



IBPS/ BANK 2023



ENGLISH

ERROR DETECTION

PRACTICE WITH GRAMMAR RULES



LIVE | 10:30 AM

BY SHALINI MAHENDRAS



UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES

MARCH 2023

01 MARCH 2023

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

15 MARCH 2023

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

29 MARCH 2023

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

SSC ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL

22 MARCH 2023

02:00 PM to 04:00 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

ENGLISH & BENGALI

05 APRIL 2023

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

BANK ONLINE LIVE CLASS

BILINGUAL



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QUOTE OF THE DAY

Quiet minds cannot be
perplexed or frightened,
✓ but go on in fortune
or misfortune at their
✓ own private pace,
like a clock during a
thunderstorm.

GOOD MORNING



HOMework

Find the error

1) The process of / 2) revising figures of
damage / 3) to get additional compensation /
4) has began. / 5) No error.

DID YOU
KNOW?

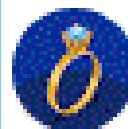




@niharikajha3328 10 hours ago

Has began~ has begun ✓
Part 4 Wrong..

Thank you mam 😊



@surbhisinha7315 32 minutes ago

Homework question answer 🙌 option dddd

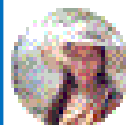


@AbhishekSingh-sj6qn 7 hours ago (edited)

Very nice session

Mam 😊 😊

Happy Navaratri mam



@tanujain1854 7 hours ago

HW Ans is opt 4



@nitikagupta7449 11 hours ago

Homework

Option 4 begun instead of began



VOCABULARY

Meaning : Accustom (someone) to something, especially something unpleasant.

Synonyms : Harden✓, Temper✓

Antonyms : Weak , Enfeebled✓

Sentence : People in northern regions are inured to the cold weather, and some will even jump into freezing water on occasion.



INURED



TOP 20 GRAMMAR RULES



ARE YOU
READY





RULE 1

1. I know ^{how} to write a letter.

Note : Know is followed by how/where/when/ why/ and infinitive.

Know + object + to infinitive

Does he know ^{how} to play guitar?



RULE 2

I bade him to go X

I heard him ~~to~~ speak on several subjects.

Note : After let, bid, behold, watch, see, feel, make etc.
we use **Bare-Infinitive**

to - infinitive

let him sit there.



RULE 3

He had better to go now. -

Note : Had better, had rather, had as soon ... as..., had sooner etc. are followed by Bare Infinitive.

He had better ^{be} late than never.



RULE 4

↑ Considering the case, I took the decision.

Note : Participles like considering, judging, referring,
concerning, regarding, viewing, broadly speaking etc.
do not take any Subject of Reference.



RULE 5

Poss case
He emphasised *my* *me* going there.

Your leaving early was a wise decision.
Note : Gerund if preceded by a Pronoun, that Pronoun must be in Possessive case.



RULE 6

When I reached the station, the train already ^{had} left.

Note :

Ganesh, who ^{had} has been (1)/driving all day (2)/was extremely tired (3)/and wanted to stop. (4)/ No error (5)

As wanted is in the past tense, so has been should be replaced with had been.



RULE 7

Comparison
The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi. *that of*

Note : When two persons or things are compared, it is important that the same parts of things should be compared.



RULE 8

1. He is the most cleverest boy in the class.
2. He is more wiser than his brother.

Double comparatives

Note : Double comparatives and superlatives should not be used.



RULE 9

1. I am ^{very} too glad to meet you. too happy, too good

I am too weak to walk.

Note : Too means more than required and it is used with (Unpleasant Adjective). So, we cannot use too glad, too happy, too pleasant, too healthy.



RULE 10

1. He is too weak so that he cannot walk.
to walk

Note : In A sentence which is based on “Too.... To” format, we cannot replace to with so that. If we replace to with so that, too also must be replaced with cannot.



A miles further on we (A)/ turned abruptly of the highway (B)/ and the Range Rover sped into (C)/ the desert leaving landmarks ahead. (D)

1. A few
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. All are correct

off



Solution : Option C

A: “miles” is plural and “a” before it is a grammatical error. Since, we are talking about distances, it should be “a few miles”.

B: it should be “off” instead of “of” so that the phrasal verb “turn off”, which means a road that leaves another road to go in a different direction.

D: while travelling landmarks are left behind, not ahead.



One hundred and fifteen acres for (A)/ hiking and cycling trails, along by fishing and kayaking (B)/ opportunities is available (C)/ at this outdoor attraction year-round. (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. All are correct

are of

plural

with



Solution : Option D

Part A is incorrect because of the preposition ‘for’. ‘Of’ should be used instead. **Part B** is incorrect because of the preposition ‘by’ after ‘along’. ‘With’ should be used after ‘along’ to render the correct meaning. **Part C** is incorrect because subject-verb agreement is violated.



Hardly had he crossed the road (A)/ than a stout gentleman in a beaver cap (B)/ came riding towards him in a handsome (C)/ ravenblack horse, accompanied with two hunt servants. (D)

on

when

by



1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. All are correct

Solution : Option A Part B is incorrect because of ‘than’ after ‘hardly’. Hardly is always followed by ‘when’ or ‘before’ and not ‘than’. Part C is incorrect because of the preposition ‘in’. One always rides on a horse and not ‘in’ a horse. Therefore, ‘in’ must be replaced with ‘on’ to render the correct meaning. Part D is incorrect because of the preposition ‘with’ after ‘accompanied’.



After receiving a considerably (A)/ number of calls each day (B), the district attorney's office have (C)/ decided to reopen an investigation. (D)

1. A Sing.
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. All are correct

Sing. Considerable
↑
has

The



Solution : Option B Part A 'Considerably' must be replaced with 'considerable'
Part C violates subject-verb agreement.
Part D is incorrect because of incorrect determiner 'an'.



We could have (A)/ had the longer holiday, (B)/ if we didn't spend so (C)/ many money on the house. (D)

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. All are correct

Solution : Option A **Part B** is incorrect due to wrong determiner 'the'.

Part C is incorrect because of the incorrect usage of the tense.

Part D is incorrect because of the usage of 'many'. We use much if the noun is non-countable (e.g., water, sand) and 'many' if the noun is countable (e.g., oranges, children). Therefore, 'much' must be used instead of 'many'.

much

hadn't





This textbook for graduate (1)/ and postgraduate students (2)/ covers the fundamentals of (3)/ high-temperature corrosion. (4) No Error (5)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5



Solution : Option E



The founders of the school sought (1)/ to invest their doctrines with the halo of tradition (2)/ by ascribing them to Pythagoras and Plato, and (3)/ there is no reason to accuse them for insincerity. (4) No Error (5)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

19/5



Solution : Option D

In part 4, 'for' should be replaced with 'of' because the correct structure is 'accuse someone of something'. There should be proper use of preposition.



The woodman stirred the (1)/ fire until the flames did not leap (2)/ high and the sparks flew (3)/ out of the roof hole. (4) No Error (5)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5



Solution : Option B

The error is in the second part of the sentence.

Until meaning ‘up to (the point in time or the event mentioned)’ is a negative conjunction and no negative expression (for example: not) should be used with it.



In India, the films in regional languages (1)/ don't get the kind of reputation that they (2)/ would, which is truly tragic because there's a (3)/ lot of cinematic magic floating around. (4) No Error (5)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5



Solution : Option C

'Would' means the action (get the kind of reputation) will be a completed action in future. But the statement is talking about a present situation. The sentence tells that the indie films should get recognition. It is a compulsion. So, it should be 'should' not 'would'.



While it is entertaining to watch Sahil and Vicky battle (1)/ it out in the beautifully lit nightclubs, (2)/ their fractured relationships with Rhea and Minaz (3)/ give the show any depth. (4) No Error (5)

Some

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5



Solution : Option D ‘Any’ is used in negative sentences to show a little amount. The sentence is not a negative sentence. Moreover, the sentence also indicates that the relationship would add to the good things of the show. So, it should be more appropriate to use ‘some’ instead of ‘any’.



HOMework

Find the error

1) The process of / 2) revising figures of damage / 3) to get additional compensation / 4) has began. / 5) No error.

