twenty nurses and various administrative people.

The sales network is comprised of independent outlets and chain stores.

Hence, comprises will replace comprises of

244. (1) will not will replace does not because –

the sentence is indicating a Condition that is likely to be fulfilled. Hence, will + Verb will be used in the Main Clause.

Hence, My uncle will not spend is the right usage

245. (4) No error

Look at the examples given below :

Neither my sister nor my brother is interested.

↓

↓

Singular Singular

Neither my sister nor my brothers are interested.

↓

↓

Plural Plural

246. (3) on the beach will replace in the beach

on (Prep.) is used for a surface

in (Prep.) is used for an enclosed space

Look at the examples given below :

I am currently staying in a hotel.

The author's name is on the cover of the book.

247. (4) No error.

248. (1) said will replace told because –

the structure of the sentence when we use told is as follows :

Anne

told me that her brother was --

↓

↓

↓

↓

told object that what was said

told is followed by an Object.

Anne said that her brother was buying a car.

Hence, The teacher said that is the right usage

249. (2) boys will replace boy because –

one of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun

Look at the examples given below :

One of my fingers is hurting.

One of them is a crook.

Hence, one of the tallest boys is the right usage

250. (2) with a doctorate will replace with a doctorate degree because –

doctorate ( Noun) is a degree of doctor

So, degree will not be used with doctorate

Look at the examples given below :

He was awarded a doctor's degree in Music.

He was awarded a doctorate in Philosophy.

with a doctor degree can also be used.

251. (2) either will not be used because –

either \_\_\_ or is used when we are mentioning two alternatives and we want to say that no other alternative is possible.

or is used with negative words.

Look at the examples given below :

The house is not large or glamorous.

He must have thought that I was either stupid or rude.

Hence, was able to comprehend is the right usage

252. (3) destroyed by fire will replace destroyed in fire because –



by (Prep.) indicates the agent after a Passive Verb as in –

Seeds eaten by the birds -----

↓ ↓ ↓  
Passive Prep. agent  
Verb

He was knocked down by a bus.

↓ ↓ ↓  
Passive Verb Prep. agent

Hence, was destroyed by fire is the right usage

253. (1) are going to have will replace were having because –

going to is used when we want to talk about a plan for the future.

Look at the examples given below :

We are going to have lunch after 2:00 p.m.

They are going to launch it next month.

Hence, They are going to have is the right usage

254. (2) was will replace is because –

the sentence is in Past Tense and the action indicates Past Time.

Hence, was temporarily interrupted is the right usage

255. (2) the (Def. Art.) will not be used with justice because –

justice (Noun) is an Uncountable Noun that refers to something in a general sense.

Look at the examples given below :

In the interest of justice, we should treat everyone the same.

They are demanding equal rights and justice.

Hence, justice and cares is the right usage

256. (1) have done will replace have because –

The action has started in the Past and continues in the Present. So, Present Perfect Tense will be used. The Present Perfect is formed from the Present Tense of the Verb and the Past Participle of the Verb.

Look at the example given below :

I have walked two miles already (I'm still walking)

↓ ↓  
Present Past  
Tense Participle

Hence, His assistants have done is the right usage

The critics have praised the film since it came out.

↓ ↓  
Present Past  
Tense Participle

(and they continue to do so.)

257. (3) longer will replace long because –

Double Comparatives are often used for emphasizing the importance of doing/not doing a certain activity.

They describe a cause-and-effect process

The format of double comparatives is as follows :

The + comparative + subject + verb + the + comparative + Subject + Verb as in –

The easier the test is,

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
The comparative Subject Verb to prepare.  
the longer students will wait

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
the comparative Subject Verb

Hence, healthier and longer is the right usage

258. (1) to provide/providing will replace provided.

Hence, The first task is providing/ to provide is the right usage.

259. (2) recycled will replace recycle because –

Past Participle form of the Verb is used with should be and the sentence is in Passive Voice.

The structure is as follows :

Subject + should be + Past Participle form of the Verb

↓ ↓ ↓  
Paper should be recycled

260. (3) than he wore the seat belt will replace he wore seat belt because –

No sooner \_\_\_\_ than are the correct correlatives.

Look at the examples given below :

No sooner had I arrived at the station than the train came.

No sooner did we hear the noise than we rushed to the spot.

261. (1) the staff will replace staff because –

here, the Verb (are) is in Plural. So, the Subject (The Principal and staff) should also be in Plural.

The Principal and the staff is the Plural Subject.

262. (3) to/be will replace as.

The sentence will be –

He thinks himself to be a great scholar.

263. (2) will will not be used.

Unless means the same as if \_\_\_\_ not.

Look at the examples given below :

You will be sick if you don't stop eating.

You'll be sick unless you stop eating.

Parallel Verbs are not used in the Conditional Clauses

Hence, you study hard is the right usage

264. (2) poetry/poems will replace poetries because –

poetry (Uncountable Noun) : a collection of poems poetry is both Singular and Plural.

Hence, the poems/ the poetry is the right usage

265. (1) Use of on is incorrect.

Last Sunday will replace On last Sunday

266. (2) criteria will be used in place of criterion because –

criteria (Noun) is the Plural of criterion

Hence, a number of criteria is the right usage

267. (3) punishable will replace punished because –

punishable (Adj.) : that can be punished, especially by law

punish (Verb) : to make somebody suffer because he has disobeyed the law or done something wrong

Look at the examples given below :

He was punished for refusing to answer their questions.

Giving false information to the police is a punishable offence.

Hence, a punishable offence is the right usage

268. (4) No error

269. (3) into will replace out of because –

take the law into your hands (Idiom) : to do something illegal in order to punish somebody for doing something wrong, instead of letting the police deal with him

Look at the examples given below :

Citizens don't have the right to take the law into their own hands.

The shopkeeper took the law into his own hands when he tried to arrest the thief.

Hence, into their hands is the right usage.

270. (4) No error.

deceased (Adj.) : dead

the deceased (Noun) : a person who has died

threatened (Verb) : to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc.

avenge (Verb) : to punish or hurt somebody in return for something wrong that he has done to you

271. (2) meeting him will replace meet him because –

when we have an impression of something we did in the Past, we say that we remember doing it.

Look at the examples given below :

I remember asking my son about the letter.

I remember reading about it in the paper.

272. (2) that will not be used because –

Interrogative sentences with wh, or Q.wds. when changed into Indirect speech, no Conj. will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

He said, "What are you doing here ?" (D.S.)

He asked what I was doing there. (I.S.)

She said, "Where are you going ?" (D.S.)

She asked where I was going. (I.S.)

Hence, how long will replace that how long

273. (1) has eaten will replace ate because –

Since is used with the Present/Past Perfect Tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now

Look at the examples given below :

I haven't eaten since breakfast.

He has been working in a bank since leaving school.

Hence, He has eaten is the right usage

274. (2) has been working will replace is working because –

Use of since (Prep.) indicates a period continuously from -----

Look at the examples given below :

(i) It has been raining since noon.

(ii) I've been wearing glasses since I was three.

Hence, has been working here is the right usage

275. (1) has will replace is having because –

This statement is a fact and Simple Present is used with Facts/General Statements as in –

(i) Rita is having two daughters. (x)

(ii) Rita has two daughters. (ü)

(iii) The Earth is revolving round the Sun. (x)

(iv) The Earth revolves round the Sun. (ü)

Hence, Madhuri Dixit has is the right usage

276. (4) No error.

277. (4) No error.

278. (2) grateful will replace greatful because –

there is no such word as greatful

grateful (Adj.) : thankful as in –

(1) I'm grateful for your help.

(2) mentor (Noun) means a teacher.

279. (1) furniture will replace furnitures because

furniture is the plural of furniture

Hence, The furniture is the right usage

280. (1) Most of the people will replace Most people because –

When we talk about a large, general group, we use most and when we talk about a smaller, more specific group, we use most of.

Look at the examples given below :

(i) Most doctors earn a lot of money.

(ii) Most of the doctors here earn a lot of money.

281. (3) Use of to (Prep.) is incorrect. So, it will not be used.

Hence, the function will replace to the function

282. (1) has been will replace is because –

Use of since (Prep.) indicates a period continuously from -----

Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used in this case.

Hence, He has been is the right usage

283. (1) On will replace At.

On his return is the appropriate usage.

284. (2) Use of into is incorrect.

The chief guest entered the room is the correct sentence.

285. (3) with will replace on because –

angry agrees with with (Prep.).

Hence, with him is the right usage

286. (3) had preceded him will replace preceded him because –

When two events happen in the Past, then Past Perfect Tense is used with the event that happens earlier.

Hence, reports about him had preceded him is the right usage

287. (2) depends will replace depend because –

in a Compound Subject, when it is joined by

or, either \_\_\_\_ or, neither \_\_\_\_ nor, the Verb agrees with the Subject that is closest to the Verb.

Look at the examples given below :

Her sister or her parents plan to visit her next week.

↓	↓
Plural	Plural
Her sister or her mother	plans to visit her next week.
↓	↓
Singular	Singular
Subject	Verb (with s)

Hence, largely depends is the right usage

288. (2) himself will replace him because –  
the Subject (The poor man) and the Object (him) are the same. So, Reflexive Pronoun will be used in place of him.

Hence, poisoned himself is the right usage

289. (2) when will replace that because –  
when is used in time clauses to say that something happened, happens, or will happen at a particular time.

Look at the examples given below :

He left school when he was sixteen.

The last time when I went to Scotland, the weather was beautiful.

Hence, when we first flew is the right usage

290. (4) No error.

291. (3) have will replace has because –  
when one of is used in a sentence, the Noun/Pronoun following of is the Antecedent.

So, the Verb is used accordingly.

Here, mothers is the Antecedent and it is Plural.

So, the Verb will be in Plural.

The basic structure is as follows :

One of the + Plural Noun + that/who + Plural Verb

Hence, that have ever lived is the right usage

292. (1) John, Hari and I will replace John, I and Hari.  
The first person pronoun-I comes last in the sequence.

293. (3) was will replace were because –  
neither \_\_\_ nor function as Conjunctions (Correlative).

In such cases, the Verb agrees with whichever Subject is closer to it.

Look at the examples given below :

Neither the supervisor nor the staff members were

↓ ↓

Plural Noun Plural Verb

able to calm the distressed client.

Neither the manager nor the supervisor was

↓

↓

Singular Noun

Singular Verb

able to calm the distressed client.

294. (1) After you return will replace After you will returns because –

In Conditional clauses will is not used.

The Verb in the clause (Conditional) is in the Simple Present Tense.

Look at the examples given below :

If you go to London, you can visit the British Museum.

You'll get fatter if you eat too much.

295. (4) No error.

296. (1) The Pacific Ocean will replace Pacific Ocean because –  
the (Def. Art.) is used before the names of Oceans, mountain ranges, rivers, seas, etc. (Geographical features)

297. (3) won't you will replace isn't it because –  
the Aux. Verb used in the Positive Statement is will. Its tag will be will + not written as won't.

298. (2) your will replace your's because –

your is a Possessive Adjective that modifies a noun/ noun phrase to indicate ownership.

There is no such word as your's. Yours is a Possessive Pronoun.

Your boots

↓

Possessive Adj.

I like your idea.

↓

Possessive Pronoun

(You)

The larger boots are yours.

↓

Possessive Pronoun

299. (1) Besides will replace Beside because –

beside (Prep.) : next to

besides (Prep.) : in addition to

Look at the examples given below :

I sat down beside my wife.

There was only one person besides Shalu who knew Malu.

Hence, Besides Hindi is the right usage

300. (4) No error.

301. (3) On will replace by because –

on foot (Idiom) : running/walking (using the feet)

Look at the examples given below :

We go around the campus on foot.

There's no road to the lodge; we have to get there on foot.

302. (2) at will replace in because –

at (Prep.) is used with Adjectives to show how well somebody does something.

Look at the examples given below :

I'm good at French

↓

↓

Adj. Prep.

(ii) She's hopeless at managing people.

↓

↓

Adj. Prep.

Hence, at mathematics is the right usage

303. (2) had cleared will replace cleared because –

that action has occurred in Past (a long time ago) as in –

I had lived in America. (The sense of time in this sentence refers to a completed action in Past)

Past Perfect Tense will be used.

Hence, the fog had cleared is the right usage

304. (1) has watched will replace has been watching because –  
the sentence is indicating an unspecified time expression (ever, never, already, just, many times, etc.) as in –

I have seen that movie twenty times.

Present Perfect Tense will be used.

Hence, Ahmed has watched is the right usage

305. (2) have will replace has because –

The police is a Plural Noun. Hence, Plural Verb will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

The police were called to the scene of the crime –

↓                      ↓

Plural Noun   Plural Verb

Hence, have arrested him is the right usage

306. (2) between 1991 and 1995 will replace between 1991 to 1995 because –

between is used with and

from 1991 to 1995 can also replace between 1991 to 1995 because –

from is used with to

to is never used with between

Look at the examples given below :

We are open between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

We are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily.

307. (1) I will replace me because –

me is the Objective Case of I. In the place of a subject, we always use Nominative Case

Look at the examples given below :

Sheela and me are doing our homework together. (x)

Sheela and I are doing our homework together (ü)

Hence, Both I is the right usage.

308. (2) waits will replace wait because –

Time and tide (Main Subject) is in Singular. Hence, the Verb will also be in Singular as a Verb agrees with its Subject in Number.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + s)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without s)

309. (3) to will replace over because –

to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison.

Look at the examples given below :

She is junior to me.

The ratio of rice and pulse is two to one.

Hence, to the doctor's is the right usage

310. (2) sensitive to will replace sensitive of because –

Look at the examples given below :

She is very sensitive to other people's feelings.

My teeth are sensitive to cold food.

Hence, have to be sensitive to is the right usage

311. (2) poems will replace poetries because –

poetry is used both in Singular and Plural.

poems is the Plural of poem.

Look at the examples given below :

His collection of poems is worth-reading.

There was a poetry reading session last evening.

Hence, no poems is the right usage

312. (3) stone will replace stones because –

stone is an Uncountable Noun and hence does not have a Plural form.

313. (2) likes will replace like because –

When Subjects are joined using as well as, along with, together with, the Verb agrees with the first Subject.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (Main Verb + s)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (Main Verb without s)

Hence, you likes is the right usage

314. (3) was will replace is because –

the Reporting Verb is in Past Tense. In Indirect Speech, the Reported speech changes into Past Tense when the Direct Speech is in Present Tense.

Look at the examples given below :

He said, "I am going to office." (D.S.)

He said that he was going to office. (I.S.)

Hence, he was at fault is the right usage

315. (2) Principles will replace principals because –

Principal (Adj./Noun) : the most important; main

principle (Noun) : a moral rule or a strong belief that influences your action.

Look at the examples given below :

New roads will connect the principal cities.

He has high moral principles.

Hence, by the principles is the right usage

316. (4) No error

317. (1) Let will replace Get because –

let (Verb) is used for giving instructions. as in –

Let me have your report by Friday.

Let him be allowed to go home.

Hence, Let this book is the right usage

318. (2) to will replace than because –

to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison and with superior, junior, senior, etc.

Look at the examples given below :

I prefer walking to climbing.

We won by six goals to three.

Hence, is junior to is the right usage

319. (3) would will replace will because –

in a Conditional Sentence the format is as follows :

If + Past Perfect Tense, would have

↓

↓

↓

If you had warned me, I would not have  
+ Past Participle

↓

told your father about the party

Hence, you would have passed is the right usage.

320. (1) hard will replace hardly because –

hard : putting a lot of energy into an activity

hardly : almost not/no/none

Look at the examples given below :

He is a hard worker.

We hardly know each other.

Hence, He works hard is the right usage.

321. (1) Supposing that/If will replace Supposing if because –

Supposing and if cannot be used together.

The basic structure is as follows :

Supposing that/If + Condition + Result

↓

↓

Simple Present

will + base Verb

Look at the example given below :

Supposing that he denies, what will happen ?

If it rains heavily, what will happen.

322. (2) is will replace are because –

When Subjects are joined using along with, as well as, together with, the Verb agrees with the first Subject.

Singular Subject → Singular Verb (is)

Plural Subject → Plural Verb (are)

Hence, is practising very hard is the right usage.

323. (1) he will replace him because –

It was him is the Subject of the sentence and in the Subject, Nominative Case (he) will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

Him go to the store to buy milk. (×)

↓

Subject

He goes to the store to buy milk. (ü)

↓

Subject

Hence, It was he is the right usage

324. (2) situated will replace situating

Hence, is situated is the right usage

325. (4) No error

326. (3) attested will replace attest.

The sentence format is as follows :

Object + am/is/are + going to

↓

↓

↓

I am going to  
+ Aux.V. + Verb (Past Participle)

↓

↓

have attested .....

(Passive Voice)

Look at the examples given below :

↓

↓

↓

↓

I am going to pay  
Subject Aux. going to Verb  
his debts. (Active Voice)

↓

Object

His debts are going to be

↓

↓

↓

↓

Subject Aux. going to Aux.  
paid by me. (Passive Voice)

↓

↓

Verb Object  
(Past Participle)

Hence, attested by the Director is the right usage.

327. (2) told will replace told to because –

to (Prep.) is not used with told.

said to means told.

Look at the examples given below :

I told her that you were coming. (ü)

I told to her that you were coming. (×)

Hence, told his friend is the right usage.

328. (4) No error.

329. (1) more lonely/lonelier will replace more lonelier because –

Use of Double Comparatives is incorrect.

Look at the examples given below :

He ran faster than his friend. (ü)

He ran more faster than his friend. (×)

The very word Comparative means that two objects are being compared against each other.

Hence, I am more lonely/lonelier is the right usage

330. (2) whom will replace who because –

who refers to the subject of a sentence whereas

whom refers to the Object of a sentence.

If the Pronoun can be replaced by he, we use who and if it is replaced by him, we use whom

Look at the examples given below :

Who is the best footballer in the world ?

↓

Subject → can be replaced by he.

To whom did you give the book ?

↓

Object → can be replaced by him.

Hence, to whom is the right usage.

331. (3) since/from time immemorial will replace since times immemorial because –

since is used for referring back to a previous point in time and it is used as a Preposition with a date, a time or a Noun Phrase.

from/since time immemorial (Idiom) : for longer than any one can remember.

Look at the examples given below :

Her family had farmed that land from time immemorial.

My home town has had a parade on the fourth of July since time immemorial.

332. (2) leaves will replace left because –

When the tense in the Main clause is will/going to (referring to the future), the tense in the Conditional Clause will be in Simple Present.

This letter will reach him → Main clause

Before he leaves for Delhi → Conditional Clause

↓

Simple Present

Hence, before he leaves is the right usage.

333. (3) in a hotel will replace in the hotel because – the (Def. Art.) is used with a particular/specific Noun

Look at the examples given below :

They are staying at the Taj Palace.

We stayed in a hotel for the night.

334. (2) from bringing will replace to bring because – bringing cycles is the Object after a Preposition, and from (Prep.) will be used because it indicates prevention/prohibition/restraint

Look at the examples given below :

He was saved from choking to death.

↓       ↓  
Prep.   -ing Verb  
(Gerund)

Nothing prevents him from leaving.

↓       ↓  
Prep.   Gerund

Hence, from bringing cycles is the right usage.

335. (2) make a mistake/make mistakes will replace make mistake.

if we are talking about one mistake, we will use make a mistake

if we are taking about more than one mistake we will use make mistakes

Hence, you are bound to make a mistake/make mistakes is the right usage.

336. (2) sank will replace drowned because – sink (Verb) is used for Objects

drown (Verb) is used for living things

Look at the examples given below :

The children were drowned after falling into the river.

The ship sank to the bottom of the sea.

Hence, the ship sank is the right usage

337. (1) the will be used before Death because – when Death is followed by a Prep, the (Def. Art.) is used before it.

Look at the examples given below :

Death marched in and took him away.

The Death of all my plans has put me in this position.

Hence, The death of is the right usage

338. (3) a great pain will replace great pain because – if there is an Adj./an Adv. – Adj. Combination before the Noun, a/an (Indef. Art.) agree with the first sound in the adj./Adv. – Adj. combination.

Look at the examples given below :

He is an excellent teacher.

↓       ↓       ↓  
Indef. Art.   Adj.   Noun  
I saw   a   really beautiful eagle at the zoo.

↓       ↓       ↓       ↓  
Indef. Art.   Adv.   Adj.   Noun

Hence, him a great pain is the right usage

339. (2) a couple of days will replace the couple of days a couple of (something) : a few.

Look at the examples given below :

We went there a couple of years ago.

There are a couple of more files to read.

Hence, a couple of days back is the right usage

340. (3) weaker will replace more weak because – weaker is the Comparative Degree of weak (Positive Degree)

Hence, weaker day by day is the right usage

341. (2) making will replace doing because – make a mistake is the right usage.

Look at the examples given below :

Don't worry; we all make mistakes.

I made the mistake of giving him my address.

Hence, always making is the right usage

342. (3) to care for/to take care of will replace to care because –

to care for/to take care of (Phr.V.) : to look after somebody

And, moreover, a Preposition is used at the end of a Phrasal Verb

Look at the examples given below :

She is the person I cannot cope with.

↓  
Phr. V.

He takes good care of goats.

↓  
Phr. V.

343. (2) affect will replace effect because – affect (Verb) : to produce a change  
effect (Verb) : a change that occurred

Look at the examples given below :

The weather conditions will affect the number of people who come to the country fair this year,

The new manager effected some positive changes in the office.

Hence, will affect is the right usage

344. (2) Use of the is incorrect because – the (Def. Art.) will not be used with the names of field of study.

Hence, to win Nobel Prize for Literature is the right usage.

345. (3) sick of life will replace sick with life. sick of (something) : being bored with/annoyed about something

Look at the examples given below :

I'm sick of the way you've treated me.

We're sick of waiting around like this.

346. (2) availed myself of will replace availed.

avail oneself of (Idiom) : take advantage of

Look at the examples given below :

We availed ourselves of his goodwill.

Guests availed themselves of the full range of hotel facilities.

Hence, that I availed myself of is the right usage

347. (4) No error.

348. (2) did will replace should have done because – we use the expression

It's time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the Present moment.

It is time + we + did ----

It is time + we + got back there.

It is time + we + found out

Hence, we did is the right usage.

349. (3) he comes back will replace he will come back because –

will is not used in Conditional clauses and the Verb is in Simple Present Tense.

Look at the examples given below :

She will do it, when she comes homes.

I will leave all my money to charity, when I die,

Hence, he comes back is the right usage

350. (3) of will replace about

Look at the examples given below :

Motorists have been warned to beware of icy roads.  
Beware of saying anything that might reveal where you live.

Hence, to beware of bears is the right usage

351. (4) No error.

352. (2) looking forward to will replace looking forward for

looking forward to (Phr.V.) : to wait or hope for

Look at the examples given below :

I'm really looking forward to his visit.

I look forward to seeing you in Europe.

353. (1) Use of up is incorrect.

to cope with is the right usage.

Look at the examples given below :

I will try to cope with his rudeness.

It must be really hard to cope with three young children and a job.

to cope with (Phr. V.) : to deal successfully with some difficulty

Hence, "Can you cope is the right usage

354. (3) for will replace since because –

for (Prep.) is used for showing a length of time

since (Prep.) is used for showing a past time until a later time/until now

Look at the examples given below :

We've been living here for fifteen years. (still living)

We've lived here for fifteen years. (had lived)

Hence, for fifteen years is the right usage

355. (2) a unique will replace the most unique because – unique is used to mean the only one of its kind, most (Superlative Degree) and the (Def. Art.) will not be used with Unique (Adj.)

Hence, a unique opportunity is the right usage

356. (2) no room for you will replace no place of you room (Noun) : empty space that can be used for a particular purpose

Look at the examples given below :

Do you have a room for a computer on your desk ?

There wasn't enough room for all the guests.

357. (1) for will be used after asked because –

for (Prep.) is used for showing purpose or function, and when we make a request/demand, we use ask (verb) followed by for.

Look at the following examples

She asked him for information to solve the problem.

She asked the manager for a double room so that her whole family might stay in one room.

Hence, Mother Teresa asked for a building is the right usage

358. (2) to will replace than because –

to (Prep.) is used for denoting comparison and with superior, inferior, prior etc.

Look at the examples given below :

This year's crop is inferior to last year's.

This book is superior to the others.

Hence, superior to Byron is the right usage.

359. (3) stars had begun will replace stars was begun because –

When two events happen in the Past, Past Perfect Tense is used for the earlier event that happened in the Past.

Look at the examples given below :

(i) John had gone out when

↓

earlier action (Past)

(ii) I arrived in the office.

↓

later action (Past)

(iii) He was very tired because

↓

later action (Past)

(iv) he hadn't slept well.

↓

earlier action (Past)

360. (3) appear before the investigation committee will replace appear to the investigation committee

(1) appear before someone (Idiom) : to have a trial or hearing with an official (legal)

(2) appear to someone (Idiom) : to make an appearance before someone

Look at the examples given below :

My late grandmother appeared to me in a dream.

You have to appear before the Judge tomorrow.

361. (2) may will replace can because –

can is used for saying that somebody knows how to do something/something is possible/somebody has the opportunity to do something.

may is used for saying that something is possible

Look at the examples given below :

It may rain tomorrow.

I can run fast.

The stadium can be emptied in four minutes.

Hence, it may rain is the right usage

362. (2) at the office will replace in the office because – at (Prep.) is used with places, inside/outside.

in (Prep.) is also used with places, inside/outside.

Look at the examples given below :

I work at the bank.

The money is in the bank.

363. (3) has/had will replace have because –

Singular Verb is used with a group of because it indicates a Singular Subject.

Hence, that has accepted to help and develop the village in three months is the right usage.

364. (2) they received will replace they had received

The following form is used :

No sooner + Past Perfect + than + Past simple

↓

↓

↓

↓

No sooner had I come, than the phone rang.

Hence, had they received the guests is the right usage

365. (4) No error.
366. (3) Use of like is incorrect.  
rain cats and dogs (Idiom) : to rain very heavily  
Look at the example given below :  
I'm not going out in that storm. It's raining cats and dogs.
367. (1) Use of to is incorrect.  
request you will replace request to you  
Hence, I would request you is the right usage.
368. (2) plays will replace play because –  
each of/everyone of/each one of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun agrees with Singular Verb (with s)  
Hence, plays games is the right usage
369. (2) has will replace have because –  
one of followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun agrees with Singular Verb.  
Hence, has ever been is the right usage
370. (2) are to be blamed will replace is to be blamed.  
The Verb used with subjects joined by the Correlative Conjunctions either \_\_\_ or, neither \_\_\_ nor is Singular/Plural depending on the number of the Noun/Pronoun nearer the Verb.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Either the parents or the school determines the programme.  

↓                      ↓  
 Singular      Singular (with s)

 Either the school or the parents determine the programme.  

↓                      ↓  
 Plural      Plural (without s)
371. (1) The minister of Education will replace the minister for Education  
vehemently (Adv.) : in a way that shows very strong feelings  
allegations (Noun) : a statement that someone has done something wrong/illegal  
of (Prep.) is used for belonging/relating to/connected with  
for (Prep.) is used for indicating the use of something.
372. (2) I would attend will replace I would not attend because –  
the sentence is Affirmative.  
come what may (Idiom) : no matter what happens  
Look at the examples given below :  
I'll be home for the holidays, come what may.  
Come what may, I'll be home in time for dinner.
373. (3) pass the time will replace pass away the time because –  
pass the time (Idiom) : to spend time doing something  
Look at the examples given below :  
I read to pass the time while waiting in the doctor's clinic.  
While she was at home with a broken leg, she passed the time listening to music.
374. (2) to arrive will replace arriving  
Hence, to arrive there is the right usage.
375. (2) than will be used after the class room because –  
No sooner \_\_\_ than indicates that the second event occurs immediately after the first.  
no sooner introduces the event that occurs first.  
Look at the examples given below :  
No sooner did I come to the office, than the phone rang.  
No sooner had he gone out, than he came in.
376. (3) but will replace than because –  
else is used with but, except, and besides  
Look at the examples given below :  
She has nothing else to do but to grumble.  
No one else but Sunil saw the accident.  
Hence, but pride is the right usage
377. (3) tolerable will replace tolerably because –  
an Adj. qualifies a Noun and tolerable is an Adj. and tolerably is an Adv.  
peal (Noun) : a loud sound or series of sounds  
monotonous (Adj.) : never changing and therefore boring  
jangle (Noun) : a hard noise like that of a metal hitting metal.  
mitigated (Verb) : to make something less harmful, serious, etc.  
Hence, tolerable only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association is the right usage.
378. (2) has will replace have because –  
The increasing mechanisation of life is a Singular Subject and it agrees with Singular Verb.  
Hence, has led us farther away from daily contact with nature and is the right usage
379. (2) administrative will replace administration because –  
an Adj. qualifies a Noun and administrative is an Adj. qualifying ability (Noun).  
Hence, a good sense of design and administrative ability is the right usage
380. (2) of will replace for because –  
of (prep.) is used after Nouns formed from Verbs.  
Here, indication is the Noun form of indicate (Verb).  
Hence, is a strong indication of is the right usage
381. (2) a test on Mathematics will replace a test in Mathematics because –  
on (Prep.) is used for talking about something as in –  
a book on South Africa  
She tested us on Verbs.
382. (4) No error.
383. (3) did not will replace does not because –  
the Main Clause is in Past Tense, So, the subordinate Clause will also be in Past Tense.  
Hence, and told them that he did not need their services is the right usage
384. (2) about will replace around because –  
bring about (Phr. V.) : to cause something to happen  
bring around (Phr. V.) : to take a certain course of action



Look at the examples given below :

The invention of the engine brought about a huge shift in people's mobility.

The last debate brought around a lot of voters to our candidate.

Hence, not to bring about any change is the right usage

385. (3) to will replace on because –

We say pay attention to and not pay attention on as in –

The food industry is beginning to pay attention to young consumers.

Hence, to such simple matters is the right usage

386. (2) Here, that all the inmates escaped is the right usage.

Use of – of (Prep.) is unnecessary

387. (2) is will replace are because –

Drinking and driving is a Singular Subject (a single activity).

A Singular Subject agrees with a Singular Verb.

Look at the examples given below :

Time and tide waits for no man.

↓                      ↓

Singular    Singular  
(with s)

Honour and glory is his reward.

↓                      ↓

Singular    Singular

388. (3) room will replace place because –

room (noun) indicates space needed

Look at the examples given below :

He picked up all the books from the table to make room for the television.

There is no room left for anyone else to sit.

Hence, as there is no room inside is the right usage.

389. (2) making will replace having because –

having is not used in Progressive Tenses unless it indicates that an activity will take place at a particular time in the future/repeated actions.

Look at the examples given below :

We're having a party tonight.

You're having a busy time.

Hence, making many is the right usage

390. (1) I'm looking forward to will replace looking forward to.

When we say that looking forward to ----

We are saying that we are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.

Subject must be used before looking forward to (Phr. V.)

391. (4) No error

392. (1) wish/hope will replace want because –

if we wish that something should happen. we would like that something should happen, we would like it to happen, though we know it is not possible to happen.

Look at the examples given below :

I wish that you should come back to India.

I hope that you will come back to India.

Hence, I hope/I wish is the right usage

393. (2) hung will replace hanged because –

(1) hang (1) (Verb) : to attach to a wall

(2) hang (2) (Verb) : to die as a result of hanging

hang (1) (Present) hung (Past) hung (Past Participle)

hang (2) (Present) hanged (Past) and hanged (Past Participle)

Look at the examples given below :

He hung the hat on a peg. [hang (1)]

He committed suicide by hanging himself. [hang (2)]

Hence, hung the lamp is the right usage

394. (1) Use of side is superfluous.

at the back will replace in the back side

Look at the examples given below :

The house has three bedrooms at the front and two at the back.

You should enter from the entrance at the back.

395. (3) comes back will replace will come back

will is not used in Conditional Clauses.

Simple Present Tense is used.

Look at the examples given below :

When I have a day off from work, I often go to the beach.

My boss gets angry, when I am late to work.

396. (2) open will replace opened

open (Adj.) – if a shop/bank/business, etc. is open, it is ready for business and will admit customers/visitors.

Hence, that the museum was not open is the right usage

397. (3) even read will replace read even.

The sentence means – long car journeys are not only less pleasant but also it is difficult to read (during the journeys)

Hence, for it is quite impossible to even read is the right usage

398. (3) I had no time will replace I have no time because –

The Principal clause is in Past Tense.

Hence, but because I had no time is the right usage

399. (2) whether will replace that because –

in reported clauses, when two or more alternatives are used, we use whether

Hence, whether you will be able is the right usage

400. (3) at the same time/at the usual time will replace at the same usual time

usual (Adj.) : that happens or is done most of the time or in most cases; normal

401. (4) No error.

402. (2) to have a thorough cleaning will replace to have a thoroughly cleaning because –

thorough (Adj.) : complete with regard to every detail

thoroughly (Adv.) : completely; very much

Look at the examples given below :

Planners need a thorough understanding of the subject.  
He searched the house thoroughly.

403. (3) buying will replace buy because –  
a Gerund (– ing Verb) is used when a Verb comes after a Prep.

Here, instead of is a Prep. Hence, Gerund will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

In spite of missing the train, we arrived on time.

↓                      ↓  
Prep.   Gerund

She is good at painting.

↓                      ↓  
Prep.   Gerund

Hence, instead of buying a motorcycle is the right usage

404. (4) No error.

405. (2) by will replace to because –  
abide (Verb) agrees with by (Prep.)  
abide by something (Phr. V.) : to accept and act according to a law, an agreement, etc.

Look at the examples given below :

You'll have to abide by the rules of the club.

We will abide by their decision.

Hence, by the promise is the right usage

406. (1) is will replace are because –  
A Singular Verb is used after everyone or everybody

Look at the examples given below :

Everyone wants to find out what is going on.

↓  
Singular Verb (with s)

Everybody is selling the same product.

↓  
Singular Verb

Hence, Everyone is expected is the right usage

407. (2) back will not be used with returned because –  
returned (Verb) means come/go back.

Look at the examples given below :

Are you planning to return to India ?

In spoken English, we use go/come back

Are you planning to come back to India ?

Hence, has returned is the right usage

408. (2) has been living will replace is living because –  
since (Prep.) indicates a particular time or event in the past until the present, or in that period of time.

It is used with a Perfect Tense.

Here, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

We've been waiting here since two o'clock.

I haven't played basketball since I left college.

Hence, She has been living in Chennai is the right usage

409. (2) furniture will replace furnitures because –

Plural of furniture is furniture (Uncountable Noun)

Hence, excellent furniture is the right usage

410. (3) luggage is will replace luggages are because –

Plural of luggage is luggage (Uncountable Noun)

Hence, the luggage is heavy is the right usage

411. (1) It being very dark will replace being very dark

This is an error of Unattached subject/Participle

A Participle must modify the Subject of the sentence.

Look at the examples given below :

Having bitten the boy, the farmer killed the snake. (×)

This sentence means that it was the farmer who bit the boy and not the snake. It should be, therefore, rewritten as

The snake having bitten the boy, the farmer killed it. (ü)

412. (3) does not rain will replace does not rains

When the Main clause has a Modal Verb (will, shall, would) and is in Simple Future, the If clause will be in Simple Present Tense.

The form is as follows :

If + Simple Present, + Simple Future

↓                      ↓                      ↓  
If + it does not rain, we shall go out.

413. (2) left will replace leave because –

We use the following expression –

it's time/it's high time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment

Look at the examples given below :

It is time we went home.

It is high time you went on a diet.

Hence, that we left is the right usage

414. (3) Use of that is incorrect.

While changing an Interrogative Sentence starting with a wh-word (where, what, why), no connective is used.

415. (3) long ago will replace before long

416. (2) takes over will replace overtakes.

take over : to gain control of a political party, a country, etc.

overtake (Verb) : to go past a moving vehicle or person ahead of you because you are going faster than he is

Hence, takes over is the right usage

417. (2) more will replace most because –

Comparison has been made here.

Hence, more popular than any other is the right usage.

418. (2) have will replace am having because –

have is a stative verb that usually relates to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being and measurements. These Verbs are not used in Continuous Tenses.

Simple Tenses are used for them.

Look at the examples given below :

She has a Mercedes. (She owns it.)

She is having lunch. (She is eating)

Some stative Verbs are : agree, appear, seem, be, feel, see, etc.

419. (1) All the mangoes will replace All mangoes because –  
when a Prep. is used after a Plural Noun, it becomes definite and hence, the-Def. Art. is used before mangoes.
420. (2) didn't they turn up will replace they didn't turn up  
The basic pattern is as follows :  
why + do/does/did not + Subject + Present tense form of the Verb  
Look at the example given below :  
Why + do + you + want to go there ?
421. (4) No error.
422. (2) back will not be used with return because return (Verb) means come/go back  
Hence, have to return is the right usage
423. (2) a hundred – rupee note/hundred rupees will replace a hundred rupees note  
A hyphen is used with a numerical element in Adj. Compounds as in –  
3 – week vacation ; 2 – day work  
s is not used at the end of the compound Adj. as in –  
ten – minutes break (x)  
ten – minute break (ü)
424. (4) No error
425. (3) for my college will replace to my college as start for (Phr. V.) means to begin to move in a particular direction
426. (2) back will not be used with return.  
return (V.) : come/go back  
The sentence can also be written thus –  
I will come/go back in five minutes.  
Hence, will return will replace will return back
427. (3) is will replace are because –  
when either \_\_\_ or (Connectors) are used the Verb agrees with the nearest Subject.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Either the father or the mother has to attend
- ↓                  ↓

Singular      Singular
- Either Sheela or the girls are going to prepare
- ↓                  ↓

Plural      Plural
- dinner tonight.  
Hence, is required is the right usage
428. (2) saw him will replace have seen him because –  
the sentence indicates a Past event.
429. (1) It being a rainy day will replace Being a rainy day.  
This is an error related to Unattached Subject/Participle.  
Participles are used in absolute phrases with a Noun/Pronoun going before them.  
A Participle is a Verb – Adj. It should be related to a proper Subject of reference.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Driving down the road, a leopard leapt out in front of me. (x)

This sentence means that it was the leopard which was driving down the road.

As I was driving down the road, a leopard leapt out in front of me. (ü)

430. (1) to is not used with told.  
The format when told is used is as follows :  
told + person + what was said  
told (Past Tense of tell) means said to  
Hence, The teacher told will replace The teacher told to
431. (3) to reading will replace to read  
↓  
Gerund  
Hence, than to reading books is the right usage.
432. (3) hard will replace hardly  
old things die hard means take a long time to change or end it (used) in Present Tense.
433. (3) for will replace since because –  
for (Prep.) is used as—for + Period (duration/of/time)  
since (Prep.) is used as — since + point (precise moment in time)  
for means from the beginning of the period to the end of the period as in – for 20 minutes  
since means from a point in the past until now as in – since morning  
Hence, for four hours is the right usage.
434. (3) would have got will replace will get  
The sentence format is as follows :  
If + Past Perfect , would have + Past Participle  
↓                  ↓                  ↓                  ↓  
If you had told me, I would have helped you.  
Hence, he would get the bus is the right usage.
435. (1) Speaker after speaker will replace Speakers after speakers.  
When a word is repeated it is always used in Singular.  
Look at the example given below :  
Day after day has passed and he has not come as yet.
436. (3) filled will replace filled up because –  
fill (something) : to appoint somebody to a job  
fill up (something) : to become full of something; to make something full of something  
Look at the examples given below :  
The ditches were filled up with mud.  
The vacancy has already been filled.  
Hence, to be filled is the right usage.
437. (1) the (Def. Art.)  
In this world of ours is the right usage.  
Here, this is used to refer to a situation that is continuing to exist/to an event that is continuing to take place.
438. (3) any other student will replace any student.  
Look at the sentences given below :  
No other student is so tall as Ravi. (Positive)  
Ravi is taller than any other student. (Comparative)  
Ravi is the tallest student. (Superlative)  
Hence, any other student in the class is the right usage.



Look at the sentences given below :

I'm rarely in town these days.

This method is rarely used in modern laboratories.

Hence, Padmini has/had rarely missed is the right usage

456. (3) did will replace does because – the first clause is in Past Tense, the following clause will also be in Past Tense. Hence, Simple Past Tense will be used.

Hence, and so did Kamya is the right usage.

457. (2) is will replace are because – 'Gulliver's Travels' is the name of a book and it agrees with Singular Verb.

Look at the examples given below :

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is enjoyed by all.

↓

↓

Singular Subject

Singular Verb

Hence, is indeed is the right usage

458. (3) has will replace have because – when either \_\_\_\_ or (correlative) is used, the Verb agrees with the nearest Subject.

Look at the examples given below :

Either a mouse or a rat eats the cable at night.

↓

↓

Singular  
Subject

Singular  
Verb (s)

Either Sheela or her sisters live in Chennai.

↓

↓

Plural  
Subject

Plural  
Verb  
(without s)

Hence, has done the crime is the right usage

459. (3) may/might will replace should because – may/might (Mod. V.) indicates a possibility. Hence, it might have rained last night is the right usage

460. (2) from 12 May will replace between 12 May because – from (Prep.) is used with to and between (Prep.) is used with and

The above sentence can also be written thus – Our vacation is between 12 May and 12 June.

461. (1) with will replace on because – angry (Adj.) agrees with with (Prep.) Hence, He is very angry with me is the right usage

462. (2) murdered will replace murder because – the sentence indicates a Past event in Passive Voice. Hence, was murdered is the right usage.

463. (3) blows the whistle will replace will blow the whistle because – will is not used in a Conditional Clause, Simple Present Tense is used.

Look at the examples given below :

I will wait until I hear from you.

↓

Simple Present

After until we use Present Tense to talk about the future.

Hence, blows the whistle is the right usage.

464. (4) No error.

Here,

(1) a great deal of : lots of

465. (4) No error.

466. (1) the (Def. Art.) will be used before Equator because – the (Def. Art.) is used before points on the Globe (the North Pole, the Greenwich Meridian)

467. (2) has been living will replace is living because – since (Prep.) indicates a particular time in the Past until the Present, It is used with a Perfect Tense. Here, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.

Look at the examples given below :

It has been warm since noon.

↓

↓

Present Perfect    Prep.

Continuous

She has been skating since childhood.

↓

↓

Present Perfect    Prep.

Continuous

Hence, has been living is the right usage.

468. (1) These will replace This because – These is the Plural of This (Dem. Pro.) These replaces Plural Nouns .

469. (1) crowded will replace crowding because – an Adj. is used for qualifying a Noun. crowded (Adj.) : having a lot of people or too many people Hence, On entering the crowded room is the right usage.

470. (3) to will replace with because – marry (Verb) agrees with to (Prep.) Hence, to Sita is the right usage

471. (2) so hard that will replace so hardly because – so hard that : in such a way that. It is also used for mentioning a result.

The format will be as follows :

So + Adj. + that + clause

↓

↓

↓

↓

so hard that he was sure of passing

472. (1) you are will replace your Your is the Possessive Case of you you are is also written as you're and pronounced in the same way as your Hence, If you are coming home tomorrow is the right usage.

473. (2) heavier will replace more heavier because – heavier (Comparative) is already showing the Comparison. A Double Comparative will not be used.

474. (1) raising will replace rising because – raising (Verb) : to move to a higher position Hence, After raising the flag to is the right usage

475. (3) I will replace me.

He is fatter than me → He is fatter than me is ? (×)



Direct Object

He is fatter than I. → He is fatter than I am. (ü)



Subject

Hence, than I is the right usage.

476. (2) is will replace are

When words like each, every, either, neither, are used as Subjects, they take Singular Verbs.

Hence, is wearing is the right usage.

477. (1) he will replace him because –

when the Pronouns serve the same function, they share the same case form.

He and I are friends. (Pronouns act as Subject and are in Nominative Case)

They talked with him and me. (Pronouns act as objects and are in Objective Case)

Hence, He and I is the right usage

478. (3) one's will replace their because –

one's is used as a Possessive Pronoun for describing something that belongs to an individual.

Look at the examples given below :

One doesn't like to spend too much time on one's looks.

one should always look one's best.

479. (3) on/at will replace in.

We say, at/on the altar of something (Idiom)

Hence, to God on the altar is the right usage

480. (2) a will replace an because –

the pronunciation of uniform gives a Consonant Sound.

It sounds like a Y

Hence, to follow a uniform method is the right usage.

481. (1) Use of they is superfluous.

Hence, The newspapers admit that is the right usage.

482. (2) than will be used before I

No sooner \_\_\_ than (Correlatives) are used for saying that something happens immediately after something else.

The sentence can also be written thus –

As soon as I finished -----



immediately after something happens

483. (3) at will replace on because –

at (Prep.) is used for pointing out specific time.

Hence, at 10 O'clock is the right usage.

484. (1) friends will replace friend because –

One of is followed by a Plural Noun.

Look at the examples given below :

One of their daughters has just had a baby.

This is one of my favourite books.

Hence, One of my friends is the right usage.

485. (3) not the same will replace not same because –

same : two/more things exactly like each other and when we use it to compare people or things, the (Def. Art.) is used with it.

Hence, are not the same as his is the right usage

486. (3) Use of will is incorrect.

after until/till, we use Present Tense to talk about the future.

Hence, finish your lunch will replace will finish your lunch

487. (3) begin to rot will replace begins to rot because – a Plural Subject always takes a Plural Verb (Verb without s)

488. (3) have will replace didn't because –

a negative statement is followed by a positive tag and it uses the first Aux. V.

haven't is the first Aux.V.

Hence, haven't you is the right usage.

489. (3) types will replace type because – plants is Plural

Hence, seven thousand types of plants is the right usage.

490. (2) sign his/her full name will replace sign their full names because –

everyone, everybody, anybody, are Singular In def. Pronouns. They agree with Singular Possessive Pronouns.

Look at the examples given below :

Is everyone happy with their gift ? (×)

Is everyone happy with his/her gift ? (ü)

491. (2) one of the structures built will replace the one structure build.

The event shows a past time.

492. (3) fell will replace fell down because –

fell (Verb) : to decrease

fell down (Verb) : to drop down from a higher level to a lower level

Look at the examples given below :

He fell down and fractured his wrist.

Their profits have fallen by 30 per cent.

Hence, attendance fell is the right usage.

493. (2) luggage will replace luggages.

luggage (Uncountable Noun) is the Plural of luggages

Hence, luggage was lost is the right usage.

494. (1) No sooner had the minister will replace

No sooner the minister had because –

when No sooner comes at the beginning of a sentence, we use inverted word order – Aux. V. comes before the Subject.

Look at the examples given below :

No sooner had I received her call, than -----



Aux. V.

Subject

No sooner did they complete the work than ---



Aux. V.

Subject

Hence, No sooner had the minister heard/No sooner did the minister hear is the right usage.

495. (2) began will replace begun because –

the sentence indicates a Past event.

Hence, began working for me is the right usage.

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517. (3) will starve will replace are starving because – if Conditional Clause is in Simple Present, the Main Clause will be in Simple Future Tense.  
Hence, thousands will starve is the right usage.
518. (3) for will replace since because – since is used while specifying the starting point.  
for is used while specifying the amount of time (how long).  
Look at the examples given below :  
She has been dancing since she was 5 years old.  
She has been dancing for a long time.  
Hence, for three years is the right usage.
519. (4) either of/neither of agree with Singular/ Plural Verb.
520. (4) No error.
521. (2) me will replace I because – I is the Subject Pronoun, used for the one doing the Verb.  
me is the Object Pronoun, used as the receiver of the action of the Verb.  
my friend and me are the Objects of force (Verb)  
Hence, my friend and me is the right usage.
522. (3) when will replace than because – hardly, barely, scarcely agree with when but no sooner agrees with than  
Hence, when it started to rain heavily is the right usage.
523. (2) in not having seen will replace in not having saw disappointed (Verb) agrees with in (Prep.) + Gerund (-ing form) + Past Participle form of Verb  
Hence, in not having seen my friends is the right usage
524. (1) has will replace have because – The Company (Singular Subject) agrees with Singular Verb.  
Hence, The Company has is the right usage
525. (1) have been residing will replace are residing.  
↓  
Present Perfect Continuous Tense  
  
The action had started in the Past and is still Continuing.  
for (Pre.) is used to say how long something has been the case. Here, the Perfect Tense is used.  
Hence, They have been residing is the right usage.
526. (1) Our comes will replace come  
↓ ↓  
Singular Subject → Singular Verb (with s)  
Hence, our new television-set comes is the right usage
527. (2) your will replace their because – your is the Possessive Case of you  
Hence, must make up your mind is the right usage.
528. (4) No error.
529. (2) worked will replace work.  
The sentence indicates a Past action.  
Hence, the company worked hard is the right usage.

530. (2) designs will replace design because – One of is followed by a Plural Noun.  
Hence, of the designs is the right usage
531. (2) broken will replace broke because – having + Past Participle form is used for referring to the person who has done the action, of the Verb.  
Hence, for having broken the promise is the right usage.
532. (2) women will replace woman because – the sentence indicates a sense about many women.
533. (2) found (that) will replace find because – the sentence is in Past Tense.  
Use of that is optional  
Look at the examples given below :  
He told her (that) she was welcome. (ü)  
He told her she was welcome. (ü)  
Hence, we found that the ring leader is the right usage.  
The appropriate sentences are :  
To our great surprise we found that the ring leader was lame.  
To our great surprise we found the ring leader to be lame  
Hence, working women lead a life of dual responsibilities is the right usage
534. (1) Use of have is not correct because the sentence is in Past Tense.  
Hence, they will replace they have
535. (2) to will not be used because – made indicates forcing someone to do something he does not want to do.  
The structure will be as follows :  
make + object + Bare Infinitive  
His mom made him clean his room again.  
↓ ↓ ↓  
make object Bare Infinitive  
(without to)  
Hence, do the sum will replace to do the sum
536. (3) the will not be used before Great Britain the (Def. Art.) is not used with the names of most countries unless the name contains a word such as States, Kingdom, Republic, United, etc.  
Hence, in Great Britain is the right usage.
537. (2) that will not be used because – in Indirect Speech of Interrogative Sentences, that is not used.  
when a question begins with a question word (what, who, whom, when, where, why, how, etc.) the same word is used to introduce the question in the Indirect Speech  
Hence, how long will replace that how long
538. (2) has (had) will replace have because – when two subjects are joined with as well as, along with, in addition to, the Verb agrees with the first Subject. The sentence is in Past Tense  
Look at the examples given below :  
The Moon, as well as Venus, are visible in the night sky. (x)



- The Moon, as well as Venus, is visible in the night sky. (ü)  
Hence, had gone on an excursion is the right usage.
539. (2) doesn't will replace don't because –  
a Singular Subject agrees with a Singular Verb.  
Hence, doesn't want is the right usage
540. (2) to will not be used because –  
When made is used in Active Voice, the structure is as follows :  
make + Object + Inf. (without to)  
He made her do all the washing.  
↓ ↓ ↓  
make Object Inf.  
(without to)  
Hence, her step daughter do is the right usage
541. (3) launched will replace launch  
Hence, at the newly launched bar is the right usage
542. (2) raised will replace raise because –  
the sentence is in Past Tense.  
Hence, with full might and raised my arms is the right usage
543. (2) his will replace for their because –  
We are talking about man in general.  
for will not be used with his as we have already used it before man.  
Hence, are necessary for man and his is the right usage.
544. (3) are will replace is because –  
some areas is a Plural Subject and it will agree with Plural Verb.  
Hence, are subject to strong winds is the right usage.
545. (2) as good as will replace as good –  
as good as (Idiom) : nearly.  
Look at the sentences given below :  
Raju is as good as Ramesh.  
Raju is not better than Ramesh.  
Raju is as good as Ramesh, if not better than him.  
Hence, Raju is as good as is the right usage.
546. (2) could hardly will replace could not hardly because –  
hardly : almost no/not/none  
Hardly is a negative word and should not be used with not or other negatives
547. (2) the will replace a because –  
a specific/particular address is mentioned in the sentence.  
In such cases, the (Def. Art.) will be used.  
Hence, the postal address is the right usage
548. (3) appear will replace appears because –  
Short stories and poems is a Compound Subject; Compound Subjects joined by and or both \_\_\_ and are Plural and take a Plural Verb (without s)  
Hence, appear in dailies and periodicals is the right usage.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Dolphins and elephants are intelligent animals.  
Both men and women enjoy yoga.
549. (2) diseases will replace disease because –  
One of is followed by a Plural Noun.  
Hence, most dangerous diseases is the right usage.
550. (2) has will replace have because –  
when two Subjects are joined by using along with the Verb agrees with the first Subject.  
Hence, has thoroughly examined is the right usage
551. (2) a pair of will replace two  
a pair of slippers means a single set of slippers
552. (3) do not (don't) love you will replace am not loving you because –  
Verbs that show emotion/senses – love, feel, see, are Stative Verbs. They are not used in Progressive Tenses.
553. (1) It being a holiday will replace being a holiday  
Combination of two/more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common Subject.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I read the book. I returned it to the library.  
Combining the two sentences we get –  
Having read the book I returned it to the library. (ü)  
Reading the book I returned it to the library. (x)  
Another example –  
It was a rainy day. I could not go.  
It being a rainy day I could not go.
554. (2) wander will replace wonder about  
wonder about : to be curious/in doubt about someone/something  
Wander (of a person's mind/thoughts) : to stop being directed on something and to move without much control to other ideas, subjects, etc.  
Look at the examples given below :  
I wonder about life on other planets.  
Try not to let your mind wander
555. (1) not only anxious will replace anxious not only because –  
While using a Correlative Conjunction, both clauses have to be parallel. That means we have to use them before two Nouns/two verbs/two Adjectives  
Look at the examples given below :  
They need not only food but also shelter.  
↓ ↓  
Noun Noun  
My uncle not only brought me  
↓  
Verb  
to the city but also found a good job for me.  
↓  
Verb  
She is not only rich but also generous.  
↓ ↓  
Adj. Adj.
556. (4) No error
557. (3) between will replace among because –  
between is used for two and among is used for more than two  
Hence, to divide it between them is the right usage

558. (3) tasted good will replace is tasting good  
taste (Verb) is a Stative verb describing a state that lasts for sometime.  
These Verbs are not used in Progressive/Continuous Tenses.
559. (2) cast a shadow will replace casted a shadow  
The Past and Past Participle form of cast is cast.  
Use of casted is incorrect.  
Look at the examples given below :  
The boy's broken finger cast a shadow over his birthday party.  
The child's sudden death cast a dark shadow over the house.
560. (1) have will not be used as the sentence is in Simple Past Tense.  
Hence, I got your letter yesterday is the right usage
561. (1) has been working will replace is working because – the event started in the past and is still Continuing.  
Hence, Present Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.  
Hence, Sam has been working is the right usage.
562. (3) Use of up is incorrect.  
to cope with the floods is the right usage.  
cope with (Phr.V.) : to manage to deal with someone/something
563. (1) were will replace was because –  
The sentence indicates a Subjunctive Mood.  
The Subjunctive Mood is the Verb form used for expressing a wish/a suggestion/a command/a condition that is opposite/contrary to fact.  
Hence, a Singular Subject agrees with a Plural Verb.  
Hence, If I were he is the right usage.
564. (1) Use of to is incorrect.  
Advise should always be followed by an Object.  
Look at the examples given below :  
He advised her to see the doctor.  
↓  
Object  
He advised me not to buy it.  
↓  
Object  
Hence, The teacher advised is the right usage
565. (4) No error
566. (1) know/have known will replace have been knowing  
know is not used in Continuous forms.  
Hence, we know/have known is the right usage.
567. (4) neither of/either of agrees with Singular/ Plural Verb.
568. (1) an will replace the because – no particular incident is evident.  
Hence, when one hears of an incident is the right usage
569. (2) survey will be replace surveying because – to in the phrase with a view to is a Prep. and an Inf. cannot be its object. It requires a Gerund (– ing form).  
Hence, with a view to surveying is the right usage.
570. (1) had been lying will replace had laid because – a time period has been specified in the sentence.  
Hence, Past Perfect Continuous Tense will be used.  
Look at the examples given below :  
We have been painting our house since last Friday, but we are still a long way from finishing.  
She had been living in a one-room apartment for a year before getting married.  
Hence, it had been lying is the right usage
571. (3) to give/provide evidence as a witness will replace to give witness.  
The sentence will be written thus –  
He was present in the court to give/provide evidence as a witness.
572. (2) at her will replace on her as –  
laugh (Verb) agrees with at (Prep.)
573. (3) elicit will replace illicit  
elicit (Verb) : to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty  
illicit (Adj.) : illegal; not allowed by law  
Hence, elicit information from the police is the right usage.
574. (2) plays will replace play because – each/everyone/either/neither (Distributive Pronouns)/are followed by a Singular Verb (with s)  
Look at the examples given below :  
Each of the companies supports a local charity.  
Everyone knows who stole it.
575. (1) all these will replace these all.  
Where there is more than one determiner (all, some, these, etc.) we put them in a fixed order.  
Quantifier articles/Demonstratives  
(all, both, (a, an, the, this, that, same) these, those)  
All the children were sleeping.  
↓ ↓  
Quantifier Article  
None of those are mine.  
↓ ↓  
Quantifier Demonstrative
576. (2) waiting will replace awaiting  
awaiting (somebody/something) : to wait for (somebody/something)  
Look at the examples given below :  
He is in custody awaiting trial.  
He is in custody waiting for trial.  
Hence, waiting for/awaiting is the right usage.
577. (2) an/the (Articles) will be used before engaged.
578. (2) she had will replace had she because – in Indirect Speech, Interrogative Sentence, the Subject comes before the Verb.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She asked, "Where does Peter live ?" (D.S)  
↓ ↓  
Subject Verb  
She asked him where Peter lived. (I.S.)  
↓ ↓  
Subject Verb

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Look at the examples given below :

Unless you study diligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.

Unless we hurry, we will be late for the show.

Hence, he will not be is the right usage

612. (1) a will replace the because –

we are not talking about any particular gentleman.

Hence, I met a gentleman is the right usage

613. (2) Of the two past events, the event that happens earlier is expressed in Past Perfect. Hence, he had left is the right usage

614. (1) An Ordinal number comes before a cardinal number. Hence, The last two is the right usage

615. (1) It is a past event. Hence, Past Simple i.e. I saw is the right usage

616. (4) No error.

617. (2) Rustam and I is the Sub. of the sentence, so the Nominative Pro. is used for the sentence for making it grammatically correct.

Hence, I saw is the right usage.

618. (2) Here, money is an uncountable Noun. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was spent is the right usage

619. (3) Structure of Question Tag in Future Tense with will is as follows :

You will come to my party tomorrow,

↓ ↓

Sub. Aux. V.

won't you ?

↓

↓

Aux. V. + not Sub.

Contraction of will not is won't.

Hence, won't you is the right usage.

620. (2) Here, overwhelmed with joy at is the right usage  
Overwhelmed agrees with Prep. – by/with as in –  
Overwhelmed by floods  
Overwhelmed with grief

621. (3) Here, was very exciting is the right usage. Much is generally used in negative sense.

622. (3) Inferior agrees with Preposition-to.  
Hence, to mine is the right usage

623. (1) unique (Adj.) is used to mean the only one - only thing of its kind.

Hence, a will replace the most.

624. (1) Tell is followed by an Object. Hence, Our geography teacher told us is the right usage.

625. (4) No error.

626. (3) Here, Subject (My brother-in-law) is Singular.  
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has come to is the right usage

627. (1) in. (Prep.) agrees with trust (V.)  
Hence, Have trust in is the right usage

628. (3) The word injurious agrees with Preposition to.  
Hence, to health is the right usage

629. (2) One of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun.

Hence, is one of the best tennis players is the right usage

630. (1) Cattle is a Plural Noun

Hence, The cattle is the right usage.

631. (3) Here, a number of deer is the right usage. The Plural of deer is not deers.

632. (3) Screwdriver is a tool. Hence, with a screwdriver is the right usage.

Look at the example given below :

Cut it with a knife.

633. (2) between (Prep.) should be followed by an Objective Pronoun (such as me, him, her, us) and not a Subjective Pronoun (such as I, he, she, we)  
Hence, between you and me is the right usage

634. (3) Use of to before beg is incorrect.

Hence, of killing is the right usage

635. (2) The word Guilty agrees with Preposition-of.

Look at the sentence :

The jury found the defendant not guilty of the offence.

Hence, of killing is the right usage

636. (3) die of (something) → direct cause of death as in – died of cancer.

die from (something) → indirect cause of death as in – died from injuries caused by the accident.

Hence, teachers, died of cancer recently is the right usage

637. (1) The most commonly used word is people. Persons is very rarely used.

Look at the examples given below

There were a hundred people at the reception.

Several persons were interviewed.

In this case, people is more appropriate.

Hence, Many people must have read is the right usage

638. (4) No error

639. (3)

within (Prep.) a stipulated time means before that length of time has passed.

Look at the example given below :

The deal was completed within 24 hours.

Hence, in Cheque within the stipulated time is the right usage

640. (3) the (Def. Art.) will be used before needy (Adj.) because needy talks about a group of people  
Hence, the needy and the poor is the right usage

641. (4) No error

642. (1) Present Perfect Tense is used when we talk about unfinished actions that started in the past and continue to the present. We use it to say how long an action has continued with since and for.

Hence, I have not received is the right usage

643. (3) If prefer is followed by a Noun, Preposition-to should be used. Hence, tea to coffee is the right usage

644. (3) Here, which seemed so real/which looked so real is the right usage

645. (3)

breakneck (Adj.) : very fast and dangerous

to drive at breakneck speed.

- Here, An old man was crossing the road at the zebra crossing is the right usage
646. (4) No error
647. (2) It is time is followed by Past Simple, Hence, we accepted all our.  
Hence, people as equals is the right usage
648. (2) It is a general rule/provision. Hence, Present Simple i.e., involves interviewing is the right usage.
649. (4) No error
650. (1) harassed is an Adj. and it must qualify a Noun. But, here it isn't qualifying anything. Hence, being will be placed before much to make it a correct statement. Hence, being much harassed is the right usage
651. (4) No error  
Here, (1) a shade (N.) : a little ; slightly
652. (2) Singular V. is used with Singular Sub. and also with every.  
Hence, was given is the right usage.
653. (1) Here, e is vowel in earthquake. Hence, article an i.e. In 1906 an earthquake is the right usage.
654. (1) Do (Aux. V.) is used with Plural Sub.  
Look at the sentences :  
He does not like ice cream. (Singular Sub.)  
They do not like ice cream. (Plural Sub.)  
Hence, His parents do not is the right usage.
655. (2) When we use Correlative Conjunctions, both the clauses should be parallel.  
Hence, equipped not only with is the right usage.
656. (2) Besides : in addition to  
Beside : next to or at the side of somebody  
Look at the examples given below :  
He sat beside her all night.  
I have got no family besides my parents.  
Hence, beside each other is the right usage
657. (1) wanted (Adj) : being searched for by the police in connection with a crime.  
require : need something; depend on somebody.  
Hence, Men are required is the right usage
658. (1) Here, she had a is the right usage as 'm' in miserable is a consonant.
659. (1) Past Participle form of the Verb (V<sub>3</sub>) is used in Passive Voice  
Hence, A weak-minded person is frightened is the right usage
660. (2) always will replace ever because ever is not used in Positive sentences.  
Look at the sentences :  
She was always in a hurry. (ü)  
She was ever in a hurry. (x)  
Hence, will always be my favourite is the right usage
661. (3) Here, Principal clause is in Past Tense. Hence, that he had died (past) is the right usage
662. (2) Here, Subject-The behaviour of young boys is Singular.  
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. boys is the subject of is the right usage
663. (3) Everyone is a Singular Subject. Hence was/is equal should be used.  
Hence, was/is equal is the right usage.
664. (1) In should replace On  
Hence, In Senegal is the right usage
665. (1) discuss (V.) : to talk about something  
discuss about something is wrong usage.  
Hence, we discussed the problem thoroughly is the right usage
666. (3) It is not proper to use the before a Cardinal Number. Hence, in contact with a rotten mango is the right usage.
667. (2) Here, The box is the subject, not eggs. Hence, is lying (singular) is the right usage.
668. (3) historic (Adj) : It is usually used to describe something that is so important that it is likely to be remembered.  
historical is used to describe a past event. Hence, that historic first meeting with Roosevelt is the right usage.
669. (1) Who should be used for persons/people. Hence, The ant which/that was nearby is the right usage.
670. (3) It is a double negatives related error.  
Hence, you won't forget/you will never forget is the right usage.
671. (3) Dress should be compared with dress, not girls. Hence, more attractive than that of the other girls is the right usage.
672. (1) Here, Subject (Fifty years) is Plural. Hence, Fifty years have passed is the right usage.
673. (3)  
creep up on somebody : to begin to affect somebody.  
creep in/into something : to begin to happen or affect something.  
Look at the examples given below  
Tiredness can easily creep up on you while you are driving.  
As she became more tired, errors began to creep into her work.  
Hence, crept into my spine is the right usage
674. (3) you and I is the Object in the sentence, but I is a Subject Pro., so, me (Object Pro.) will replace I (Sub. Pro.)  
Hence, you and me is the right usage
675. (2) overflow (past= over flowed) : to be so full that the contents go over the sides.  
Hence, has overflowed is the right usage
676. (3) the finest in the country/as one of the finest in the country is the right usage
677. (3) one of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun  
Hence, bad habits is the use of tobacco is the right usage
678. (3) Here, even more than they are is the right usage.
679. (3) Here, playing is the Object of the sentence and in this case Gerund will be used.  
Hence, playing is the right usage

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- Had you worked hard, you would have passed your exam.  
Hence, I would have reached here is the right usage.
706. (3) Plural of scenery is scenery.  
scenery : the natural features of an area.  
Hence, beautiful scenery is the right usage
707. (1) The work continued in the past for a period of time. Hence, Past Perfect Continuous i.e. She had been ill for five days is the right usage
708. (2) appeal (V.) : a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed.  
appealed will replace enquired.  
Hence, appealed for is the right usage
709. (2) Have a part to play : to be able to help.  
Hence, each have a part to play is the right usage.
710. (2) The structure for the use of such terms is as follows:  
a ten-rupee note (ü)  
a ten rupee note (x)  
a five-rupee note (ü)  
a five-mile walk (ü)  
a two-day leave (ü)  
Here, ten rupees is a Compound Adj. So, hyphen must be used between ten and rupee → ten-rupee and rupees will also be replaced by rupee (Singular)  
Hence, a ten-rupee note will not buy you is the right usage.
711. (2) an earthquake is felt and not heard.  
Hence, felt the earthquake is the right usage
712. (4) No error
713. (2) Many a/an + Noun and More than one + Noun are always followed by a Singular Verb. Hence, has come to India is the right usage
714. (2) comprise : be comprised of; consist of  
Look at the examples given below :  
The collection comprises 347 paintings.  
The committee is comprised of five representatives.  
Hence, comprises will replace comprises of
715. (1) Knowledge and wisdom is a Plural Subject. Hence, knowledge and wisdom make (plural) is the right usage
716. (2) One of is followed by Plural Noun and Singular Verb  
Hence, who always gives the correct answer is the right usage.
717. (2) It is + high time should be followed by Past Simple. It shows present time. Hence, we renovated is the right usage.
718. (1) the (Def. Art.) should be used before Headmaster because there is only one Headmaster.
719. (1) Innings is used in both the numbers.  
For example %an innings or several innings.  
Hence, The first innings is the right usage
720. (1) of an Interrogative Sentence starting with wh-words and How, the structure is as follows :  
How long + do/does + subject + V<sub>1</sub> or V<sub>1</sub> + s or es + ...?
- Look at the sentences :  
How long does the train take to reach Mumbai from Delhi ?  
How long do you need to do this work ?  
Hence, How long does it take is the right usage.
721. (3) The Possessive of one is one's  
Hence, as much as one's own is the right usage.
722. (3) If prefer is followed by Noun/Pronoun/Gerund, to should be used, not than or rather than.  
Hence, to visiting my friends is the right usage
723. (2) lie (lies, lying, lay, lain) : to put yourself in a flat position.  
Hence, lying down is the right usage
724. (4) No error
725. (3) at (Prep.) is used for specifying a particular point in time.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Let's meet for lunch at noon  
I have a class at eight thirty on Tuesday.  
Hence, their door at midnight is the right usage.
726. (2) Use of does is unnecessary.  
Here, does Nature Operate is the right usage.
727. (2) leap at something : to accept a chance or an opportunity quickly.  
Hence, at the opportunity is the right usage
728. (2) Here, not an Infinitive but Gerund i.e. since chemists have begun using new substances is the right usage
729. (3) When Past has effect on the Present, Present Perfect should be used.  
Hence, has escalated in the last one year is the right usage.
730. (3) Here, the family was going to the party is the right usage.
731. (2) Here, that he had to get/that he got is the right usage.
732. (1) Here, Past Perfect i.e. You needn't have told a lie is the right usage.  
When two events have taken place in the past and an event that occurs before another event in the past, then Past Perfect Tense is used for it.
733. (2) Here, so important (Adjective) these days is the right usage. It is not proper to use importance (Noun) here.
734. (4) Neither ..... nor is correct form of connectives.  
Here, nor his wife is the right usage.
735. (4) So : to such a great degree  
So refers to a result clause introduced by that.  
Hence, The process was so simple
736. (2) No error
737. (4) decapitate : to cut off somebody's head ; behead.  
Look at the example given below :  
His decapitated body was found floating in a canal.  
Here, was found yesterday is the right usage
738. (4) The sentence shows past time. Hence, if it rained is the right usage

739. (2) Here, of innumerable biographies (Plural) is the right usage.
740. (1) The word trafficking is an Uncountable Noun. Hence, Drug abuse and human trafficking is the right usage.
741. (3) Here, Subject (The man) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e., and follows his aim in life with patience is the right usage.
742. (1) sale (N.) : the act of selling  
sold (V.) : Past ( $V_2$ ) and Past Participle ( $V_3$ ) of sell ( $V_1$ )  
Hence, to suspend sale is the right usage
743. (2) No Error
744. (4) Simple Present Tense is used in facts, generalisations and universal truths.  
as in —  
The earth moves round the sun.  
In Indirect Speech the tense remains unchanged.  
Hence, moves round the is the right usage.
745. (1) youth (Uncountable N.) : the condition/quality of being young  
youths (N.) → Plural  
the youth (Plural) : young people considered as a group  
Look at these expressions :  
the nation's youth  
the youth of today  
youthful energy  
Hence, among the youth of today is the right usage
746. (4) No error
747. (2) When What is the Sub. of a clause, it takes a Singular Verb.  
Hence, what makes people angry is the right usage.
748. (3) the (Def. Art.) will be used before details detail (Countable N.) : a small individual fact/item, Here,  
details refers to specific information  
Hence, She gave me the details of is the right usage.
749. (3) recommended will be replaced by advised  
advised is more suitable in the context  
Hence, The doctor advised is the right usage.
750. (4) No Error
751. (2) There is No error
752. (1) capable will replace a capable boy  
when you describe someone as able/capable, we say — a capable person/boy/girl  
When you are able to/capable of doing something, we say — capable of running/singing/dancing
753. (2) Here, subject it (Africa) is singular. Hence, singular Verb i.e., and it contains about one fifth is the right usage
754. (3) Hardly ..... when is correct form of connective. Hence, platform when the train came in is the right usage
755. (2) Here, subject (individual) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e., responsible there is no is the right usage

756. (4) No error
757. (2) Here, definite article i.e., to recite a poem in the honour of my teacher is the right usage  
Look at the sentences :  
Coal is black.  
The coal of Jharia is of good quality.
758. (3) Here, use of the is improper.  
The sentence is in Past. Hence, I visited Delhi is the right usage.
759. (1) Here, Prisoners, especially life term convicts is the right usage
760. (2) Here, a book worth reading/a book worthy of reading is the right usage.
761. (2) It is preposition related error. Hence, jumped into the river (motion) is the right usage  
in (Prep.) is used talk about position.  
into (Prep.) is used to suggest that people/things move from an outdoor space into an indoor space.  
Look at the sentences :  
She was walking in the garden. (position)  
She walked into her house. (movement)
762. (4) No error
763. (4) No error
764. (4) No error
765. (2) The plural of deer is deer.  
Hence, two deer is the right usage
766. (2) Here, use of I enjoy (repetition) is superfluous.  
Hence, I enjoy jogging and playing the piano is the right usage
767. (1) To show purpose, an infinitive should be used.  
Hence, To test is the right usage.
768. (1) Here, My friend told is the right usage.  
He said to me ⇒ He told me.
769. (2) Here, a tall young is the right usage.  
When more than one Adj. is used in a sentence, it usually comes in this order :
- |      |                                  |                             |                                |   |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Gen. | Opinion/Specific Opinion         | Size                        | Shape                          | Age                                       |
|      | ↓                                | ↓                           | ↓                              | ↓   |
|      | unusual lovely beautiful         | big<br>small<br>tall        | round<br>square<br>rectangular | young<br>old                              |
|      | Colour                           | Origin                      | Material                       | Type                                      |
|      | ↓                                | ↓                           | ↓                              | ↓   |
|      | blue<br>red<br>pink              | Dutch<br>Indian<br>Japanese | metal<br>wood<br>plastic       | general-purpose<br>four-sided<br>U-shaped |
|      | Purpose                          |                             |                                |   |
|      | ↓                                |                             |                                |   |
|      | cleaning<br>hammering<br>cooking |                             |                                |   |
770. (2) Here, of people passing/crossing (Gerund) is the right usage.
771. (1) The event relates to past time. Hence, Past Simple i.e., I visited Mumbai two years ago is the right usage.



772. (2) Here, nor causes any trouble should be used.  
The use of He is superfluous.  
When the same subject is involved then after nor the subject is not used.
773. (1) Such sentences show that condition was not fulfilled in the past, hence job was not completed.  
The structure of such sentences is as follows :  
If + Past Perfect .... , .... would + have + Past Participle  
Hence, If I had realised should be used.
774. (1) The sentence is in Past tense.  
Hence, He had been is the right usage
775. (2) Here, I is antecedent of relative pronoun-who.  
Hence, who am responsible should be used here.
776. (2) Cure for something = something that will solve a problem, improve a bad situation etc.  
Hence, for the evils which newly is the right usage.
777. (2) It is position of words related error.  
Hence, extensively over is the right usage.
778. (1) If definite numeral adjective and noun are joined by hyphen (-) to make a compound word, then that noun is always singular.  
Hence, A five-man enquiry is the right usage.
779. (3) despite (Prep.) : = In spite of ; used to show that something happened is true although something else might have happened to prevent it.  
Hence, The crime rate has increased/increases in spite of/despite is the right usage
780. (3) on bended knee (s) (Id.) = if you ask for something on bended knee(s), you ask for it in a very humble/anxious way.  
Hence, they prayed to god(s) on bended knee(s) is the right usage
781. (2) Here, men is plural (countable). Hence, plural verb i.e. have gone is the right usage.
782. (3) off-topic (Id.) : not appropriate/relevant to the situation  
Hence, out of the main topic will be replaced by off the main topic.
783. (3) make a start (Id.) : the act or process of beginning.  
Look at the examples given below :  
She is moving abroad to make a fresh start.  
I will paint the ceiling if you make a start on the walls.  
Hence, made a start is the right usage
784. (2) furniture (Uncountable noun) : objects that can be moved such as tables, chairs, beds.  
Look at the example given below :  
We need to buy some new furniture.  
Furniture ≠ Furnitures (plural)  
Hence, pieces of furniture/furniture were/was is the right usage.
785. (3) Look at the structure :  
If + subject + had + V<sub>3</sub> + subject + would have + V<sub>3</sub>  
Hence, would not have crossed is the right usage.
786. (2) Here, bought these furniture/these pieces of furniture is the right usage.
787. (2) in will replace to.  
in his dealings he is the right usage
788. (2) The Reporting Verb of sentence is in Past Tense  
Hence, Reported Speech will also be in Past Tense.  
Hence, that she would be moving is the right usage
789. (2) call for somebody (Phr.V.) : to collect somebody in order to go somewhere else.  
Here, Future Simple i.e. He will come to/He will be coming to is the right usage
790. (3) Each of the students is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has to bring his own materials is the right usage
791. (3) Here, of one century and a half is the right usage
792. (1) write somebody/something off : to decide that somebody/something is a failure or not worth paying any attention to ; dismiss.  
Here, write him off is the right usage
793. (1) The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. The poor man saved the money is the right usage
794. (1) Here, He advised (Verb) me is the right usage.  
Advice (Noun) : an opinion or suggestion.  
Advise (Verb) : to give suggestion.
795. (1) Here, some of our latest canons (Plural) is the right usage  
some of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun
796. (1) Here, Reporting Verb (said) is in Past Tense.  
Hence, Verb of Reported Speech should be in Past Tense i.e. Susan said that she would is the right usage  
would (Aux.) is used to express desire/intent
797. (1) Here, He couldn't help but is the right usage.  
But shows contrast.
798. (3) Here, the group is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was not competent to do the job efficiently is the right usage.
799. (3) When we use Neither - nor, the Verb agrees according to the Number/Person of the nearest Subject. Here, the colour is a Singular Subject. Hence, was (Singular Verb) right is the right usage.
800. (2) The sentence is in Past Tense and childlike is the right usage.  
childlike (Adj.) : having the qualities that children usually have  
childish (Adj.) : typical of a child ; immature.  
Hence, they found he had a childlike simplicity is the right usage.
801. (3) Here, Gerund i.e. and confidence as dancing is the right usage.
802. (1) For persons, who/that should be used as Relative Pronoun. Hence, The children who/that are assembled is the right usage.
803. (1) Here, It is to announce/declare that he has won is the right usage  
certify : to state officially in writing that something is true.

804. (4) Singular Verb can also be used with neither of.
805. (3) Here, as far as practicable is the right usage.  
practicable (Adjective) : feasible ; workable, likely to be successful.
806. (1) Here, Though I was tired I had to is the right usage.  
though (Conj.) : despite the fact
807. (2) Here, Comparative Degree i.e. is bad, if not worse is the right usage
808. (4) hear (V.) : static verb (verb of perception), not used in the Progressive Tenses.  
Hence, listening (to) the strange noise is the right usage  
make noises : to talk in an indirect way about something.
809. (4) Everyone is a singular subject. Hence, singular verb was is the right usage.
810. (2) Here, object is plural. Hence, and eat their (plural) meat is the right usage.
811. (3) Here, about to take its place is the right usage.  
The team is a Singular Subject which will take Singular Verb. Hence, its will replace their.
812. (4) No error
813. (4) Here, both history and literature is the right usage.
814. (1) Here, The media plays (Singular) is the right usage
815. (4) Here, negative sentence should not be used with unless.  
Hence, Unless he is invited is the right usage.
816. (1) As the sense suggests, This is the second communication we are sending is the right usage.
817. (3) No error
818. (3) Here, Future Perfect Continuous i.e. I will have been is the right usage. The sentence shows future time.
819. (1) No error
820. (2) Structure in Future Continuous Tense is as follows :  
Sub. + will/shall + be + Pr.Part.(V.)  
↓            ↓            ↓            ↓  
I          Shall        be        looking
821. (2) Here, I really regret not to learn how to play the violin is the right usage.
822. (4) If two events relate to past, the event that happens earlier, should be expressed in past perfect.  
Hence, to those who had got injured/to those who were injured is the right usage.
823. (1) No error
824. (2) Here, to the epic struggle that unfolds .... as generations of khmer engineers is the right usage
825. (4) Alphabet = a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order used for writing a language  
Hence, alphabet at the is the right usage.
826. (2) No error
827. (2) pianist (N.) = a person who plays the piano.  
The correct spelling is pianist
828. (1) whom is used instead of who as the object of a verb or preposition.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Whom did they invite ?  
To whom should I write ?  
Here, whom is the right usage.
829. (2) Here, subject is playground (singular).  
Hence, a playground is the right usage.
830. (2) Here, he is as tall as an oak tree/giraffe/steeple is the right usage.
831. (1) luggage (N.) : bags, cases etc. with somebody's clothes and things when they are travelling.  
Its plural is never luggages.  
Hence, to take heavy luggage is the right usage.
832. (1) a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (Id.) : It is better to keep something that you already have than to risk losing it by trying to get much more.  
Hence, A bird in the hand is the right usage.
833. (4) No error
834. (2) Here, Past Perfect i.e. We had finished our work is the right usage. The sentence shows past time.
835. (2) Many a man is a Singular Subject. Hence singular verb i.e. wants to be is the right usage.
836. (1) No error
837. (4) Here, A study is underway is the right usage. The use of going is superfluous.
838. (1) The Plural of child is children. Hence, The children is the right usage.
839. (1) No error
840. (2) Here, John's book (Apostrophe's) is the right usage.
841. (2) Luggage is an Uncountable Noun.  
Plural of luggage is luggages.  
Hence, to take heavy luggage is the right usage.
842. (4) The ancients (N.) : the people who lived in ancient times.  
the (Def. Art.) is used with Adj., to refer to a whole group of people.  
Here, The ancients believed/considered is the right usage.
843. (3) It is Preposition related error. Hence, at which he was driving is the right usage.
844. (3) A Sub. (It) must be used before being to give the correct meaning.  
Hence, It being very cold is the right usage.
845. (3) No error
846. (1) to distraction : so that you become upset, excited etc. and not able to think clearly  
No error
847. (1) Here, are uppermost in/on my mind is the right usage.  
Thoughts (Plu. Sub.) agrees with are (Plu.V.).
848. (1) the rich (N.) : people who have a lot of money.  
(2) riches (N.) : large amounts of money and valuable/beautiful possessions

- Hence, the luxuries of the rich is the right usage.
849. (2) Here, to themselves is the right usage.  
As the sub. — they is Plu., the Reflexive Pro. will also be in Plu.
850. (1) It is Preposition related error.  
Hence, peace of mind is the right usage.
851. (3) Here, Present Perfect, i.e. who has done his best is the right usage.  
The effect of past on present is evident.
852. (4) confine (V.) : to keep somebody/an animal in a small or closed space.  
conferred (V.) : to give somebody an award/a degree/a particular honour/right  
be confined to bed (Id.) : to have to stay in bed.  
Hence, He was confined is the right usage.
853. (1) Here, Simple Past i.e., the full moon appeared is the right usage. When two events happen in the past, both the clauses will be in Past Tense. Moreover, the second clause is also in the Simple Past.
854. (3) No error.
855. (1) brood (V.) is the right word that will be used here.  
(1) brood (V.) : to worry ; to think a lot about something that makes you annoyed, anxious/upset  
Hence, to brood over is the right usage.
856. (2) Here, die a temporary death (singular) is the right usage.
857. (3) confer (V.) : to give somebody an award etc.  
confide (V.) : to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know  
Hence, was conferred is the right usage.
858. (3) disqualify (V.) : to prevent somebody from doing something; bar.  
Here, Gerund i.e. from appearing at the examination is the right usage.
859. (3) Here, both events happen in the past simultaneously. Hence Past Simple i.e., rang from across the hall is the right usage.
860. (4) No error
861. (3) Here, the best dancer is the right usage.  
Use of to be is unnecessary
862. (1) There is an error in the order of words.  
He was so hoarse is the right usage.  
so — that is used to show cause and effect  
Look at the examples given below :  
She was so tired that she could not walk.  
She was so angry that she tore the letter up.
863. (1) Here, Subject is Singular.  
There is also a split infinitive related error.  
i paint → Inf.  
↓  
Verb  
i badly painting → Split Inf.  
↓  
Adv.  
Hence, badly needs painting is the right usage.
864. (4) As the structure and sense suggest, in the conditional clause, Present Simple i.e., If I play my best is the right usage.  
The structure is as follows :  
If + Pr.T. → will/can + Inf. (Pr.T.)
865. (2) It is Preposition related error.  
find fault with somebody/something : to look for and discover mistakes.  
Hence, with everything/in everything is the right usage.
866. (4) Here, Present Tense i.e. is worth nothing is the right usage. It is a general statement.
867. (4) Here, past is evident. Hence, Past Simple i.e. was built in 1966 is the right usage.
868. (4) Here, period of time is evident. Hence, for two hours is the right usage.  
for is used to specify the amount of time (how long)  
Since is used to specify the starting point  
Look at the examples given below :  
She's been smoking for a long time  
She's been smoking since she was in grade 5.
869. (3) is/was (be) is missing. be is a Linking Verb.  
is/was/ (be) is followed by a Noun  
There is/was a long queue is the right usage.
870. (3) put off (Phr. V.) : postpone ; delay  
Use of – of (Prep.) is superfluous.  
Look at the sentences :  
We've had to put off our wedding until September.  
Until you keep putting off going to the dentist you cannot get yourself healthy/painless teeth.  
Here, you cannot ensure yourself a good future is the right usage.
871. (1) It is preposition related error.  
(1) vie (Verb) : to compete.  
vie agrees with –  
with (Prep.) → vie (with somebody)  
for (Prep.) → vie (for something)  
to (Prep.) → vie (to do something)  
Look at the examples given below :  
She was surrounded by men all vying for her attention.  
There is a row of restaurants vying with each other for business.  
Screaming fans vied to get closer to their idol.  
Hence, with each other/one another is the right usage.
872. (2) Here, he/she should be especially careful should be used. It is not proper to use second person here.
873. (3)  
(1) fairly (Adverb) : honestly; in a fair and reasonable way.  
Hence, very/rather disappointing is the right usage.
874. (4)  
(1) opposed to (Phr. V.) : disagreeing strongly with something.  
Here, Gerund i.e. were opposed to using is the right usage.

- Look at the sentence :  
They are totally opposed to changing the law.
875. (3)  
(1) forbid (Verb) : to order somebody not to do something.  
A positive word i.e. to go should be used.  
In such cases, from (Prep.) is followed by Gerund.  
Look at the sentence :  
He forbade them from mentioning the subject again.  
Hence, from going is the right usage.
876. (2) In statements a lot of/lots of is used. a lot of/ lots of help is the right usage.
877. (4) look upon (Phr. V.) : to regard someone/something in a certain way  
when someone directs their eyes towards something, we say look at. Hence,  
He looked at me is the right usage.
878. (4) Here, Rahim will marry Sayra should be used.  
Use of with (Prep.) is superfluous. Simple Future-will marry is the right usage.
879. (4) The Reporting Verb is in Past Tense.  
Hence, ever, was to write novels is the right usage.
880. (4) It is preposition related error. Hence, different from is the right usage.  
different (Adj.) : not the same  
When two/more items are compared it is followed by from (Prep.)  
different from → used in British English and North American English  
different to → used in British English  
different than → American English  
Look at the examples given below :  
She looked different from/than what I'd expected.  
This visit is very different from/to last time.  
You look different than before.
881. (2) Here, Singular Verb i.e. that power gives or is won by foul means is the right usage.  
as the fame is a singular subject and a Singular Subject takes a Singular Verb (with S)
882. (2) It is split-infinitive related error. A Split-infinitive is one, when an Inf. is split by using something (usually an Adv.)  
between the two parts of the Inf. i.e to and a Verb  
to read → Inf.  
↓  
Verb  
to happily read → Split Inf.  
↓  
Adv.  
use of split-infinitives is incorrect.  
Hence, to take the medicine regularly is the right usage.
883. (2) News is an Uncountable Noun.  
Hence, many cannot be used with it.  
As it is a question, any (Det.) will be used.  
Hence, any news is the right usage.
884. (4) Here, today has been used. But, but I have no time is the right usage.
885. (3) In Passive Voice, V<sub>3</sub> (Past Participle) should be used. Hence, was knocked out is the right usage.
886. (4) insight (N.) is not a Countable/Uncountable Noun.  
It is an Abstract Noun. So, the (Def. Art.) will be used before it.  
Hence, thanks to the insight is the right usage.
887. (4) Death/loss of life is not fortunate, it is unfortunate.  
The sentence formation can be like this : Fortunately, in twenty wrecks only five lives were lost. Or It is unfortunate that in twenty wrecks five lives were lost.
888. (3) Indef. Art. — a will be used before good pair of gloves  
Hence, a good pair of gloves is the right usage.
889. (3) strike : a period of time when a group of employees stops working.  
Look at the examples given below :  
Air traffic controllers are threatening to come out on/go on strike.  
Half the workforce are now (out) on strike.  
It should be on strike, and not on a strike.
890. (3) Here, passive race i.e. nutrient disorder to be prevented is the right usage.
891. (4) Here, is a fool/is a foolish person is the right usage.  
fool is a Noun  
foolish is an Adj.. So, it needs a Noun to be used with it.
892. (2) The should not be used before Plural Noun/ Pronoun (People) here.  
people (N.) : persons in general/everyone  
the people (N.) : the ordinary men and women of a country rather than those who govern/have a special position in society  
Hence, People gathered right usage.
893. (1) It is preposition related error.  
abide by is a Phr.V.  
(1) Abide by something (Phr. V.) : to accept and act according to rule, a law, an agreement etc.  
Hence, You must abide by is the right usage.
894. (2) Here, subject (Electronic mail or E-mail) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e., is a method of exchanging is the right usage.
895. (2) Either.. or is correct form of correlative. Hence, either the blue is the right usage.  
If we use both, then or will be replaced by and i.e. and the black pen
896. (1) After Having, V<sub>3</sub> i.e., My wife having finished her work is the right usage.
897. (2) Child ⇒ children (Plural) is the right usage.  
Here, her children is the right usage.
898. (4) No error
899. (3) Here, absorbing and engrossing (interesting) is the right usage.

900. (2) First clause is in Past Simple. Hence, the evening and began making (Past Simple) .... is the right usage.
901. (1) Causative Verb-made agrees with infinitive without to. Hence, study hard is the right usage.
902. (4) No error
903. (2) Find  $\Rightarrow$  found (Past)  $\Rightarrow$  found (Past Participle)  
Found  $\Rightarrow$  founded (Past)  $\Rightarrow$  founded (Past Participle).  
Look at the examples given below :  
I found my pen that I had lost yesterday.  
Arya Samaj was founded by Dayananda Saraswati.  
Hence, Rakesh found is the right usage.
904. (1) Structure of the sentence in Passive Voice :  
Subject + should/would + be + V<sub>3</sub>  
Hence, kept closed is the right usage.
905. (4)  
(1) believe (V.) : to feel certain that something is true  
Hence, Scientists (plural) now hope/believe is the right usage.  
Plural subject agrees with Plural Verb.
906. (2)  
(1) put off (Phr. V.) : postpone ; delay; to change something to a later time or date.  
Hence, put off the garden party is the right usage.
907. (1) Here, one must be prepared is the right usage.  
The use of they is improper.
908. (2) No error
909. (1) Here, Adjective i.e., to a comfortable and settled is the right usage.  
settle (V.) : to make a place your permanent house  
Settled (Adj.) : comfortable and happy with your home, job, way of life, etc.
910. (4) Infinitive  $\Rightarrow$  to + V<sub>1</sub> (Plural)  
Hence, It is painful to see that is the right usage.
911. (1) Possessive of one is one's.  
Hence, one's teeth checked is the right usage.
912. (4) Here, H (honest) has a Vowel sound. Hence, An honest person is the right usage.
913. (3) Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.  
Another negative cannot be used with unless. Use of don't is inappropriate.  
Unless should always be followed by a positive sentence.  
Hence, work hard will replace don't work hard
914. (3) It is preposition related error.  
Prep.—to is used with prefer. than is used with other comparative words like rather/better.  
Look at the examples given below :  
He prefers driving to talking the bus  
He prefers during rather than talking the bus.  
Hence, to coffee is the right usage.
915. (3) For point of time, since (Conj.) is used Hence, since morning is the right usage.
916. (3) one by one or one after another/the other is the right usage.  
one by one : first one, then the next, then the next etc., separately  
one after another : used for saying that actions are done/things happen with very little time between them; one after the other
917. (3)  
(1) advice (Noun) : an opinion or suggestion.  
(2) advise (Verb) : to suggest  
Hence, to advise (Infinitive) him where to go is the right usage.
918. (2) It is Double Comparatives related error.  
Use of more + -er (Comparative Degree) is incorrect.  
Hence, much faster/faster is the right usage.
919. (3) Before Superlative degree the (Article) is used.  
Hence, the noblest quality in mankind is the right usage.
920. (2) It is Preposition related error. cling to is a Phr.V.  
Hence, clinging to her is the right usage.  
Look at the example given below :  
After her mother's death, Sara clung to her aunt more than ever.
921. (1) much is used with Uncountable Nouns  
many is used with Countable Nouns  
Hence, not many is the right usage.
922. (3) Here, upbringing of girl child/protection of women is the right usage.  
upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.
923. (3) Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.  
Hence, unless should be followed by positive sentence.  
Here, you work hard is the right usage.
924. (3) to-inf. or -ing form is used after prefer (V.)  
Hence, to coffee is the right usage.
925. (3) For point of time, since is used.  
Hence, since morning is the right usage.
926. (3) Here, one by one or one after another/the other is the right usage.
927. (3)  
(1) advice (N.) : an opinion or suggestion.  
(2) advise (V.) : to suggest  
Hence, to advise (Infinitive) him where to go is the right usage.
928. (2) There is a Double Comparatives related error here.  
Hence, much faster is the right usage.  
As, faster is already in Comparative Degree, more (Comparative Degree) will not be used with it.
929. (3) Before Superlative Degree the (Def. Art.) is used.  
Hence, the noblest quality in mankind is the right usage.
930. (2) There is a Preposition related error. to (Prep.) agrees with cling (V.).

- Hence, clinging to her is the right usage.  
Look at the sentence :  
I After her mother's death, Sara clung to her aunt more than ever.
931. (1) much denotes quantity. Hence, Not many is the right usage.
932. (3) Here, upbringing of girl child/protection of women is the right usage.  
(1) upbringing (N.) : the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.
933. (2) Reporting Verb (assured) is in Past Tense.  
Hence, that he would return (Past) is the right usage.
934. (2) Belong is a Stative Verb. Hence, Present Simple i.e. these days belongs is the right usage.  
It is not be used in Progressive Tenses.
935. (3) In such structures, Past Simple should be used.  
Hence, since I went to is the right usage.
936. (3) Here, Past Simple should be used.  
Look at the sentences :  
I I reached two hours after he had come.  
I I had reached two hours before he came.  
Hence, he came is the right usage.
937. (3) with a Singular Subject, need not is used.  
Hence, He need is the right usage.
938. (4) Structure of sentence in Past Perfect :  
Subject + had + V<sub>3</sub> (Past Participle).  
Hence, someone had stolen our clothes is the right usage.
939. (2) To express, period of time, for should be used.  
Hence, for several weeks is the right usage.
940. (1) No error
941. (2) Here, if one is happy is the right usage.
942. (2) Here, lying under the table is the right usage.  
lie (V.) : to be or remain in a flat position on a surface  
(1) lie ⇒ lay (Past) ⇒ lain (Past Participle) ⇒ lying (-ing form)
943. (3) Here, scissors is a Plural Subject.  
When used as a pair, a Singular Verb is used.  
Look at the sentences :  
I My scissors are sharp.  
I A pair of scissors has been bought.  
Hence, Plural Verb i.e., belong to Radha is the right usage.
944. (3) When along with/as well as is used in a sentence, the Verb agrees with the number/person of the Subject used before it.  
Hence, according to My brother (Singular), has gone to watch a movie is the right usage.
945. (1) Here, The teachers, whom I worked with is the right usage.  
Whom is used in-stead of who as the Object of a Verb or Preposition.
946. (2) One of is followed by a Plural Noun/Pronoun.  
Hence, versatile writers ever lived is the right usage.
947. (2) Each of the girls is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb-sings well is the right usage.
948. (1) The sentence shows Past Tense. Hence, Past Simple i.e., I shook hands with him is the right usage.
949. (4) No error
950. (2) Sing ⇒ Sang (Past) ⇒ Sung (Past Participle)  
Here, sang is the right usage.
951. (3) (1) except/except for : apart from.  
Here, except/except for campaign speeches is the right usage.
952. (2) It is Preposition related error.  
Prep. – to is used after prefer  
Hence, coffee (Noun) to tea (Noun) is the right usage.
953. (1) Habitual action is evident. Hence, Present Tense i.e., have a is the right usage.
954. (3) Here, Infinitive i.e. to commute for work/to work is the right usage.
955. (2) Here, apples to oranges is the right usage.  
prefer agrees with to (Prep.).
956. (2) Here, was at work/working is the right usage.  
Both events happen simultaneously.
957. (1) Moon is a Singular Subject. Hence, The moon is full is the right usage.
958. (3) (1) affect (V.) : to have an influence  
(2) effect (V.) : to make something happen.  
Hence, affected over 20 families is the right usage.
959. (4) No error
960. (4) No error
961. (4) Here, which (Relative Pronoun) not be used.  
The sentence should be ⇒ Neither the chips were cheaper nor the pizza interested the kid.
962. (3) Here, use of when is superfluous.  
Hence, were pacified is the right usage.
963. (1) Here, Connective-so will not be used.  
Hence, was angry is the right usage.
964. (1) (1) nobel → founder of Nobel Prizes : Nobel  
(2) noble (Adj.) : showing fine personal qualities  
Here, noble is the right usage.
965. (1)  
(1) navel (N.) : the small hollow part or lump in the middle of the stomach.  
(2) naval (Adj.) : connected with the navy of a country  
Hence, The naval officers is the right usage.
966. (3) Here, but somebody else's is the right usage.
967. (3)  
(1) disarray (N.) : a state of confusion and lack of organisation  
Hence, state of disarray is the right usage.

968. (2) When a comparison is made as is used.

Look at the sentences :

- I Capital punishment was regarded as inhuman and immoral.
- I She is widely regarded as the current leader's natural successor.

Hence, regarded as one of the greatest emperor is the right usage.

Note : Ashoka, the Great is, will be a better usage.

969. (2)

(1) a little (Det., Pro.) : used with Uncountable Nouns to mean a small amount.

(2) little (Det., Pro.) : used with Uncountable Nouns to mean not much

Hence, give me a little milk is the right usage.

970. (2) There is a Preposition related error. Hence, in the hall is the right usage.

971. (3) The sentence shows present time. Hence, Present Progressive i.e. is growing day by day is the right usage.

972. (3) There is a Preposition related error. Hence, with/ for a Santro is the right usage.

973. (2) Here, lawns in front is the right usage.

974. (2) Each of the girls is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has come is the right usage.

975. (1) Here, Nominative Case i.e. I and my wife is the right usage.

976. (2) many : used for Countable Nouns a number of Hence, that requires much planning is the right usage.

977. (2) Here, capable of doing this work (Gerund) is the right usage.

It is not proper to use an Infinitive here.  
capable (Adj.) agrees with of (Prep.)

978. (1) A habitual action is evident. Hence, Present Simple i.e. I use is the right usage.

979. (4) No error

980. (2) Here, How has she grown is the right usage.

981. (1) weather (N.) : the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.

climate (N.) : the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place.

Hence, The climate is the right usage.

982. (3) It is position of words related error. We usually put a general opinion in front of a specific opinion. Hence, beautiful red balloon is the right usage.

983. (3) Here, unless should be followed by Positive Sentence i.e. unless she does have/ unless she has a strong desire to live is the right usage.

Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.

984. (3) charge (V.) : to rush forward and attack.

Hence, and charged straight at me is the right usage.

985. (1) Here, Indefinite Article i.e. He had already sent me a message is the right usage.

986. (2) Science and technology is a Compound Subject. Hence its fallouts do not is the right usage.

987. (1) Here, Subject (The angry bird) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. The angry bird flaps is the right usage.

988. (2) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, and congratulate him on is the right usage.

989. (3) Here, Subject is Singular-My brother, not his friends (Plural). Hence, Singular Verb i.e. is going on a tour is the right usage.

990. (4) No error

991. (3) It is an error of Preposition. Hence, wear in the party is the right usage.

992. (1) be all for something/for doing something : to believe strongly that something should be done; in favour of

Hence, He was all for is the right usage.

993. (3) Here, and do what/as I do is the right usage.

994. (1) The sentence shows Past time. Hence, Past Perfect i.e. Although I had never seen the girl before is the right usage.

995. (3) Here, Objective Case i.e. you and him is the right usage.

996. (1) fly into a rage (Id.) : to become suddenly very angry Here, He flew into a rage is the right usage.  
Look at the sentence :

I He flies into a rage if you even mention the subject.

997. (1) Here, As soon as he came is the right usage.

998. (1) Here, Past Perfect i.e. I had enjoyed during is the right usage.

999. (3) turn down (Phr. V.) : to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal etc.

turn over (Phr. V.) : to change position

Hence, but he turned it down is the right usage.

1000. (3)

(1) make a mistake : to err

Look at the sentence :

I The waiter made a mistake in adding up the bill.

Hence, that you have made a mistake is the right usage.

1001. (1) Here, I succeeded in persuading him is the right usage.

(1) persuade (V.) : to make somebody do something.

1002. (2) vermin (N.) : insects that live on the bodies of the animals and birds; wild animals or birds that destroy plants etc.

Vermin is Plu. Sub. Hence, Plu. V. i.e., do much harm is the right usage.

1003. (2) As the structure suggests, Past Simple i.e., his wife could (would) is the right usage.

1004. (4) No error

1005. (3) No sooner ..... than is correct form of Correlative. Hence, than he saw another is the right usage.

1006. (3) Here, and a jar of jam or and some jam is the right usage.
1007. (2) Here, Present Perfect i.e., I have begun ( $V_3$ ) is the right usage.
1008. (3) make over : transform  
Here, Past Perfect i.e., he had made for ten years is the right usage.
1009. (2)  
(1) ought to (Mod. V.) : used to say what is the right thing to do.  
Look at the sentences :  
I You ought to have come to the meeting.  
I He oughtn't to have been driving so fast.  
Hence, to have done such is the right usage.
1010. (2) Here, Connective-that should be used. It is improper to use reason and because together.  
Hence, his failure is that is the right usage.
1011. (1) When both events happen in the past, the event that happens earlier should be expressed in Past Perfect.  
Hence, I had reached is the right usage.
1012. (3) A large consignment (Singular Collective Noun) agrees with Singular Verb (is).  
Hence, is expected is the right usage.
1013. (3) Here, Subject (The leader) is Singular.  
Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was sent ( $V_3$ ) to prison is the right usage.
1014. (2) Who is used to show which person or people you mean/used in question.  
Whom is used as the Object of a Verb or Preposition.  
Hence, who the is the right usage.
1015. (1) Here, He has an attack is the right usage.  
Have should not be used in the Progressive Tenses.
1016. (3) It is Preposition related error.  
Look at the sentence :  
I I can't easily give an answer to the question.  
Hence, answers/solutions to it is the right usage.
1017. (2) Here, straight in is the right usage.
1018. (2) Here, in the afternoon is the right usage.
1019. (3) As the sense suggests, Passive of Present Simple i.e. an early reply is expected is the right usage.
1020. (2) Here, Superlative Degree i.e, largest circulation is the right usage.
1021. (2) Here, Affirmative i.e, to know how you is the right usage. Use of are is superfluous.
1022. (1) Structure of Interrogative (Present Progressive)  
Why + am/is/are + Subject + V-ing  
Hence, Why are you is the right usage.
1023. (2) Few (Det., Adj.) : not many.  
Little (Adj.) : not much.  
few is used with Plural Nouns and Plural Verbs  
little/a little is used with Uncountable Nouns.  
Hence, (a) little time (no time) is the right usage.
1024. (1) Here, All my hopes is the right usage.
1025. (2) Here, Gerund i.e. reading is the right usage.
1026. (3) Here, Definite Article i.e. the spice of life is the right usage.
1027. (1) Neither of is followed by a Plural Noun/ Pronoun but agrees with a Singular Verb.  
Hence, Neither of the scout leaders knows is the right usage.
1028. (1) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, The job of drawing water is the right usage.
1029. (4) No error
1030. (2)  
(1) work something up (Id.) : to develop or improve something with some effort.  
(2) work over (Phr. V.) : to attack somebody and hit them.  
Hence, Jeff worked up enough is the right usage.
1031. (3) It is Preposition related error. Hence, of her case is the right usage.
1032. (3) Here, discussing the problems with the labourers is the right usage.  
Here, the use of about is superfluous.
1033. (2) In Indirect Speech, Interrogative changes into Assertive.  
Hence, who he was and is the right usage.
1034. (3) a few (Adj., Det.) : a small number of things.  
Hence, in some/a few days is the right usage.
1035. (2) cope with (Phr., V.) : to deal successfully with something difficult ; manage.  
Hence, I can cope is the right usage.  
The use of Preposition-up is superfluous.
1036. (4) No error
1037. (4) No error.
1038. (4) No error.
1039. (2) look forward agrees with a Gerund i.e. to meeting is the right usage.
1040. (3)  
(1) concentration Camp : a type of prison where political prisoners etc. are kept in extremely bad condition : a Nazi concentration camp.  
Hence, Hitler's (Possessive) is the right usage.
1041. (1) Mother-in-law (Singular)  $\Rightarrow$  mothers-in-law (Plural).  
Hence, Mothers-in-law is the right usage.
1042. (1) People is a Plural Subject. Hence, Today people are (Plural Verb) ignorant is the right usage.
1043. (1) Here, Connective-that i.e., I think that or no Connective I think is the right usage.
1044. (1) It is a Preposition related error. Hence, When Albert stayed in an African jungle is the right usage.
1045. (1) Here, Possessive Case before Gerund (telling) i.e. I recall your telling me is the right usage.
1046. (3) Before is used in Perfect Tenses. Hence, Past Perfect i.e. as if she had seen me before is the right usage.



1047. (2) Each one of his sisters is a Singular Subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. was/is is the right usage.
1048. (2) Here, Subject (His need) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. stems from his is the right usage. stem from something : to be the result of something.
1049. (4) No Error
1050. (1) Here, not a Comparative Degree but Positive Degree should be used.  
(1) enough (used after Verbs, adjectives and Adverbs) : to the necessary degree.  
Hence, Ramesh is smart enough is the right usage.
1051. (2) From is used to show when something starts and also the range of something.  
Hence, from 1970 to 1985 is the right usage.
1052. (4) No error
1053. (4) No error
1054. (4) No error
1055. (3) Here, error lies in question tag. The main sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous (Affirmative).  
Hence, Have you not been ? is the right usage.
1056. (3) Here, Objective Case i.e. and found them missing is the right usage.
1057. (1) adopt (V.) : to accept : to follow; embrace.  
adapt (V.) : adjust; acclimatize; habituate; make suitable for a new use or purpose etc., modify.  
Hence, you should learn to adapt is the right usage.
1058. (3) solemn (Adj.) : not happy or smiling; serious.  
solemnity (N.) : the quality of being solemn.  
Here, a look of solemnity is the right usage.
1059. (3) Here, there is no need of Possessive Case (clock's). Hence, 3 O'clock train is the right usage.
1060. (3) preferable (Adj.) : more attractive or more suitable; to be preferred to something.  
It is redundant to use more preferable.  
Hence, preferable to a pen is the right usage.
1061. (3) A comparison should be made in similarity. The climate will be compared with climate, not a place.  
Hence, is better than that (climate) of Hyderabad is the right usage.
1062. (1) Here, Plural Subject i.e. The best known leaders is the right usage as three leaders - Mahatma Gandhi, Patel and Nehru follows.
1063. (3) The Plural of jewellery (Uncountable) is never jewelleries.  
Hence, jewellery in the locker is the right usage.
1064. (3) adjourn (V.) : to stop a meeting or an official process. Hence, to adjourn the meeting (Singular) is the right usage.
1065. (3) Here, Subject (No man) is Singular. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. applies himself continually to his art is the right usage.
1066. (4) No error
1067. (1) The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. As they climbed is the right usage.
1068. (3) It is preposition related error. Hence, for classical music is the right usage.
1069. (3) Here, when the user is moving around wide areas is the right usage.
1070. (3) (1) go on foot : walk  
Hence, goes everywhere on foot is the right usage.
1071. (1) had better  $\Rightarrow$  used to tell somebody what you think they should do.  
Hence, You had better is the right usage.
1072. (2) It is Preposition related error. The words superior, senior, junior, prior, etc. take to and not than  
Hence, as Ann is senior to Susan in age is the right usage.
1073. (1) The sentence shows Past time. Hence, Past Perfect i.e., The officer had is the right usage.
1074. (1) Here, not a Possessive Pronoun but Nominative Case i.e. When you are (you're) in doubt is the right usage.
1075. (2) Scarcely..... when is correct form of Connective.  
Hence, when I remembered is the right usage.
1076. (4) No error
1077. (2) Here, despite getting is the right usage.  
despite (Pre.) : in spite of.
1078. (1) One of is followed by Plural Noun/Pronoun.  
Hence, One of my friends (Plural) is the right usage.
1079. (3) Here, certainty is evident. Hence, the Lady with the lamp is the right usage.
1080. (3) R  
The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. when it caught fire and he got a shock is the right usage.
1081. (4) S  
No error
1082. (3) R  
Here, Past Tense i.e. yet he had his own independent way of thinking is the right usage.
1083. (1) P  
Here, Past Perfect i.e. we had done everything is the right usage.
1084. (3) R  
Purpose is evident. Hence, Infinitive i.e. to change the age-old and static structure is the right usage.
1085. (3) R  
It is Preposition related error. Hence, succumbed to fires recently is the right usage.
1086. (3) R  
The sentence shows Past Time. Hence, Past Simple i.e. his office received an important letter which is the right usage.
1087. (2) Q  
Here, Passive of Present Perfect should be used.  
Hence, has been built in an is the right usage.
1088. (1) P  
Here, Definite Article-the i.e. Sakshi wrote the essay is the right usage.
1089. (3) R  
Here, in detail to make him understand it fully is the right usage.

1090. (3) R  
Here, Subject (the investment) is Singular. Hence, in health and planning has eroded considerably is the right usage.
1091. (3) R  
Here, that there is no such thing as luck is the right usage.  
The sentence is showing a Universal Truth. Hence, Simple Present Tense will be used.
1092. (1) P  
Here, we now look forward to is the right usage. look forward agrees with to (Prep.)
1093. (1) P  
Here, No other method of making is the right usage.
1094. (3) R  
Here, corresponding Preposition i.e. to provide the best facilities for and personal attention to is the right usage.
1095. (4) S  
No error
1096. (2) Q  
Here, the problems of the future is the right usage.
1097. (1) P  
When we use not only.. but also, same part of speech should be used before both. Hence, we will not only pack is the right usage.
1098. (1) P  
Here, No country can endure long (Adverb) is the right usage.
1099. (2) Q  
Here, equipped not only with is the right usage.
1100. (2) The sentence is in superlative degree. Hence, the largest circulation of all/ larger circulation than any other .... should be used.
1101. (2) A period of six years is a singular subject. Hence, Singular Verb i.e. has elapsed .... should be used.
1102. (4) No Error
1103. (2) Get off = to fall asleep; to leave work without permission; to stop discussing a particular subject.  
Get over = to return to your usual state of health, happiness etc. after a shock etc.  
Hence, to get over .... should be used here.
1104. (1) Here, two situations have been compared. Hence, comparative degree i.e. It is better .... should be used.
1105. (2) Disgusted (Adjective) = feeling or showing disgust or dislike or disapproval.  
Look at the sentence :  
I was disgusted with myself for eating so much.  
Hence, with him for his ..... should be used here.
1106. (3) The use of preposition 'the' is superfluous.
1107. (4) No error
1108. (2) Alphabet = a set of letters or symbols in a fixed order used for writing a language.  
Hence, (the) alphabet .... should be used here.
1109. (1) Beside = next to or at the side of somebody/ something.  
Besides = in addition to; apart from.  
Hence, Besides, writing is my hobby .....should be used here.
1110. (3) It is preposition related error. Hence, to the supervisor ... should be used.
1111. (1) It is preposition related error. Hence, Her knowledge of English .... should be used here.  
He has a wide knowledge of painting and music.
1112. (2) Here, very kind or kind enough .... should be used.  
Enough  $\Rightarrow$  to the necessary degree  
Hence, it is not proper to use very and enough together.
1113. (2) Here, subject (substantial seizure) is singular. Hence, singular verb i.e. ... has been made .... should be used.
1114. (2) Here, had its shared (Adjective) suffering or had its share (Noun) of suffering .... should be used.
1115. (2) Here, replace 'because' with 'that'.  
Hence, as Lady Gaga was that she had been told .... should be used.
1116. (4) No error
1117. (1) Article 'the' is used before an ordinal number.  
Hence, the first European sailor .... should be used.
1118. (2) Well-worth = very important; certainly worth. We need a positive expression here.  
Hence, but is well worth .....should be used here.
1119. (1) The sentence is in interrogative. Hence, How can man die ..... should be used.
1120. (3) Here, prevented the boys from going (Gerund) to..... should be used, not an infinitive.
1121. (3) Advice is an uncountable noun.  
Hence, as it contains a lot of good advice .... should be used here.
1122. (2) Here, man (singular) is the antecedent of who. Hence, who has .... should be used.
1123. (2) Here, subject (inventions) is plural.  
Hence, are made ( $V_3$ ) .... should be used.  
The sentence is in passive voice.
1124. (3) Aesthetic (Adjective) = concerned with beauty and art and the understanding of beautiful things  
Hence, have aesthetic appeal should be used here.  
Aesthetics = the branch of philosophy that studies the principles of beauty in art.
1125. (1) Arrangement of persons  $\Rightarrow$  231 i.e., second, third and first persons.  
Hence, my wife and I .....should be used here.
1126. (3) Further = additional to what already exists  
Farther = at to or by a great distance  
Hence, two further (additional) volumes to be published .....should be used here.
1127. (2) Continual (Adjective) = repeated many times in a way that is annoying  
Continuous (Adjective) = happening or existing for a period of time without interruption.

- Hence, because of the continuous music .... should be used here.
1128. (4) Still waters run deep = a person who seems to be quiet or shy may surprise you by knowing a lot or having deep feelings.
1129. (2) Here, under the direction (supervision) (Noun) .... should be used.
1130. (3) In Indirect Speech Interrogative sentence is changed into Assertive.  
Hence, and asked me what my name was ..... should be used here.
1131. (4) No error
1132. (3) As the generality of the sentence suggests, Present Simple should be used here.  
Hence, but nobody wants to grow old ..... should be used here.
1133. (3) Here, Reporting Verb is in past tense. Hence, because it was not to his taste .... should be used here.
1134. (3) Here, preposition 'in' i.e., in 1599 .... should be used.
1135. (2) Enamoured (Adjective) = liking something a lot.  
Look at the sentence :  
He was less than enamoured of the music.  
Hence, evidently enamoured of .... should be used.
1136. (1) It is a preposition related error. Hence, He is jealous of ..... should be used.
1137. (3) For two persons or things between ..... should be used. Hence, between the two countries ..... should be used.
1138. (3) Here, to achieve my objective ..... should be used.  
For is superfluous.
1139. (1) Job = responsibility; duty.  
Hence, use of actual is superfluous.
1140. (4) No Error
1141. (2) It is article related error. Hence, to give an exact date .... should be used.
1142. (4) No Error
1143. (1) Usually in the sentence shows general programme/habit. Hence, Present Simple i.e. His parents usually spend ..... should be used.
1144. (2) Cope with = to face and deal with responsibilities, problems or difficulties successfully.  
Hence, because he could not cope with .... should be used.
1145. (1) As the structure suggests, Future simple i.e., I Shall/will come .... should be used.
1146. (3) First clause is in Past simple. The sentence shows past time.  
Hence, and gave him money .... should be used here.
1147. (3) Reason has already been used.  
Hence, it is not proper to use due to.  
Hence, ill health .... should be used here.
1148. (3) The possessive of one is one's. Hence, one's word .... should be used here.
1149. (2) Found = establish  
Hence, you will find (get) a house .... should be used.
1150. (4) No Error
1151. (3) It is a preposition related error. Hence, senior to me .... should be used.
1152. (2) It is double superlatives related error. Hence, the tallest .... should be used here.
1153. (2) Whose is used to say which person or thing you mean.  
Look at the sentence :  
He is a man whose opinion I respect.  
Which is used to be exact about the thing you mean.  
Look at the sentence :  
Houses which overlook the lake cost more.  
Hence, whose money .... should be used.
1154. (1) The structure of subject will be :  
Juan Carlos, the king of Spain.
1155. (2) It is a preposition related error. Hence, of cholera .... should be used.
1156. (2) At a loss = puzzled or uncertain what to think, say or do; baffled.  
Hence, at a loss .... should be used.
1157. (2) Magnate = a person who is rich, powerful and successful especially in business.  
Here, subject (some) is plural. Hence, business magnates .... should be used.
1158. (3) As the sense suggests, of no delays (negative) .... should be used.
1159. (3) Alarm bells = If something sets alarm bells ringing, you mean that it makes people feel worried or concerned about something.  
Hence, a sound of alarm bells .... should be used.
1160. (2) Here, an easier access .... should be used.  
In comparative degree, use of 'the' is not proper.
1161. (3) It is preposition related error.  
Hence, spend on luxuries .... should be used.
1162. (1) 'The' is used with ordinal number.  
Hence, I was the first .... should be used.
1163. (3) Look at the sentence :  
There is a wide variety of patterns to choose from.  
Hence, singular verb i.e. distracts the mind .... should be used here.
1164. (3) Trial (Noun) = a formal examination of evidence in court; test.  
Trail = a long series of marks that is left by something.  
Hence, a trail of misery .... should be used here.
1165. (4) No Error
1166. (2) Ability = the fact that somebody is able to do something.  
A gentle form of exercise will increase your ability to relax.  
Hence, ability to act (infinitive) ... should be used.
1167. (2) Doubt = a feeling of being uncertain about something.  
There is some doubt about the best way to do it.  
Hence, I have some doubt ... should be used.

1168. (2) Persist = to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition.  
Why do you persist in blaming yourself for what happened?  
Hence, in their going.... should be used.
1169. (2) Heir (to something) = a person who has the legal right to receive somebody's property or title when that person dies.  
Hence, an heir to ... should be used.
1170. (1) The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb.  
Hence, plural verb i.e. even if he were ... should be used.
1171. (3) Good (at) = able to do something well.
1172. (2) Sister-in-law ⇒ Sisters-in-law (Plural)  
Hence, all my sisters-in-law should be used here.
1173. (1) Before a gerund, possessive case i.e. Due to my being new ..... should be used.
1174. (3) In comparative degree, than I ..... should be used.
1175. (4) No error
1176. (3) Reach (Verb) = to arrive at  
Look at the sentence :  
They did not reach the border until after dark.  
It is not proper to use preposition 'at' with reach here.
1178. (3) The sentence shows past time.  
Hence, Past simple i.e. as they jammed half way round ..... should be used here.
1179. (2) Accuse (verb) = to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.  
Excuse (Noun) = a reason, either true or invented that you give to explain or defend your behaviour.  
Hence, excuse (Noun) for attacking ... should be used here.
1180. (2) Keep on doing something = continue doing something. It is superfluous to use preposition 'to'.  
Don't keep on interrupting me!  
Keep on (at somebody) about something = to speak to somebody often.  
I will do it – just don't keep on at me about it.
1181. (2) May/might is used when showing wishes and hopes. Hence, he may (might) be ..... should be used here.
1182. (3) The work continued in the past and still goes on.  
Hence, Present perfect continuous i.e. although I have been living here for two years ..... should be used here.
1183. (2) Information (Uncountable Noun) = facts or details about somebody/something. e.g. a piece of information; pieces of information. It is incorrect to use informations as the plural of information.  
Hence, much information/ many pieces of information ..... should be used here.
1184. (3) Being is followed by past participle i.e. and even killed in cold blood.
1185. (3) The sentence shows past time. Hence, Past perfect i.e. people who had come to hear him ..... should be used here.
1186. (1) Want (not usually used in the progressive tenses) = to have a desire or a wish for something.

Look at the sentence :

All I want is the truth.

Hence, Present simple i.e. People want should be used here. The sentence shows a general wish/desire.

1187. (2) Look at the sentence  
He was elected (as) MP for Oxford East.  
Hence, it is not proper to use 'as' here.
1188. (3) Make use of somebody/something = to use something/ somebody, especially in order to get an advantage.  
Hence, of such opportunities ..... should be used here.
1189. (3) The sentence is in indirect speech and reporting verb is in past tense. Hence, past tense i.e. was discovered ..... should be used here.
1190. (2) It is an error of triple adverbs.  
Hence, unbelievable and really/really unbelievable and quite ..... should be used here.
1191. (4) No Error
1192. (2) My heart is too full for words = My heart is so full that I am out of words.  
Too is used before adjectives and adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary etc.
1193. (3) Here Past Simple i.e. that I expected ..... should be used.
1194. (2) According to their in the term in their opinion, plural verb i.e. were divided ..... should be used.
1195. (3) Speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts.  
– Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Quotes  
Hence, conceal (hide)/disguise his thoughts ..... should be used here.
1196. (3) It is preposition related error. Hence, on the radio ..... should be used here.  
Did you hear the interview with you on the radio ?
1197. (3) No error
1198. (3) Hardly (Adverb) = almost no ; almost not ; none.  
There is hardly any tea left.  
Hard (Adverb) = with great effort ; with difficulty  
He was still breathing hard after his run.  
Hence, our hard won liberty should be used here.
1199. (1) Here, antecedent of who is man. Hence, definite article i.e. yesterday, I met the man ..... should be used.
1200. (1) It is order related error. Ordinal will come before numeral. Hence, The first two ..... should be used.
1201. (1) Have (own/hold) is not used in the progressive tenses.  
Hence, The manager has his problems ..... should be used here.
1202. (3) Here subject (balloons) is plural. Hence, are very nice should be used.
1203. (2) Here, Every member .... is a singular subject.  
Hence, has been present should be used.
1204. (2) Say to ⇒ tell  
Hence, tell you should be used.
1205. (1) Period of time is evident. Hence, Present perfect i.e. I have not seen should be used.