



ERROR DETECTION

GERUND VS PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- If an '**ing**' form of a verb (V1+ing) acts as a noun, call it a **gerund**.
- If an '**ing**' form of a verb (V1+ing) acts as a verb or an adjective, call it a **present participle**

- **Examples of 'teaching' as a gerund (noun)**

- **Teaching** is my passion. (*subject*)

(The action is teaching is not happening in the sentence; we are just talking about it. Teaching is working as a noun.)

- I love **teaching**. (*object of the verb*)

- Everyone is not interested in **teaching**. (*object of the preposition 'in'*)

- Your **teaching** is amazing. (*object of the possessive adjective 'your'*)

- My love is **teaching**. (*subject complement*)

- In all the above examples, **'teaching'** is working as a noun.

- Examples of 'teaching' as a present participle (adjective or verb):
- It is a **teaching** job.
(**Teaching** is working as an adjective here. It is modifying the noun job, telling us what type of job it is)
- He is **teaching** school students right now.
(Here, the action of **teaching** is happening. Teaching is working as an action verb.)

Q1. This town isn't very well known and there is not much to see so a few tourists come here.

- (a) This town isn't very well known
- (b) and there isn't much to see
- (c) so a few tourists come here
- (d) No error

Answer

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Remove 'a' before 'few'.

'few' \Rightarrow negligible

- **Q2. Both the civilians and army men joined the First World War.**
 - (a) Both the civilians
 - (b) and army men
 - (c) joined the First World War
 - (d) No error

Answer

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Place 'the' before army men. As they denote a separate class.

- **3. You may left the class when you have completed the test.**

1.the class

2.when you have

3.completed the test

4.You may left [**SSC 2018**]

Solution : 4

Use 'You may leave' in place of 'you may left' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

- **4. Although there are more than a hundred known elements, they rarely occur at a pure state.**

1.more than a hundred

2.Although there are

3.at a pure state

4.they rarely occur [**SSC 18-19**]

Solution : 3

Use in a pure state in place of 'at a pure state'.

5. Skating is(a)/ quite difficult, but the more(b)/ you practice, the easy it gets.(c) /No error.(d)



- **6. If he wanted(a)/ to get good marks(b)/, he should not has wasted his time.(c) /No error.(d)**

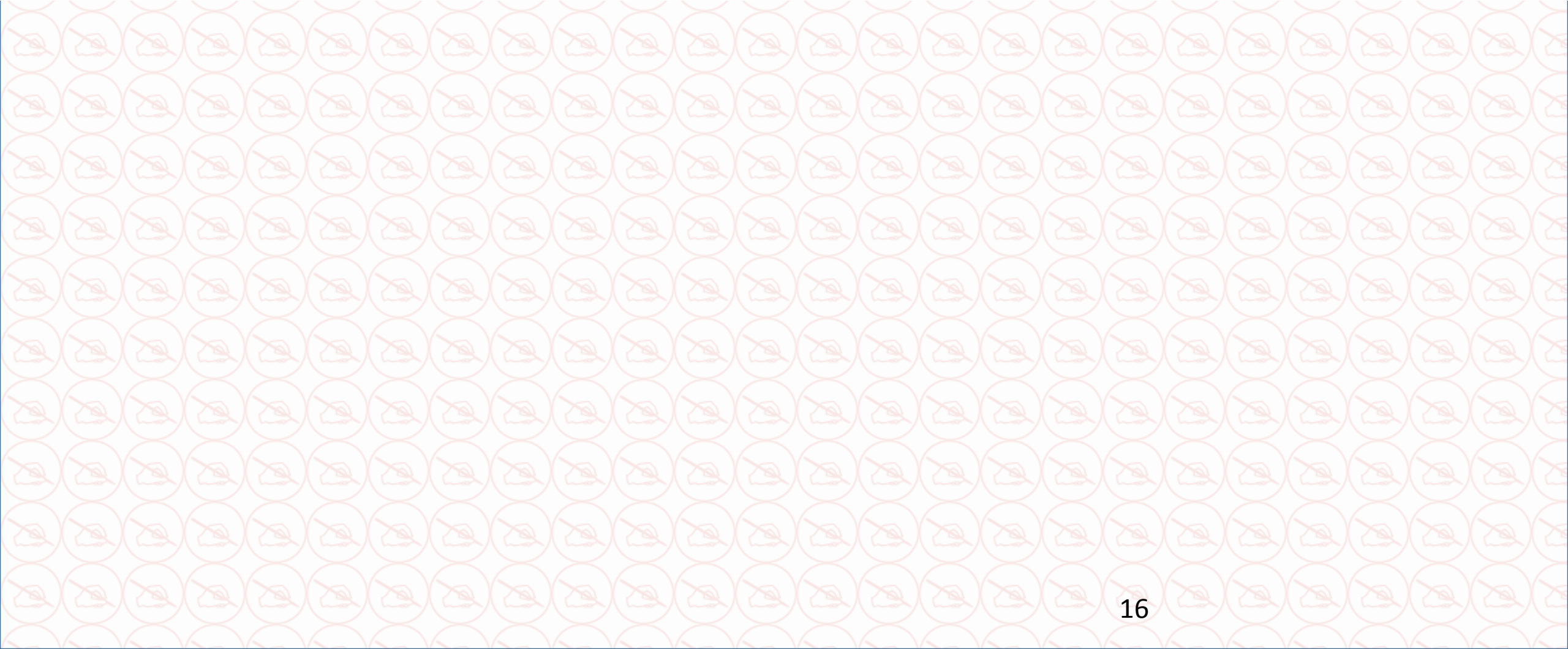
- **7. Jonathan says that he (a)/ would like to travel in (b)/ Asia next winter, preferably Malaysia (c) /No error.(d)**

8. Ravi was quiet, trying hard (a)/ to remember something from (b)/ before the separation beside brief memories of his daughters. (c)/ No error (d)



- **9. Nobody, not even me, are (a)/ excited to be going on the field-trip (b)/ organized by our school this weekend. (c) /No error.(d)**

11. The teacher said that each students (a)/ would receive a failing grade (b)/ unless they owned up to the prank. (c)/ No Error (d)



Q12. My brother-in-laws who live in Pune have come to stay with us.

- (a) My brother-in-laws
- (b) who live in Pune
- (c) have come to stay with us
- (d) No error

Answer

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brothers-in-law will replace brother-in-laws.

• **Q13. A person I met in the theatre was the playwright himself.**

(a) A person I met

(b) in the theatre

(c) was the playwright himself

(d) No error

Answer

• S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Replace 'A' by 'The'. The is used before specified objects.

• **14. “I done a lot of work yesterday” she said.**

1.a lot of

• 2.she said

• 3.I done

• 4.work today [**ssc exam**]

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Solution : 3‘I did’ in place of ‘I done’

• **15 .The cost of fruits and vegetables have risen abnormally this month.**

• 1.abnormally

• 2.The cost of

• 3.have risen

• 4.this month

•

Solution :2

Use 'has' in place of have. Singular verb will be used for the singular noun 'the cost'.

16. Having just taking a heavy lunch, she was not ready to have any fruit.

- 1.to have any fruit.
- 2.taking a heavy
- 3.Having just
- 4.she was not ready

Solution : 2

Use 'taken' in place of 'taking'.It is the case of perfect participle. So V3 will be used after 'having'.

- **RULE – Perfect Participle**

- (Having + v3) Vs (Having been +v3)
(Having + v3) is used when it qualifies doer of the sentence while (Having been + v3) is used when it qualifies non-doer of the sentence.

- **Note -If the clause following the perfect participle is in passive voice,we use having been+v3, otherwise having +v3.**

- Having typed the letter, it was posted

- Having typed the letter, I posted it

- Having been typed the letter, it was posted

- ‘It was posted’ is in passive form so we will use having been +v3. ‘I posted it’ is in active form so we will use having +v3



Thank
you

