1. Equipped not only with should be used in place of not only equipped with ,with Not only… but also /Either …. Or / Neither … nor we join two subject /objects/verbs/ gerunds for example.He comes here not only for shopping

   NOT ONLY But also for having a

   BUT ALSO

Glimpse of the extremely beautiful sales girls in the given sentence but also is used before ‘With outstanding physics’so not only should be used before ‘with all state-of-the art instruments’,such adjustments convey the meaning clearly

2. When we compare two things belonging to the same group,we use no other, whereas, when two things belonging to different groupd are compared we use no .For example(1)NO other river in India is as useful as the GAN

   (2) No river is Bangladesh is as useful as the Ganga

In the given sentence “this method’belong to your method’Group that is ‘this method’ is one of your method.Therefore no other will be used in place of no

3. Views should ne followed by on and not for “ your views on something are the beliefs or opinions that have about it .for example whetheryou think it is good .bad.right or wrong”c-Page 1864,Collins cobuild English Dictionary'This shows that ,It is obligatory to use preposition on after views specially in the given type of sentence

4. (5) No error

5. (4) have been should be replaced with has been ,here have been governed by the subject investment .Investment is a singular subject ,So singular verb has been must be used in place of have been

6. The article the is used before physical place( Position) likle top bottom etc,So we say the top the bottom

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The top of something is its highest point or part.If we use top in this sense ,it is always preceded by definite Article the now it is clear that ,The error is in part(1) of the given sentence here a top should be replaced with the top

7. (5) No error

8. (3) Gathering information with all

9. (5) No error

10. (2) ‘Not only …. But also’ connects two words in same part of speech ,Therefore ,if not only is also followed by a Noun ,But also is followed by two participles.In the given sentence,Holding and rendering are two participles As but also is followed by rendering so not only be must be followed by holding by holding (Participles)therefore ,for holding not only will be substituted with for not only holding ,This alteration makes the sentence meaning ful one

11. (4) Last four days denotes a period of time we use for with period of time we ise for with period of time and since with point of time

   For example

   (1) it has raining for four days.

   (2) It has been raining since Friday last

   Since in the first sentence four days is a period therefore,for is used before it .on the other hand in the second sentence Friday is a point preceded by since in the given sentence since will be replaced with for

12. (2) We know when the prinicipal clause in a sentence( indirect) is in past tense ,the subordinate clause also must ne in past tense in
Error Spotting Answers with Explanation

13. (4) One (subject) is in Third person singular Number, so with one we can use looks, does etc. in the given sentence one look should be replaced with one looks.

14. (3) when the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun care should be taken to see that the verb agrees in Number and person with the antecedent of relative pronoun for example

1. Who am your friend will guard your interest. In this sentence who is relative pronoun and I is its antecedent. it will be wrong to say ‘ I who is your’

In the given sentence who is a relative pronoun .and the antecedent is those. As those is in plural number, so is should be replaced with are.

15. (3) for all these years denotes a period of time, so we are working (Present continuous) should be replaced with we have been working (Present perfect continuous).

16. (1) In the sentence at the place of you may not know it there should be you not know it. Here present indefinite will be used.

17. (5) No error

18. (4) and Help him in his work

19. (4) In the sentence at the place of and have stay at the station there should be only stay at the station in the sentence the use of have to is superfluous.

20. (4) In the sentence at the place of a distinguished musician there should be is being guarded by the police

21. (5) No Error

22. (2) In the sentence at the place of is being guarded by police, they should be is being guarded by the police.

23. (4) The group of words ‘sea water for instance contains a lot of salt. fresh water contains very little’ should be replaced by ‘sea water for instance contains a lot of salt. fresh water contains very little’. Look at the sentence

He has little milk to give you (x)

He has a little milk to give you ( )

24. (1) the group of words a sparrow has made a nest in kesho’s house should be replaced by sparrow had made nest in kesho’s house’

Look at the sentence

Heena said that he is wrong (x)

Heena said that he was wrong ( )

25. (2) Group of words’ monopoly for himself should be replaced by ‘monopoly of himself’

26. (2) The group of words ‘we can be certain that man did not began should be replaced by ‘man did not begin’

Because Do/Does/Did takes first form (v1)

Look at the sentences:

He do goes to market (x)

He do go to market ( )

Or, He goes to Market ( )

He did not went to market ( )

V2 V2

He did not go to market ( )

27. (5) No error

28. (3) The sentence shows past time, hence ‘While he will be going ….Should be replaced by ‘While he was’

29. (2) The use of as and like together in the group of words together as like homogeneous is not proper. Hence either as or like should be used.

30. (5) No error

31. (4) The use of passive is wrong hence able to perform is correct usage

32. (1) The group of words’ What to make people should be replaced by ‘by what makes people

33. (1) for showing habitual truth it is proper to use simple present tense, hence our customers are always visit should be replaced by ‘our customers always visit’
34. (5) No error
35. (2) The sentence shows past event. Hence the police arrived at the site’ should be used in place of the police arrive at the site’
36. (1) A habit of is the correct usage
37. (5) No Error
38. (4) Replace ‘It lacks resources’ by ‘they lack resources as this sentence is related to some people’
39. (3) Replace ‘right and quickly deecision ‘ by right and quick decision as the word ‘quickly is an adverb that modifies a verb not a Noun
40. (2) Preset perfect Tense takes past participle form a verb, Here the subject is plural. Hence a group of youngsters have lent financial assistance…. Will be the correct sentence
41. (4) The Reflexive for of ‘we’ is ourselves’ Look sentence : We should not blame ourselves for what happened. Hence replace ‘ourself fit’ by ourselves fit
42. (3) Replace ‘please have contact us’ by ‘please contact us’
43. (5) No error
44. (3) Here , adjective (gerund) i.e and law abiding sectors …. Should be used
45. (4) Here , subject (its stated aim) is singular. Hence curbing inflation has not been achieved should be used
46. (3) Here general proposition is evident Hence present simple should be used here
47. (4) Here for / in India’s premier educational institutes should be used
48. (1) Here, alliance…. Should be used…
49. (4) Here, Viable for …. Should be used
50. (4) Here, makes up …. Should be used
51. (4) Here to its fold ……. Should be used
52. (3) Here one in which …. Should be used
53. (1) It should be rate of increase in place of rate in increase,
54. (2) ‘Is not very encouraging ‘is the correct expression for the part (2) Here the use of being is redundant
55. (4) No error
56. (2) To make an unmatched comparison after ‘as if…’ we is were in all tense , so ‘as if it were’ is the correct expression.
57. (3) We say “Iam proud of my country or proud of something” Proud of is an idiomatic expression, so irrespective of its position it remains the same, Hence ‘He was proud of should be used in place of ‘he was proud’
58. (4) Rise means upward movement of progress, come or go upwards for example, the sunrises in the east raise means to lift or move some or something upward to collect something for example, Our goal is to raise Rs 30 for a new park sign. This shown that something rises on its own and someone raised something (Like fund etc) fund does not rise it is raised. So instead of fund rising, we should use fund rising, therefore, the answer (4)
59. (4) the word economy is a Noun hence, we cannot use economy gain or economic interest In the given sentence, An adjective must be used before interest so, Economy is to substituted with economic. The correct sentence is-The pirated technology has not only created strategic dangers but also damaged economic interests.
60. (1) To answer this question a proper understanding of the meanings and usages of the words – eminent and imminent is must, see the differences-eminent means noted for position rank or achievement. For example Tagore was an eminent author, Imminent means soon to happen or take place, Bose was not afraid of the imminent death, So it is very clear that in
61. (3) We know that the correct spelling is exploit, so we should replace exploite with exploit.

62. (5) It seems that the word unsparing is a wrong use here. But unsparing means severe or merciless and it is appropriate in the context of the sentence. As there is no error in the given sentence, so the answer is (5).

63. (3) The structure of some sentences is: Noun + preposition + Noun + Preposition + .... In such sentences, the verb is used according to the number and person of the Noun used before the first preposition. For example:

   The cost of production of consumer

   Singular
   Goods in all countries is increasing

   Singular

   Hence in the given sentence, “has changed” should be used in place of “have changed.”

64. (3) There are some words which always come in pairs and function as conjunction. These are called correlative pairs: either, neither, .... or, .... nor, .... both .... and not only .... and also as much .... as. The rule behind their use is: the part of speech that is used with the first part must also be used with the other part. For example:

   He gave me not only a book but also money

   Noun       Noun

   So, “and also” should be replaced by “but also”.

65. (2) If the subject of a sentence is a distributive pronoun (each /Everyone/either/both), then the verb is always singular. For example:

   Each of them has come.

   Here the use of plural verb will be incorrect. Therefore “have” should be replaced by “has”.

66. (1) Which time” should be replaced by “when”.

67. (4) If the’ or possessive adjectives (your, our, or their) is used before the word ‘number’, the verb always remains in singular number because in that case ‘number’ does not denote an indefinite number.

   For example:

   The number of girls is increasing in schools. Hence “have forced” should be replaced by “has forced.”

68. (4) The word ‘sparingly’ should be replaced with rarely.

69. (1) The word ‘contrary’ is wrongly spelt. The correct spelling is (contrary).

70. (2) The word ‘Enterprize’ is wrongly spelt. The correct spelling is ‘enterprise’.

71. (5) No error.

72. (3) The word ‘panorama’ is wrongly spelt. The correct spelling is ‘panorama’, which means a view of a wide area. A view of a constantly changing scene or series of events.

73. (2) Here “thing” is singular. Hence “that is not” should be used.

74. The form of infinitive is: To + verb (plural).

   Hence replace to be expecting by to expect.

75. (4) The passive form of future indefinite is subject + shall be/ will be + v3. Hence, replace ‘something that will becried’ by ‘something that will becried by something that should becried’.

76. (2) Replace group of words “very few people” by “a few / many people”.

77. (3) Replace the word ‘luggages’ by ‘luggage’.

78. (2) The subjects (Nouns/pronouns) connected with along with ‘together with’ ‘have the verb’ according to the number of the first subject. Here journalist is singular. Hence singular verb was should be used.

79. (3) Use affirmative sentence after “until” Look at the sentences: You are not going out until you have finished this. Let’s wait until the rain stops.
80. (5) No error
81. (2) who is used to show which person or people you mean, Hence use who ‘in place of which’
82. (1) if two events (conditional) are possible in future, then first one is used in simple present, Hence replace ‘If I will meet’ by ‘If I meet’
83. (4) Countable Noun / Pronoun after ‘all is plural, Hence replace student in the class ‘by’ students in the class
84. (5) No error
85. (1) replace the students dressed them ‘by’ the students dressed themselves
86. (2) It is wrong to use ‘the reason’ ‘and ‘due to’ together for the same purpose.
87. (3) The sentence shows past time, Hence replace ‘and spend’ quite some time” ‘by’ and spent quite some time
88. (3) The structure of sentence in present perfect: Subject + has/ have + v3(Past participle) Hence has become a very significant subject…. Should be used
89. (1) Here she was held guilty (Noun) of … should be used
90. (3) Here out of sight should be used… Look at the sentence: she never lets her daughter out of her sight (always keeps her where she can see her)
91. (3) Here despite his success…. Should be used Look: despite = inspite of Look at the sentences, His voice was shaking despite all his efforts to control it they went swimming inspite of all the danger signs
92. (4) Here simple present i.e. that reflect their presonalities…. Should be used
93. (3) Here comparative degree i.e can be more effective… should be used
94. (2) Here found that those who scored high… should be used, Look at the sentences:

People who called yesterday want to buy the house the author whom you criticized in your review has written as reply
95. (2) Here , in keeping readers at …. Should be used
96. (1) Here , at the moment should be used , An moment = An exact point in time
97. (5) No error
98. (3) Here , in keeping readers at … should be used
99. (2) Here , whether should be used
100. (4) Here that should be used
101. (3) Here of bravery / taken bravely should be used
102. (4) The subject of the sentence ‘these companies ‘ is plural Hence, to its board members should be replaced by ‘to their board members’
103. (3) Subject of the sentences is is ‘the scheme’ that is singular and it will take singular verb hence require an additional investment’ should be replaced by ‘requires an additional investment
104. (5) No error
105. (4) Replace and supervise that new staff as word ‘arranging’ (present participle) has been used before connective ‘and’
106. (5) No error
107. (1) The correct form of idiom is owing to that expresses reason, Hence ‘Owing the new policy ‘should be replaced by ‘owing to the new policy
108. (1) Replace ‘since the lack of by due to lack of’; for want of can also be property used
109. (2) Here is used (v3)…. Should be used
110. (2) Determiner ‘a few ‘ takes plural noun of pronoun, Hence a few company’s should be replaced by ‘a few companies’
111. (3) Replace group of word ‘raised to 6.1 percent by ‘risen’ / increased to 6.1 percent
112. (3) Replace ‘unless we do nothing’ by ‘unless we do something’
113. (2) It is proper to use superlative form of bad i.e. ‘worst’ here
114. The subject of the sentence plural that will take plural possessive. Therefore, replaces get customers to buy its good ‘by’ get; customers buy their ‘goods’ here ‘to’ has been wrongly used
115. (1) Private companies whose profits… will be the correct usage
116. (1) use perfect participle (having + past participle) Hence having worked in … will be the correct sentence.
117. (4) An adverb ‘Modifies an ‘Adjective’ too Hence a professionally managed one’ will be a correct usage
118. (3) The sentence shows past event. Hence when the country was … will be a correct sentence
119. (2) The sentence shows future time. Hence given the current market conditions it will be … will be a...
120. (5) No error