



# Important Spotting Error Questions PDF

## SSC Spotting Error Questions (Superfluous)

1. You are kindly (a)/ requested to appear in the (b)/ examination on time. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (a) because 'kindly' and 'requested' both are not used together. 'Kindly' or 'Please' is used in the Active sentence while 'requested' is used in the Passive sentence.

2. His idea of going to (a)/ the picnic was universally (b)/ accepted by all. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in the part (c). The use of 'by all' is superfluous here because universally itself means 'विश्वव्यापी रूप से'. Hence, saying 'universally accepted by all' or 'universally acknowledged by all' is wrong.

3. I asked (a)/ my cousin brother to accompany (b)/ me to Ladakh trip. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in the part (b). The use of 'brother' is superfluous here. Sister/ Brother is not used with 'cousin'.

4. You are kindly requested (a)/ to complete your assignment before Monday (b)/ otherwise the project will be delayed. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (a) because 'kindly' and 'requested' both are not used together. 'Kindly' or 'Please' is used in the Active sentence while 'requested' is used in the Passive sentence.

5. Supposing if you were (a)/ the president of India, what you would have (b)/ done to tackle the problem of poverty. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (a) because 'Supposing' and 'if' both are not used together. Both have the same meaning 'मानो/यदि'. Use either 'supposing' or 'if'.

6. All the successful people have encountered (a)/ a lot of problems during (b) their period of struggle. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (c) because 'during' itself means the complete period.

7. Rohit met with an accident (a)/ while returning back (b)/ from college. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Use of 'back' is superfluous here. Because 'return' itself means come back or give back. Hence the error is in part (b).



**List of some words with those “back” is not used:** Retreat, Recede, Reimburse, Repeat, Recapitulate, Recall, Recast

8. Can you please (a)/ repeat back what (b)/ you’ve just said? (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Use of ‘back’ is superfluous here. Hence the error is in part (b). To repeat means to do something again or more than once. This means the use of 'back' is incorrect with 'repeat' as both depict the same meaning.

9. I awaited for him (a)/ for two hours (b)/ but he did not come. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (a). Use of ‘for’ is superfluous here.

Await	=	wait	for
Comprise	=	consist	of
despite	=	in spite	of
investigate	=	enquire	into

We do not use ‘for’ with ‘await’, ‘of’ with ‘comprise’, ‘of’ with ‘despite’ and ‘into’ with investigate.

10. No one reached at (a)/ a mutual agreement although (b)/ the meeting lasted for two hours. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in the part (b). The use of ‘mutual’ with ‘agreement’ is superfluous because 'agreement' is always done when both parties accept it.

11. He is hated (a)/ by everyone for being (b)/ a coward man. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part C. You can not use Coward and man together. Coward means a person who lacks courage.

12. The reason he did not (a)/ come to the party was (b)/ because he was ill. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part C. Reason and because has the same meaning. The correct sentence will be “ The reason he did not come to the party was that he was ill “.

13. My younger brother (a)/ has been appointed (b)/ an English teacher. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part C. Instead of English Teacher, we should write Teacher of English. The correct sentence is “ My younger brother has been appointed the teacher of English.



14. Sanoj was sad (a)/ because he could not attain (b)/ passing marks in the semester exam. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Pass marks should be used instead of Passing Marks. Passing marks is grammatically incorrect.

15. The thieves had fled (a)/ away with all the money (b)/ before the police arrived. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part B. 'Fled' is the past form of 'Flee' which means to run away. So, 'Fled' and 'away' cannot be used together. The correct sentence is: The thieves had fled with all the money before the police arrived.

### SSC Spotting Error Questions (Conjunction)

1. Not only he has invested (a)/ in share market (b)/ but also in various policies. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** Error is in part (a) of the sentence. The use of 'not only' with the subject 'he' is incorrect and should be used before 'share market'. It is because here, the use of "not only.... but also" is to combine the objects which are 'share market' and 'various policies'. Let's take another example to understand it better:

The company is going (a)/ not only to sell its products on outlets (b)/ but also on its website. (c)/ No error

The above sentence must use 'to sell its products not only on outlets'. It is because 'to sell' has two objects, i.e. 'outlets' and 'its website' which are to be added by 'not only.....but also'. So, 'not only' must be used before 'outlets' in part (b) of the sentence.

2. I will make the payment (a)/ either in cash (b)/ else through cheque. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. It is because 'either' is always followed by 'or'. So, the word 'else' should be replaced by 'or'.

3. Although Manoj (a)/ was a poor farmer (b)/ yet he was happy in his life. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. 'Although' and 'though' are followed by 'yet'. In writing English, 'yet' is also not used in the sentences and a comma (,) is used instead. In SSC exams, problem is given by using the words 'but, else, or, and' instead of 'yet'.



4. Both Ramesh as well as (a)/ his cousin took part (b)/ in the marathon conducted in Mumbai few days back. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. 'Both' is always followed by 'and'. The problem is given by using 'as well as' or 'else' in sentences.

5. I wonder (a)/ that government will (b)/ approve my project or not. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. The correct pairing is "whether....or". So, the use of "that" is incorrect in part (b) of the sentence and must be replaced by "whether".

6. Rita is (a)/ so beautiful as (b) her mother. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. The correct pairing is "so....as" and "as....as". However, "so....as" is always used in negative sentences. The use of "so" is incorrect in part (b) of the sentence and must be replaced by "as". See some examples:

He cannot run so fast as you. (Negative sentence)

Rohit is not so stupid as he acts. (Negative sentence)

People are not so bad as you think them of. (Negative sentence)

7. Hardly did (a)/ I reached the platform (b)/ when the train left. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. "Hardly" and "scarcely" are followed by the auxiliary verb "had" and not "did".

8. Scarcely had (a)/ I left my house (b)/ then it started to rain. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. "Scarcely/hardly" are always followed by "when". The problem is given in exams by using "then/than/that" in sentences.

9. Seldom or ever (a)/ he has reached office (b)/ on time despite many warnings. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. The correct pairing is "seldom or never" and "seldom if ever". See some examples:

Seldom if ever I've not practiced yoga.

Seldom or never I've hurt him.

10. I would rather (a)/ stay at home instead of (b)/ going out with him. (c)/ No error



**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. “Rather” is always followed by “than”. The sentence should read as “I would rather stay at home than going out with him.”

11. This is the same boy (a)/ who assaulted me (b)/ in the canteen few days back. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. “The same” is always followed by “that”. In exams, problem is given by using words like “who/which” instead of “that”. “As” is used in place of “that” when the verb is not given or not clear. See below example:

This is the same car as mine.

12. I told him (a)/ to wait there until (b)/ I did not return. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. The use of “did not” is incorrect. “Until” means up to (the point in time or the event mentioned). It is a negative word; so, we should not use “not” with it. Similar is the case with “unless”.

13. Because Ruchit was drinking (a)/ in a public area, (b)/ therefore, he was arrested. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. It is incorrect to use “therefore” with “because”. It should be removed to make the sentence grammatically correct.

14. The captain asked the player (a)/ to play well lest (b)/ they would lose the game. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. “Lest” is followed by “should” and not “would” as given in the sentence.

15. No sooner did the man (a)/ fire the gunshot than (b)/ all the participant began to run. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. If the second event occurs immediately after the first, we can express that idea using the below structures:

1. No sooner... than
2. Hardly... when
3. Scarcely ... when

With "hardly/scarcely", we always use past perfect tense. See below examples:





Hardly had I reached the station when the train came.

Scarcely had I reached the station when the train arrived.

However, with "no sooner", we can use the verb "had" as well as "did". See below examples:

No sooner had I closed my eyes than I fell asleep.

No sooner did I arrive at the station than the train came.

### SSC Spotting Error Questions (Adverb)

1. He hurt himself (A)/ yesterday while running (B)/ very fastly. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (C) of the sentence. The sentence requires an adverb to modify the verb "run". "Fast" is an adverb as well as an adjective. It is one of the common adverbs which does not end in "ly" suffix. The correct sentence would be "He hurt himself yesterday while running very fast".

2. It was bitter cold (A)/ yesterday due to which (B)/ we had to stay at home the whole day. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. "Bitter" is an adjective while the sentence requires an adverb which is "bitterly". The correct sentence would be "It was bitterly cold yesterday due to which we had to stay at home the whole day."

3. Santosh was too glad (A)/ to meet his old friend (B)/ at the reception party. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. The use of "too" is incorrect here. "Too" is used mostly with unpleasant adjectives. For example, too sad, too tired, too wicked, too boring. The sentence mentions Santosh as being happy after seeing his old friend. So, the correct adverb here is "very". The sentence would read as "Santosh was very glad to meet his old friend at the reception party".

4. The child refused to go to school (A)/ as the behaviour of the teacher (B)/ was much too careless. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. The structures for *much too* and *too much* are:  
"Much too + adjective"

Example: Much too arrogant, much too careless, much too wicked  
I don't like my boss as his attitude is much too arrogant.

"Too much + noun"

Example: too much arrogance, too much carelessness, too much insincerity  
Your ignorance gives me too much pain.



5. He boasts of having (A)/ exceptional writing skills; (B)/ however, his recent article was none too impressive. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is grammatically correct. The adverb “none too” means not very and it is used with pleasant and unpleasant adjectives. See some examples:  
The new method is also none too good.  
The previously used method was none too bad.

6. Only very the best (A)/ project will be selected (B)/ among the available choices. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. Here, “very” should be replaced by “much”. The adverbs “very” and “much” are used with superlative degree adjectives; however, they follow the below structures:  
Much + the + superlative degree adjectives  
Much the best scene  
The + very + superlative degree adjectives  
The very best scene

7. The boy was very pleased (A)/ with the new designation as (B)/ he had worked very hard for it. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. The use of “very” is incorrect here and needs to be replaced by “much”. The adverb “very” is used with “pleased” when it means glad, happy. However, when “please” means satisfied or contented, the adverb “much” is used instead. See below examples for more clarity:  
Everyone was very pleased with receiving the invitation.  
Everyone was much pleased with the new decision.

8. On being asked (A)/ about his health, Shekhar said (B)/ that he was quite all right. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. “Quite” is a degree adverb and it must be used alone. The use of “all” with “quite” is incorrect in the sentence. Part (C) must be written as “that he was quite right” or “that he was all right”.

9. The children had to wait (A)/ a rather long time (B)/ before the school bus arrived. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. The adverb “rather” can be used in either of the following ways:  
“A/An + rather + adjective + Noun”  
A rather long route; a rather smart approach;  
Rather + a/an + adjective + Noun”  
Rather a difficult method; rather an uncomfortable situation





10. The thief was not (A) enough lucky to (B)/ escape from the police. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (B) of the sentence. When “enough” is used as an adverb of quantity, it follows the below structure:  
 “Adjective + enough”  
 See some examples:  
 He is smart enough to take the decision of his life.  
 Sweta was intelligent enough not to fall into the trap.

### SSC Spotting Error Questions (Adverb)

1. The teacher (A)/ scolded him always (B)/ because he rarely reached school on time. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (B) of the sentence. It is because of the wrong placement of the adverb “always”. Please note that adverbs like always, seldom, never etc are used before the main verb. So, “always” should be used before the verb “scolded”.

2. It is a common misconception (A)/ that every policeman badly behaves (B)/ with the citizens. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (B) of the sentence. It is because the adverb “badly” should be used after the verb “behaves”. The adverbs of manner are used after the main verb.

Example:

He spoke very arrogantly.  
 He behaves very rudely.

3. She yesterday came (A)/ to meet you but you (B)/ were not present. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. The adverbs of time like yesterday, today etc are used in the end of any sentence. So, the word “yesterday” should be used in part (B) of the above sentence.

4. Simran danced (A)/ in the college function (B)/ elegantly yesterday. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. It is because the adverb “elegantly” should be used after the verb “danced”. Please note that if adverb of manner, adverb of place and adverb of time are given together in a sentence, then their order should be (Adverb of manner---adverb of place---adverb of time).



5. As I had been very bad (A)/ with calculations, she asked me (B)/ to carefully solve the questions. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. The adverb “carefully” should be used after the word “questions”. Please note that it is incorrect to use adverbs in between of participles. Let’s take an example: He insisted me to thoroughly read the article. The use of adverb “thoroughly” is incorrect in the sentence. It must be used in the end of the sentence. This sentence should be written as “He insisted me to read the article thoroughly.”

6. “Please listen to the announcement with carefully,”(A)/ said the manager (B)/to his employees. (C)/No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. The use of the preposition “with” is incorrect with the adverb “careful”. Please note that prepositions are never used with adverbs.

7. No sooner the train reached (A)/ at the station than the passengers (B)/ began to occupy their seats. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. The sentences starting with “no sooner” are called “inversion”. In such sentences, verb is used before the subject. The structure for “no sooner” is: “No sooner + did/had”.  
example:

No sooner did I enter the room than everyone began to clap.  
No sooner had we stepped out of the house than it began to rain heavily.

8. Seldom one will decide (A)/ that war with a friend's nation (B)/ is the only recourse. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. Sentences starting with “seldom, hardly, never etc” uses inversion, i.e. the use of the auxiliary verb is done after these adverbs.

See some examples:  
Seldom have I met with such a strange person.  
Never did he speak badly to me.

9. Only after a year (A)/ he recovered (B)/ from the coma. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (B) of the sentence. With “only last month, only after a month/year, only then etc” inversion is used. So, part (B) should be written as “did he recover”.

10. I did not participate (A)/ in the function, (B)/ she neither did. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (C) of the sentence. The small sentence starting with



‘neither, nor, so etc’ are used in English to show that the second condition is same as the previous one. In such sentences, we use inversion, i.e., the verb is used before the subject. Part (C) must be written as “neither did she”.

### SSC Spotting Error Questions (Verb)

1. The students were nervous (a)/ as the exam did not begun (b)/ on time. (c)/ No error
2. The teacher was scolded the students (a)/ as none of them completed (b)/ their homework on time. (c)/ No error
3. Various species of birds (a)/can be saw during (b)/ the monsoon season in northern part of India. (c)/ No error
4. Been it a rainy day, (a)/ they had to cancel the plan (b)/ of going to picnic. (c)/ No error
5. I was got defeated (a)/ by my best friend (b)/ in the online typing speed test. (c)/ No error
6. All children are (a)/ ought to be obedient (b)/ to their parents. (c)/ No error
7. India should and must appeal (a) to all the countries to (b)/ declare Pakistan a terror state. (c)/ No error
8. Sudeep must attended the class (a)/ regularly else he will not to be (b)/ allowed to sit in the final examinations. (c)/ No error
9. You need not to worry (a)/ about the exam fees (b)/ as I have already paid it. (c)/ No error
10. Mukul has (a)/ and will always (b)/ be my friend. (c)/ No error
11. Three people were arrested (a)/ by the police but (b)/ one released. (c)/ No error
12. Yesterday I founded (a)/ that my friend stole (b)/ the money from my purse. (c)/ No error
13. In many Asian countries, people are (a)/ hung till death in public (b)/ areas in order to spread fear. (c)/ No error
14. Vikas lost control over himself (a)/ as he had drunken too much (b)/ in the new year party. (c)/ No error
15. The police have been trying (a)/ to find out the bus which (b)/ sunken in the lake last night. (c)/ No error
16. I will remember (a)/ to post the letter (b)/ to my mother. (c)/ No error
17. I will remember (a)/ posting the letter (b)/ to my mother. (c)/ No error
18. Everyone knew (a)/ that he lied about not (b)/ knowing to drive a motorcycle. (c)/ No error



19. The kids started to weep (a)/ loudly as they watched (b)/ their parents go. (c)/ No error
20. Everyone enjoyed Sneha's company (a)/ as she made (b)/ everyone to laugh on her jokes. (c)/ No error
21. I had better (a) studied than (b)/ play with my friends. (c)/ No error
22. You had better (a)/ exercise than (b)/ to run aimlessly. (c)/ No error
23. He came to watch (a)/ a movie at my house and (b)/ did nothing but sleeping all day. (c)/ No error
24. Having been finished (a)/ his homework, Sonu went (b)/ to play with his friends. (c)/ No error
25. Walking on the empty (a)/ streets of the city, (b)/ a dog attacked and bit him. (c)/ No error

### Solutions:

1. The error is in part (b) of the sentence. When we use "did not" in a sentence, the verb must be in its base form. So, the verb "begun" should be replaced by "begin".
2. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. The sentence is in active voice while the use of "was scolded" represents passive voice. Thus, "was" should be omitted in order to make the sentence correct.
3. The error is in part (b) of the sentence. The sentence is of passive voice, so, third form of verb should be used in the sentence. Thus, replace "saw" with "seen".
4. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. The use of "been" is incorrect and should be replaced by "being". Please note that "been" is always used in passive sentences.
5. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. We cannot use two verbs consecutively after the auxiliary verb. So, we can write part (a) as "I got defeated" or "I was defeated".
6. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. We should not use auxiliary verb and modal verb together in a sentence. In order to make the sentence correct, remove "are" from part (a) of the sentence.
7. The sentence is correct. We can use two modal verbs by adding them with conjunction "and". For example: You should and must prepare for SSC exams.



8. The error is in part (a) of the sentence. All modal verbs are followed by first form of verb. So, the use of “attended” is incorrect and must be replaced by “attend”. For example: You must work hard to crack the exam.
9. “Need” and “dare” are two verbs which can act as modal verbs as well as auxiliary verbs. When we use “not” with them, they act as modal verbs. So, we cannot add “s” or “es” with them. Also, we cannot use preposition “to” with them. So, the error is in part (a) of the sentence where preposition “to” has been used.
10. When two different auxiliary verbs are used in a sentence, they take separate form of main verb. Like in the given sentence, “has” should be followed by third form of main verb while “will” should be followed by first form of main verb. Thus, the error is in part (a) of the sentence where we should use the verb “been” and sentence should read as “Mukul has been and will always be my best friend.”
11. The error is in part (c) of the sentence where the auxiliary verb “was” is missing.
12. “Find” and “found” are two different verbs. Find means to get to know while found means establish or originate (an institution or organization). The past participle form of “find” is “found” while the past participle form of “found” is “founded”. The sentence requires the verb “found”. So, the error is in part (a) of the sentence where “founded” should be replaced by “found”.
13. Hang has two meanings. One meaning is “to fasten or support something at the top leaving the other parts free to move”. In this meaning, the past participles form is “hung”. The second meaning is to “kill someone, especially as punishment for a serious crime, by dropping them with a rope tied around their neck”. In this meaning, the past participle form is hanged. The error is in part (b) of the sentence where second meaning of “hang” is required. So, the correct form is “hanged” and not “hung”.
14. The error is in part (b) of the sentence. “Drink” has two third forms, i.e. drunk and drunken. “Drunk” is used as a past participle of “drink” while “drunken” is used as past participle adjective. The sentence needs the verb “drunk” and not “drunken”. See the difference:  

The	boat	has	sunk.
A	sunken		boat.
He	drunk	too	much
			last

I saw a drunken man.



15. The error is in part (c) of the sentence where “sunk” should be used instead of “sunken”. For explanation, see solution 14.
16. The sentence is correct. “Remember, forget, like etc” are some verbs which can be followed by an infinitive as well as a gerund; however, their meaning get changed each time.
17. The sentence is correct. Same explanation as above.
18. Error is in part (c). Please note that the verb “know” is followed by how/where/why etc” and then infinitive is used. So, part (c) must be written as “knowing how to drive a motorcycle.” See some examples:  
I know how to fly a chopper.  
She knows how to persuade her parents.
19. The sentence is correct. “Bid, watch, behold, see, make etc” are some verbs which are followed by infinitive without “to”.  
I made her obey me.  
I watched the storm come and go. The error is in part (c) of the sentence where the use of “to” is incorrect. See above explanation. Part (c) must be written as “everyone laugh on her jokes”.
20. “Had better, had rather, had sooner etc” are followed by first form of main verb. So, the use of “studied” is incorrect and should be replaced by “study”.
21. “Had better, had rather, had sooner etc” are followed by infinitive without to. Also, if conjunction “than” is used in the sentence, it is also followed by bare infinitive. So, preposition “to” should be removed from part (c) of the sentence. For example:

I had rather stay at home than go with friends.

23. If “but” is used as a preposition in a sentence and any form of “do” is used with it, then it is followed by bare infinitive. So, error is in part (c) of the sentence where gerund is used instead of bare infinitive.
24. The structure for having is “having + verb (third form)” for active voice and “having + been + verb (third form)” for passive voice. The sentence is in active voice, so the use of “been” is incorrect in part (a) and should be omitted.
25. The sentence gives an incorrect meaning. It gives the meaning that walking on the empty streets a dog attacked and bit him. While the sentence means to say that while he was walking on the empty streets, a dog attacked and bit him.





## SSC Spotting Error Questions (Subject-Verb Agreement)

1. I, as well as my friend (a)/, are enjoying ourselves (b)/ at the college annual function. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. When two nouns or pronouns are joined by “as well as, along with, together with, with, in addition to, besides etc”, the verb is kept according to the first noun. So, in the given sentence, the first pronoun is “I”, so the verb should be “am” and not “are”.

2. Rohit and Suneel (a)/ has played very well (b)/ in the recent cricket tournament. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. When two singular nouns are joined by “and”, the verb should be kept as plural. So, it should be “have” instead of “has” in part (b) of the sentence.

3. Each woman and each man have (a)/ equal rights to choose the (b)/ career of their own choice. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. When two singular nouns are joined by “and” but each one is preceded by “each” or “every”, the verb should be kept singular. So, it should be “has” instead of “have” in the above sentence.

4. Rice and curry (a)/ are cooked in the mess of our college daily (b)/ although none of the students like to eat it. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. If two singular nouns are joined by “and” and represent a single entity or emotion, the verb should be kept as singular. So, it should be “is” instead of “are” in part (b) of the sentence.

5. Sunita in addition to her friends (a)/ were accused of not (b)/ telling the truth in the court of law. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. For explanation, see sentence 1.

6. Neither Ravi nor her parents (a)/ was ready to accept (b)/ their mistake. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. If two nouns are joined by “not only... but also”, “neither... nor”, “either... or”, the verb agrees with its adjacent noun. In the given sentence, the adjacent subject of the verb is “her parents” which is plural, so the verb should also be kept as plural. Hence, “was” should be replaced by “were”.

7. Not only India but also (a)/ several other countries has agreed (b)/ to reduce the emission of carbon. (c)/ No error



**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. The verb should be “have” instead of “has”. For explanation, see sentence 6.

8. Not Vikash but his friends (a)/ was found (b)/ involved in the conspiracy. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. If two subjects are joined by “not” or “not...but”, the verb is kept according to the subject with which “not” is not used. So, the verb should be “were” instead of “was” in part (b) of the sentence.

9. A great many students (a)/ has shown their interest (b)/ in the government exams. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. With “many, a great many, a good many”, plural form of verb is used. So, the verb should be “have” instead of “has”.

10. The boss says that (a)/ there is many difficulties to be faced (b)/ before the project is launched successfully. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. If “there” and “it” are used as introductory subjects, then in the case of “there”, the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun used after “there”. However, in case of “it”, the verb is always kept singular. See example:

It is the girls who have scored the maximum on the weekly test.

11. The number of accidents are (a)/ increasing day by day (b)/ on the Delhi metro route. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. “The number of” is always followed by a plural noun but a singular verb. So, “are” should be replaced by “is”.

12. A large number of new species (a)/ is yet to be discovered by scientist in different part of the world. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. “A number of, a large number of, large number of” is always followed by a plural noun as well as a plural verb. So, in part (b), the verb should be “are” instead of “is”.

13. Two third of the government (a)/ land has been acquired (b)/ by the land mafias in our city. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. Please note that if “half of, one third of, three fourth etc” are followed by uncountable noun then the verb is kept as singular. However, if the noun is countable, the verb is kept as plural. See below example:

Half of the items have been sold.



Two third of milk was spilt.

14. More than one students was (a)/ selected for the annual scholarship (b)/ by the college authority. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. "More than one" is always followed by singular subject as well as singular noun. So, the noun "students" should be written in singular form, i.e. student.

15. It were the people of India (a)/ who fought bravely (b)/ against the tyranny of British rulers. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) where the verb "were" is incorrect and should be replaced by "was". For explanation, see sentence 10.

16. His parents were angry with him (a)/ because two thousand rupees (b)/ were spent by him on unnecessary items. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (c) of the sentence. If the combination of "numeral adjective + plural noun" gives an impression of a certain value, distance, height or weight etc, the verb should be in a singular form. So, in part (c), the verb should be "was" instead of "were".

17. He behaves (a)/ as if he is the owner (b)/ of the company. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. If "if, as if, wish, if only etc" are followed by 'to be', one should use the auxiliary verb "were" regardless with the subject being of any number. See below example:

We wish we were successful like him.

I wish I were a superstar.

18. He and I has (a)/ made a plan to surprise our (b)/ mother on her birthday. (c)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (a) of the sentence. When two pronouns are joined by "and", the verb is kept in plural form. So, "has" should be replaced by "have" in part (a) of the sentence.

### SSC Spotting Error Questions (Noun)

1. The Present day (a)/ youth needs (b)/ Vivekanand to guide them (c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part C'. Though Proper noun doesn't take Article but whenever it is used to present characteristic of that person not person itself, it takes 'a, an' Article with it. So it will be "a Vivekanand".



2. Kalidas (a)/ is Shakespeare (b)/ of India (c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. If there is need to indicate similarity in characteristics of two persons, then article 'the' is used. So in Part B, use article 'The' before Shakespeare.

3. This World (a)/ is full of (b)/ Tendulkar and Chetan Bhagat(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part C'. Whenever we need to indicate characteristic of special persons, they are used in plural form. So here, it will be as 'Tendulkars and Chetan Bhagats'.

4. Any Pramod (a)/ is looking (b)/ for you.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. If Identity of proper noun is not clear, then 'Some' is used before that proper noun. So here, in Part A it will be like this 'Some Pramod'.

5. Yesterday, I went (a)/ to Sharma's(b)/ house (c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. To indicate house of someone use plural form of surname with apostrophe sign. Correct Sentence is " Yesterday, I went to Sharmas' house".

6. A school of fish (a)/ were swimming (b)/ across the pond.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Although Collective noun is group of common noun and includes many units in it but it takes Singular verb. So in Part B it will be 'was' not were.

7. Gold (a)/ is a precious (b)/ element.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** There is no error in this sentence. As Gold is material noun and Material noun is uncountable in nature, and uncountable nouns don't take article with them.

8. Gold (a)/ in this ring (b)/ is not pure.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. When material noun is used in something as its substance, it takes article 'the' with it. So in Part A Article 'the' will be used before Gold. It will be as "The Gold".

9. The Earth and (a)/ her water is endangered (b)/ to man's greed.(c) / no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Here, Water is not used as uncountable noun in fact it is used here as Water Resource which is countable noun. So correct form will be 'Waters are'.



10. The rich (a)/ is usually unhappy (b)/ from within.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. As combination of 'The + adjective' is used as noun in plural form and it indicates whole society. So verb 'are' will be used here, in place of 'is' as "The rich are.."

11. He takes delight (a)/ in to tease (b)/ (c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Combination of 'preposition + to infinitive' is incorrect. Because preposition takes gerund form of verb (v1+ing) not to infinitive. So Part B will be as "in teasing".

12. My manager's (a)/ fifteen minutes speech (b)/ was very encouraging .(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Words used before noun are treated as Adjective whether they are noun themselves so they can't be in plural form. So Part B will be 'fifteen minute speech'.

13. Rajesh received (a)/ the three fourth of the land (b)/ from his father.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. If there is Numerical form other than one in fraction as two , three, four etc., it takes s means it remains in plural form. So Part B will be as 'the three-fourths of the land'. Eg. One-third part.

14. Three fourths (a)/ of the house is (b)/ (c)/ no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence. As fractions that indicate Amount, Distance, Measurement take singular form of verb so sentence is in correct form.

15. Half the (a)/ household items is (b)/ luxurious.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B' because Fractions that indicate number of things or persons take plural verb. So in part b replace is with 'are'.

16. From day third (a)/ situation started (b)/ becoming normal.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. As Cardinal numbers (one, two...) are used after noun whereas Ordinal numbers are used before noun with article 'The'. So Part A will be as 'from day three' or 'From the third day'.

17. India got freedom (a)/ during the reign of (b)/ George the five.(c)/ no error



**Solution:** Error is in 'Part C'. As after the name of any King, Queen etc. The + Ordinal number is used not Cardinal number. So Part C will be as 'George the fifth'.

18. My Brother has read (a)/ pages after pages of (b)/ the Bible.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. If two same countable nouns are joined with preposition they remain in singular form not in plural form, so in Part B it will be 'page after page'.

19. The Candidate put forward (a)/ a number of criterions (b)/ for the post.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. As 'a number of' takes plural form of anoun so it will be 'Criteria' not criterion as 'criterion' is the singular form of the verb.

20. The Data (a)/ was not (b)/ sufficient.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence as some words like Bacteria, Data are used in both forms singular and plural equally.

21. My sister-in-laws (a)/ who live in Bangalore (b)/ have not come to visit us.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. Compound nouns like this are made plural by adding s in main part of noun which is sister here. So it will be 'My sisters -in -law'.

22. We got to see (a)/ many beautiful sceneries (b)/ during Darjeeling trip.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. As the noun 'Scenery' is uncountable noun and uncountable nouns are not converted in plural form in this way. So replace 'Sceneries' with 'Scenery'.

23. Cards (a)/ are (b)/ my favorite game.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. There are some words which take s in their end so seem like they are plural but they are singular in reality, this includes many Games and Diseases name and others too. Cards is one of them. So use 'is' in place of 'are' in Part B.

24. I bought (a)/ this sunglass (b)/ for rupee 2500.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. There are some words which are necessarily be used in plural form, they can never be used in singular form. Sunglasses is one of them. Hence in Part B use 'These sunglasses'





25. The police (a)/ is investigating (b)/ the case.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. There some words which seem to be singular but in actual they are plural and always treated as plural. Eg. Police, Gentry, Cattle etc. So in Part B replace is with 'are'.

26. Robin is (a)/ too proud of (b)/ his riches.(c) / no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence. Here, 'riches' means Wealth, Money or Assets. So it is absolutely correct, no need to make any improvements.

27. Many sheeps (a)/ were grazing (b)/in the field.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. There are many words which are used equally in both singular and plural form like Sheep, Fish , Deer etc. , so replace Sheeps with 'Sheep' in Part A.

28. After brushing my head (a)/, I found many hairs (b)/ lying on the ground. (c)/ no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence. There are some words which can be used in both forms singular and plural as per their use. If they are counted as whole single unit they will be singular, if they will be counted individually then they will be plural. Here correct form is used.

29. He has (a)/ a lot of hairs (b)/ on his head.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. However hair is used in both singular and plural form but here, we are talking about whole hair on head so it will be in singular form so replace hairs with 'hair' in Part B.

30. Business houses (a)/ have to pay custom tax (b)/ on imports.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Here, replace Custom with 'Customs' as Custom means traditions and Customs means duty. So custom makes no sense here, replace it.

31. The Himalayas's (a)/ snow cap (b)/ is melting.(c) / no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. There is error of apostrophe sign . The words which end with s or hiss sound they take only apostrophe without s. So Part A will be as "The Himalayas' " only.

32. The table's legs (a)/ are carved (b)/ beautifully.(c)/ no error



**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. Non-living things don't take apostrophe for possession. Instead they use of for possession. So in Part A use 'legs of table'.

33. I usually visit (a)/ my uncle's (b)/ on Sundays.(c) / no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence. There is no need to write complete form as 'my uncle's home'. This form is acceptable in grammar so no need to make any improvements. Eg. St. mary's means St. mary church.

34. Survin did not (a)/ present project (b)/ in today's meeting.(c) / no error

**Solution:** There is no error in above sentence. As apostrophe is not used with non-living things but in case of Time, Money, Measurement Apostrophe 's is used. eg. Five ton's weight. So the sentence is absolutely correct.

35. Air is (a)/ not good (b)/ for your intellect.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. Here 'Airs' will be used. Air means wind which in out of context here. Airs means arrogance which suits here. So replace Air is with 'Airs are'.

36. One should be (a)/ persistence in work (b) if one wants to succeed .(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Here, we need Noun not Adjective so persistence will be replaced with 'Persistent'.

37. The sculpture (a)/ has made (b)/ beautiful dummy.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. Here, incorrect vocabulary is used. Sculpture means idol. And we need here a person who makes sculpture that is called "Sculptor".

38. My pants (a)/ are four (b)/ sizes large.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part C'. Replace 'sizes' with 'size'. Here singular form of noun will be used, no need to use plural form.

39. Interviews (a)/ for the post of Auditor (b)/ will begin from Tuesday.(c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part A'. Replace interviews with 'interview' as process is singular not plural hence singular form of noun will be used here.

40. Identifying, Nurturing and Developing (a)/ an employee's talent is among the most important task(b)/ of Human Resource Development. (c)/ no error

**Solution:** Error is in 'Part B'. Here, 'among' word is used which is used for plural form of noun so replace task with 'tasks' to make it in correct form.



## SSC Spotting Error Questions (Adjective)

1. Two solutions were provided (A)/ in the book but (B)/ none was correct. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. Here, subject is “two solutions” so “neither” should be used instead of “none” in part (C). “None” is used for more than two choices. See some examples for both “neither” as well as “none”:

Examples :  
Neither of the book is interesting.  
None of the books were interesting.

2. Either citizen of a country (A)/ should have the feeling of (B)/ patriotism towards the motherland. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. The adjective “either” is incorrect here and should be replaced by each or every. “Either” is used to select between two choices only while in the sentence the number of citizens is very large.

3. Every of the two young (A)/ boys dreamed of becoming (B)/ an IAS officer since their childhood. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. The adjective “every” should be replaced by “each”. “Each” and “every” are called distributive adjectives. “Each” is used for two or more than two entities while “every” is used only for more than two. See below example:

Two terrorists were killed in the recent encounter. Each belonged to Pakistan. In the above sentence, we cannot replace each with every. There are five cars. Every car needs service.

4. Each the man (A)/ who took part in the championship (B)/ was given a gift hamper. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error lies in part (A) of the sentence. The noun used after “each/either/every/neither” should never be preceded by an article. So, the use of article “the” in part (A) is incorrect and should be omitted. See some examples:

Every	a	man	(incorrect)
Every		man	(correct)
Each	a	boy	(Incorrect)
Each		boy	(correct)

5. The investigation agency has (A)/ found the involvement of (B)/ certain school boy in the recent murder. (C)/ No error



**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. It should be “certain school boys” not “certain school boy”. Please note that “certain/other/these/those/kinds of/sorts of” are always followed by plural noun. See some examples: Certain methods, certain parts, kinds of men, sorts of problems

6. The four first chapter of the book (A)/ are very interesting and tempt (B)/ you to read the last chapters too. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (A) of the sentence. It should be “first four chapters”.

There are three kinds of numeral adjectives:

Cardinal: One, two, three, four etc

Ordinal: First, second, third, tenth etc

Multiplicative: single, double etc

The order of numeral adjectives should be in the following order:

Ordinal + Cardinal + Multiplicative

The first five innings of Sachin were not very good.

7. Our country is a birthplace (A)/ of various great artist who (B)/ have made a mark in the whole world. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (B) of the sentence. It should be “various great artists”.

Please note that “many/ a great many/ several/ various/ numerous/ a lot/ lots of/ some/ enough etc” are called indefinite adjectives. See some examples:

Many good books, various examples,

If you see a sentence consisting numeral and indefinite adjective together, then their order should be:

Indefinite adjective + definite adjective (numeral adjective)

Many single rooms, numerous first students

8. Rohit went to the market (A)/ in order to buy (B)/ many fruits and milk. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (C) of the sentence. Fruits are countable, so the use of “many” is correct with them; however, milk is something which cannot be counted as it is uncountable. So, the use of “many” is incorrect with “milk”. The correct adjective which should be used with milk is “much” as it is used for uncountable things.

9. The newly found method of solving (A)/ probations question is the best (B)/ than any other previous methods. (C)/ No error

**Solution:** The error is in part (B) of the sentence. The use of “than” in part (C) indicates that the sentence is of comparative degree, so part (B) must use “better” and not the superlative adjective “best”.



10. I would prefer to watch a movie (A)/ rather than (B)/ sit at home the whole day.  
(C)/ No error

**Solution:** The sentence is correct. Prefer is followed by preposition “to” is the comparison is between two nouns. For example: I prefer tea to coffee. However, if the comparison is between two infinitives, then we use “rather than” as we have used in the above sentence. For example: I would prefer to walk rather than ride a bike.



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