

ERROR CORRECTION

Direction (1-100): 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.

Q1. The two men were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (2)/ claiming the same watch as their own. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q2. Everybody knows (1)/ that Bhutan is the most peaceful (2)/ of all other countries of the world. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q3. My sister-in-laws (1)/ who lives in Kolkata (2)/ have come to stay with us. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q4. These kind of clothes (1)/ are rather expensive (2)/ for me to buy. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q5. Chilika is the (1)/ largest brackish water (2)/ lagoon in Asia. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q6. The climb upside (1)/ the mountains (2)/ was not easy. (3)/No Error (4)


- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q7. Not too long then, the (1)/ lodge was the only (2)/ place to stay here. (3)/No Error (4)


- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q8. He was able to put (1)/ pen of paper only (2)/ much later. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4



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10 TOTAL TESTS

- 5 MATHEMATICS TESTS
- 5 GENERAL ABILITY TESTS

Bilingual

Q9. No sooner did I come out of my home to go to market (1)/ when it started raining heavily (2)/ which drenched me completely. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q10. Unless you don't obey (1)/ your elders you (2)/ will not succeed in your life. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q11. Hardly had I reached the (1)/ exhibition where I learnt (2)/ about the major robbery. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q12. No sooner did the sun rise (1)/ when we resumed the journey (2)/ after having a hasty breakfast. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q13. My eldest son deals with (1)/ spare parts and manages (2)/ his bread and butter. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q14. Sneha was accused for murder of her husband (1)/ but the court found her (2)/ not guilty and acquitted her. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q15. If you had (1)/ told me earlier (2)/ I will help you. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q16. Her mother is (1)/ angry and (2)/ indifferent to me. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q17. The Tata group own (1)/ many industries, that are spread (2)/ across the globe. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q18. She has not been (1)/ to the restaurant (2)/ much late. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q19. My brother finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away the time (2)/ at our grandparent's house. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q20. No sooner had he finished (1)/ his morning walk (2)/ when it began to rain. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q21. On Sundays (1)/ I prefer reading (2)/ than going out visiting my friends. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q22. Rohit is two year (1)/ junior than Mukesh (2)/ in the office. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q23. Inspite of the doctor's stern warning (1)/ Latika continued taking (2)/ sugars in her milk. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q24. Myself and Roshni (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the event on Sunday. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q25. Little knowledge of playing volleyball (1)/ that she possessed proved to be (2)/helpful at the time of inaugural match. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q26. I had not completed my English homework (1)/ so I thought I was done with when the (2)/ teacher asked me to hand it in. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q27. I was shocked to hear (1)/ that her husband (2)/ died of an accident. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q28. The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he didn't study at all. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q29. Are not your father (a)/ and your elder brother (b)/ out of town? (c)/ No Error (d)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q30. Our office building comprises (1)/ seven floors and a restaurant at the top in an (2)/ area of about eight hundred sq. metres. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q31. Ritika decided to get up early (1)/ to wear a nice dress (2)/ and visit her aunt. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q32. The student asked me if (1)/ I knew that Kalidas was the greater (2)/ than any other poet. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q33. If it would (1)/ rain, they will (2)/not come. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q34. Organic pulses are so popular today (1)/ that many people wonder (2)/ how they ever lived without them. (3)/ No Error (4)


- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q35. The reason Priya was late (1)/ to the meeting is because her (2)/ flight was delayed. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q36. Not only did they offer him (1)/ good salary but provided (2)/ him with a beautiful bungalow. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4



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Q37. I was taken with surprise (a)/ when I saw (b)/ the beautiful TajMahal. (c)/ No Error (d)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q38. I finished my household chores (a)/ before he reached (b)/ to my place after so long. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q39. I am vexed at him (1)/ for what all he has (2)/ done for him till date. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q40. The Manager warned his team members (1)/ that if they persist in their (2)/ obstructionist attitude they would be punished. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q41. The CEO only discussed (1)/ the new venture (2)/ with his manager. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q42. If she were marrying Mr. Gupta (1)/ she would have been (2)/ recognized as Mrs. Gupta. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q43. He did not go (1)/ to the temple on foot (2)/ he went there by the car. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q44. She ascended (1)/ to the throne (2)/ at the early age of seven. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q45. The view of the downstream (1)/ and directly down the (2)/ bridge was awesome. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q46. His name was hardly (1)/ known out (2)/ his own country. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q47. Water was dripping (1)/ of the trees, and (2)/ the grass was wet. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q48. Pravin sat up on the (1)/ sofa, with his legs (2)/ tucked down him. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q49. She was so (1)/ near (2)/ achieving her goal. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q 50. He watched as fights (1)/ broke out (2)/ along the city. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q51. Several great battles (1)/ took place among (2)/ the British and the Americans. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q52. The stream gurgled (1)/ contentedly as it (2)/ slowed to rounding the bend. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q53. They did nothing (1)/ that was down the (2)/ dignity of princes. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q54. What are (1)/ you doing (2)/ by here? (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q55. As Benjamin ran (1)/ next the street, he wondered (2)/ what he should buy. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q56. It had a bright blue (1)/ cover, which he was (2)/ careful not do soil. (3)/No Error (4)

- (b) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q57. The boy who (1)/ sat close him (2)/ was his son. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q58. When I returned I felt (1)/ a big cat brush side me (2)/ as I opened the door. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q59. He was going to (1)/ like the clothes she (2)/ bought of the trip. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q60. "You didn't answer my (1)/ question," he said, (2)/ stepping to her. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q61. He was such a (1)/ wonderful person (2)/ into so many ways. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q62. The magician placed the ball (1)/ underneath of his hat and (2)/ made a mystic sign above it. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q63. The phone that (1)/my father bought is different (2)/than your.(3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q64. As soon as (1)/I reach my office (2)/I will mail you the files.(3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q65. My sister had a tough time (1)/removing the chewing gum that (2)/stuck with her hair. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q66. The Captain along with (1)/his team has been (2)/invited to the function. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q67. At this moment that (1)/ terrible door burst noisily, opened and (2)/ banged for the wall. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

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Bilingual

Q68. While an electron (1)/ carries a negatively electrical (2) charge, a neutron is neutral. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q69. A slow smile worked (1)/ its way cross his (2)/ face and into his eyes. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q70. His expression gave no (1)/ clue of what was going (2)/ on among his head. (3)/ No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q71. Economically, we (1)/ understand the world (2)/ round us in terms of scarcity. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q72. The two children, (1)/ brother and sister, were onto (2)/ their way to school. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q73. I took the shortest (1)/ way through the (2)/ little park close the palace. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q74. As it came to a stop (1)/ the conductor called (2)/ over in a loud voice. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q75. He turned and walked (1)/ away, his head nearly a (2)/ foot up the others. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q76. He parked the (1)/ car front of the house and (2)/ headed down the street. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q77. The sailors divided their (1)/ money around themselves and (2)/ the ship sailed on. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q78. Thank you for (1)/ getting me (2)/ of the hook. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q79. Freedom fighters laboured (1)/ to the good of (2)/the poor enslaved masses. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q80. Father was upset (1)/when he found that (2)/you was not there. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q81. While he went beside (1)/ with our decisions, we were (2)/ never sure he totally agreed. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q82. The after morning (1)/ she woke to the first ray of (2)/ light through the window. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q83. It seemed as if (1)/ every man in the (2)/ country was back them. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q84. He put the birds softly, (1)/ one by one, interior their (2)/ warm little home. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q85. The lady was knocked down (1)/by a speeding car (2)/upon crossing the road. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q86. Grandfather led (1)/a peaceful life after his (2)/retirement from the army. (3)/No Error (4)

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

Q87. Indian Defence forces(A)/fought the enemy(B)/till the last soldier was standing. (C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q88. The landlord could not(A)/tell which of the servant(B)/broke the glass. (C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q89. The officer asked the recruit (A)/which district(B)/he came from.(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q90. The road from(A)/my house(B)/to temple is full of potholes. (C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q91. I asked the shopkeeper (A)/"Do you have change(B)/for a five hundred rupees note?"(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q92. Each boy was given (A)/a toy as a parting gift,(B)/which made them happy.(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q93. Their luggages which were(A)/kept at the station's(B)/ restroom's lockers, were later retrieved. (C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q94. That summer, elections were(A)/held at many a place(B)/without any untoward incident.(C)/No error (D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D


Q95. I was taken by surprise (A)/when I came(B)/face to face with my school friend.(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q96. The factory complex houses a shop-floor(A)/and 10 cubicles for the staff in an area(B)/of about thousand squares meters.(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

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Q97. She was annoyed (A)/when she found that(B)/the chewing gum was stuck to her hair.(C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q98. It is not easy for an actor(A)/to earn respect from both, the fans(B)/as well as critic. (C)/No error (D)

- (a) A (b) C
(c) C (d) D

Q99. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

It was obviously for everyone (A)/that grandfather was (B)/hiding something from all of us. (C)/No error (D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Q100. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

Recently I visited Kerala(A)/and found the sceneries(B)/to be breathtaking. (C)/No error(D)

- (a) A (b) B
(c) C (d) D

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'one another' with 'each other'. each other is used between two things.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'in' in place of 'of' because we use phrase "in the world".

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. It should be "My sister-in law" instead of "My sister-in-laws".

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. It should be "kinds of" instead of "kind of" because "these" is plural determiner which makes the noun plural in front of it.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. It should be "Climbing" in place of "The climb", as to mention activity we need to use gerund as the subject of the sentence.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. It should be “ago” instead of “then”. To show the context of past we use “ago”.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use ‘on’ in place of ‘of’. “Pen on paper” is a phrase which means “to write”.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. “no sooner” takes “than” with it, thus option (b) is correct.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. “unless” itself is a negative verb thus it won’t take “not” with it.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use ‘when’ in place of ‘where’ because Hardly had/scarcely had takes “when” with it.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use ‘then’ in place of ‘when’ because no sooner did takes “then” with it.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. “deal in” is the correct word.

deal in: to buy and sell a particular product

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. “accused” takes “of” preposition with it.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. as the first clause is in past thus the next clause should be in past also thus change “will” to “would”.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. angry “at” and “with” preposition with it.

Angry at –someone or something- to be irritated by

Angry with- someone or something- when we show displeasure, disappointment.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use “which” at the place of “that” as the second clause is non-defining clause and we don’t use “that” with non-defining clause. “That” is always used with defining clause.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. “been” is a verb which must be qualified with an adverb and “lately” is an verb which must be used.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. pass away: polite expression for die verb. It should be “to pass the time”.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. No sooner Than are used as a pair. Thus “when” should be replaced with “than”.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. prefer takes “to” with it for the comparison.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. junior/senior takes “to” with it for the comparison.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. sugar is a material noun which is uncountable thus “sugar” should be used.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. A sentence should not be started with “myself”. And the sequence which should be used when multiple pronouns are used is 231. Thus it should be “Roshni and I”.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. “little” shows “negligible knowledge” that is almost zero, however this can't be true because context shows knowledge was helpful this means there must have been some knowledge and to represent “some” we use “a little”. Thus “a little” should be used in part (a)

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. “was done with” should be replaced with “would do with”.

Do with is a phrasal verb which means “to finish” or “to brought to an end”. In the question “Thought” shows that he must have thought to complete homework in future and for the future with respect to past we use “would”.

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. “an accident” is an event and the correct form is to die in an event.

E.g. He died in a car accident.

He died in a mishap.

“Die of” is used with disease.

He died of malaria.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. As the word “reason” has already been used thus the word “because” should not be used as it will be superfluous since both the words is used to give “excuse”.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. no error

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. “at the top” is used when we are not referring to the top most point of something but it is somewhat higher but not the top most point but when we are referring to the top most point then “on the top” should be used.

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S31. Ans.(d)

Sol. no error

S32. Ans.(b)

Sol. "greater" is a comparative degree and it will not take "the" before it.

S33. Ans.(a)

Sol. first clause is "conditional" clause and in conditional clause we do not use "will or would" in it. it should be in present indefinite. It should be
If it rains, they will not come.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. In 3rd part of sentence "have" should be used after "they". "Had" should not be used as it will give the sense that people could not live without pulses but now people can live without pulses.

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. "because" should be replaced with "that" because two reason given words should not be used together and as "reason" is already given thus "because" should not be used.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. in second part of the sentence "but also" should be used. "not only-----but also" should be used in pair.

S37. Ans.(a)

Sol. taken aback: surprised, shocked, etc.

"With surprise" should be removed and "taken aback" should be used as "taken aback" itself gives the meaning of "surprise" or "taken with" should be removed and "surprise" should be changed to "surprised" because an adjective should be used after "was" and "surprised" is a past participle which acts as an adjective. In either way it can be corrected.

S38. Ans.(a)

Sol. we should use perfect participle before "before" and past indefinite after "before", when two actions are compared according to the time of their occurrence.

Thus "finished" should be replaced with "had finished".

S39. Ans.(a)

Sol. Vexed means annoyed.

Vexed at a thing.

Vexed with a person for doing something.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. As the main clause is in past tense then the subordinate clause should be in past tense as well thus "persist" should be changed to persisted.

S41. Ans.(a)

Sol. only is a both noun and adjective. If used as an adjective it should be used before noun and if used as an adverb it should be used after verb. Thus it should be used after “discussed”, however it can be used before “CEO” only as well.

S42. Ans.(b)

Sol. first clause is a conditional clause and “marry” is non-continuous word and thus it should not be written in continuous form, thus “married” should be used and after that “to” should be used to relate with Mr. Gupta.

S43. Ans.(c)

Sol. by the car should be replaced with by car, as it just shows the mode of transportation thus, “the” should not be used in between by and car.

S44. Ans.(d)

Sol. “Ascended” is both transitive and intransitive verb.

“Ascended” and “ascended to” both is one and same.

She ascended to the throne at the early age of seven.

She ascended the throne at the early age of seven.

S45. Ans.(b)

Sol. in second part of the sentence “and” should not be used as “down” is a preposition of which object is “the bridge” and “directly” is an adverb which is qualifying a preposition “down”

The view of the downstream directly down the bridge was awesome.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sentence is in passive but “his own country” cannot be the agent thus his own country need to be added with the rest of the sentence. conjunction is used to connect one sentence to another however preposition should be used as “his own country” is not a clause or a sentence. Conjunction is used to connect the clause. Thus, the correct preposition is “of”. Or “out” can be replaced with “in”.

His name was hardly known out of his own country.

His name was hardly known in his own country.

S47. Ans.(b)

Sol. “of” should be replaced with “down”. Drip down means fall in small drops.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. tucked under is the correct term to be used.

S49. Ans.(d)

Sol. no error.

S50. Ans.(c)

Sol. usage of “along” is incorrect. Along means “by the side of”.

“Across” means from one side to another. Thus “along” should be replaced with “across”.

S51. Ans.(b)

Sol. for two things/people “between” should be used. thus option (b) is correct.

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. “to round” is the correct term. To express the intention “infinitive” should be used and “to round” will express the intention here. Thus option (3) is correct.

S53. Ans.(b)

Sol. beneath one’s dignity means If something is beneath one’s dignity, one feel that one is too important to do it.

Thus “down” should be replaced with “beneath”.

S54. Ans.(c)

Sol. “here” is an adverb of place, and adverbs do not require any preposition for them, thus “by” should not be used.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. “next” should be replaced with “along”. Along the street means to go parallel to the street. Thus option (b) is correct.

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. to soil: To soil something also means to make it dirty. Thus “do soil” should be replaced with “to soil”

S57. Ans.(b)

Sol. “close” is an adjective, noun, adverb and “noun/adjective/adverb” cannot take any object after it, thus to add any object “preposition” should be used. and “close to” means “near”.

S58. Ans.(b)

Sol. brush aside: to sweep out. Thus “brush aside” should be used.

S59. Ans.(c)

Sol. “of” should be replaced with “for.”

We buy something for party, wedding, someone.

S60. Ans.(c)

Sol. stepping towards her should be used. towards means “in the direction of”.

S61. Ans.(c)

Sol. usage of “into” is incorrect. It should be replaced with “in”.

S62. Ans.(2)

Sol. “underneath” itself is a preposition, it does not require any other preposition. “Of” should be removed. It should be underneath his hat.

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63. Ans.(c)

Sol. in part (3) of the sentence it should be “yours” to show the possession.

S64. Ans.(d)

Sol. no error

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. stuck in: unable to move.

Thus “stuck in” should be used which shows chewing gum got intertwined with hair.

S66. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error.

S67. Ans.(c)

Sol. banged “against” the wall should be used.

Bang or strike is followed by “against”.

S68. Ans.(d)

Sol. no error.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. “cross” should be replaced with “across”. “Across” means from one side to another.

S70. Ans.(c)

Sol. “on among” should be replaced with “in”.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. “round” should be replaced with “around”. Around means something which is near to us in all directions.

S72. Ans.(b)

Sol. “onto” should be replaced with “on”. “On the way” is the correct term to use.

S73. Ans.(c)

Sol. “close to” means near thus “to” should be added after close.

S74. Ans.(c)

Sol. “call out”: to speak aloud or to shout.

S75. Ans.(c)

Sol. it is a prepositional mistake--“up” should be replaced with “above”.

S76. Ans.(b)

Sol. “front” should be replaced with “infront”.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'around' with 'among'.

S78. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use 'off' in place of 'of' because get one off the hook is an idiom.

S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. Replace 'to' with 'for'.

S80. Ans.(c)

Sol. Replace 'was' with 'were'.

S81. Ans.(a)

Sol. go along with: to agree or follow.

There is no word "go beside" as such. Proper phrasal verb is "go along with" which should be changed according to tense used in the next clause.

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. "after" should be replaced with "early" to make the statement meaningful.

S83. Ans.(c)

Sol. "as if" is used to show something which is not real, and to show unreality "were" should be used. Thus "was" should be replaced with "were".

S84. Ans.(b)

Sol. "interior" should be replaced with "inside". "Inside" is the preposition that need to be written here.

S85. Ans.(c)

Sol. "upon" should be replaced with "while", while is used when two actions happen at the same time.

S86. Ans.(d)

Sol. "no error"

S87. Ans.(a)

Sol. We use 'The' to the specific things and as Indian Defence forces are specific, thus "the" should be added before it.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. As the selection has been made that can be inferred with the pronoun "which", thus "selection" can be out of many, thus "servant" should be "servants".

S89. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error

S90. Ans.(c)

Sol. Here we are using “temple” as a reference point, thus “temple” is not used as its primary purpose, thus “the” need to be added in it.

S91. Ans.(c)

Sol. Remove ‘a’ before five hundred. Use ‘rupee’ in place of ‘rupees’, when a noun is used as an adjective, (an attributive noun) it is usually in the singular. The note is worth five hundred rupees. It is a five-hundred-rupee note.

S92. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error

S93. Ans.(a)

Sol. ‘luggage’ is an uncountable noun, the correct sentence should be “luggage which was”.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. In place of ‘at’ use ‘in’.

‘at’ is preferred when one wants to convey the precise (specific) location of an entity, while ‘in’ is used in a more obscure sense.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. It should be “square meters” instead of “squares meters”. “thousand” will modify “meters” not the “square” as square is also acting as an adjective and adjectives are not written in plural.

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. No error

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Replace “as well as” with “and”. “Both- and” goes together.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use ‘obvious’ in place of ‘obviously’.

S100. Ans.(b)

Sol. It should be “the scenery” instead of “the sceneries” because the word ‘scenery’ is uncountable in English. It may be countable in some other languages. However, in English, we can’t say sceneries or a scenery.



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