

Practice Questions For SBI/IBPS Clerk: Error Detection

Q1. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The repetitive routines, the (A)/ artificial environment, the lack of connection (B)/ to nature – all conspire to stifle motivation (C)/ and drain the fun out of exercise. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence correctly identifies factors that can negatively impact one's motivation for exercise, using parallel structure and appropriate punctuation to list these factors. Each part contributes effectively to the overall message without grammatical errors.

Q2. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

The remnants of the old road (A)/ were still visible, though (B)/ most of it had been replaced from by (C)/ the new highway. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error in the sentence lies in the incorrect use of the preposition "from" in part (C)

In the context of the sentence, "replaced" requires the preposition "by" to indicate what is doing the replacing. Thus, the correct preposition to use after "replaced" is "by" because it shows the agent performing the action of replacement.

Corrected sentence: The remnants of the old road were still visible, though most of it had been replaced **by** the new highway.

Q3. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)



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The old tree in the (A)/ backyard was slowly died, its (B)/ leaves turning brown (C)/ and branches becoming brittle. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The incorrect part is **(B)**

Detailed Analysis

- **The Error:** "...was slowly **died**, its..."
- **The Problem:** This is an error in **verb form and voice**.
 - "**Was died**" is a passive construction, but "die" is an **intransitive verb** (a verb that does not take a direct object) Intransitive verbs cannot be used in the passive voice. You cannot "be died" by something else in this grammatical sense.
 - The sentence describes a continuous process happening to the tree. Therefore, it requires the **Past Continuous** tense.
- **The Correction:** Change "died" to "**dying**."
- **Corrected Sentence:** The old tree in the backyard was slowly **dying**, its leaves turning brown...

Breakdown of Other Parts

- **(A) The old tree in the:** Correct. "The old tree" is the subject, and "in the" begins the prepositional phrase.
- **(C) leaves turning brown:** Correct. This is a participle phrase (an absolute construction) describing the state of the tree.
- **(D) and branches becoming brittle:** Correct. This maintains parallel structure with "leaves turning brown," using the present participle "becoming."

Grammar Guide: Intransitive Verbs and Passive Voice

A common mistake is trying to make a passive sentence out of a verb that happens naturally to the subject.

Q4. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The blue light emitted for (A)/ screens can interfere with (B)/ the production of melatonin, a (C)/ hormone essential for sleep. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(a)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (A), where "emitted for" is used instead of "emitted by." The correct preposition to indicate the source of the blue light is "by" (indicating the source is screens), not "for." Thus, the corrected part A should read "The blue light emitted by."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "The blue light emitted **by** screens can interfere with the production of melatonin, a hormone essential for sleep"

Q5. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

From the sun-drenched reefs of the (A)/ Great Barrier Reef to the vibrant kaleidoscope off (B)/ Raja Ampat, coral reefs are (C)/ biodiversity bonanzas beneath the waves. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (B), where "off" is used instead of "of." The correct phrase should be "kaleidoscope of Raja Ampat," as "of" is the preposition used to indicate belonging or relation. Thus, the corrected part B should read "vibrant kaleidoscope of Raja Ampat."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "From the sun-drenched reefs of the Great Barrier Reef to the vibrant kaleidoscope **of** Raja Ampat, coral reefs are biodiversity bonanzas beneath the waves."

Q6. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Scientists recently propose (A)/ to formalise an 'Anthropocene Epoch' (B)/ on the geologic time scale, (C)/ triggering several debates. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(a)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (A), where "propose" is used instead of "proposed." The sentence is discussing a past event, so the correct verb form should be the past tense "proposed" to accurately reflect the timing of the action. Therefore, the corrected part A should read "Scientists recently proposed."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Scientists recently **proposed** to formalise an 'Anthropocene Epoch' on the geologic time scale, triggering several debates."

Q7. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Many people felt that (A)/ justice had not been served, (B)/ believing that the evidence against (C)/ the celebrity was overwhelming. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is error-free. Thus, the correct option is "No error".

Q8. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

His doctor strongly recommended (A)/ that he should not skips (B)/ his medications unless he (C)/ has consulted with her first. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The error in this sentence is in part (B) With modal verbs like "should," the main verb should always be in its base form, which is "skip," not "skips." The correct phrase is "should not skip."

Corrected sentence: His doctor strongly recommended that he should not **skip** his medications unless he has consulted with her first.

Q9. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

She bought a vintage bicycle (A)/ from a local thrift store, excited to restore it (B)/ to it's former glory and take rides (C)/ around the neighbourhood on sunny weekends (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error lies in the part C.



The error in the sentence lies in the misuse of the word "it's." "It's" is a contraction of "it is" or "it has." However, in this context, the sentence requires the possessive form of "it," which is "its," indicating ownership or association.

Corrected sentence: She bought a vintage bicycle from a local thrift store, excited to restore it to **its** former glory and take rides around the neighbourhood on sunny weekends.

Q10. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Establishing liability in the (A)/ events of accident involving (B)/ autonomous vehicles is a critical (C)/ aspects of the legal framework. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (D), where "aspects" is used incorrectly. Given the singular subject "Establishing liability" at the beginning of the sentence, the corresponding phrase should also be singular. Therefore, "aspect" should be used instead of "aspects." The corrected part D should read "a critical aspect of the legal framework." Additionally, part (B) should correctly use "events of accidents" or revert to "the event of an accident" for grammatical accuracy, but the primary identified error according to the options is in part (D)

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Establishing liability in the event of accidents involving autonomous vehicles is a critical **aspect** of the legal framework."

Q11. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

In the convention, (A)/ neither Ram nor Sam (B)/ were prepared to discuss (C)/ the new nomination. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error in this sentence is in part (C) When using "neither...nor" in a subject, the verb should agree with the noun closest to it. Since "Sam" is singular, the verb should also be singular: "was" instead of "were." The correct phrase should be "was prepared to discuss."

Corrected sentence: In the convention, neither Ram nor Sam **was** prepared to discuss the new nomination.



Q12. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

In navigating the digital age, (A)/ parents play a pivotal role (B)/ in shaping the technological (C)/ experiences of their children. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct and effectively communicates that parents have a critical influence on their children's experiences with technology in the digital age. The "technological" in part (C), serves as an adjective to describe the type of experiences.

Q13. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The digital landscape has undergone (A)/ a rapid transformation, and children today (B)/ are growing up in a world vastly (C) /different from that of previous generation. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (D), where "previous generation" is mentioned. The correct phrase should be "previous generations" to indicate the comparison is with more than one past generation, not just one. Thus, the corrected part D should read "different from that of previous generations."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "The digital landscape has undergone a rapid transformation, and children today are growing up in a world vastly different from that of previous **generations**."

Q14. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The Himalayan Wolf (A)/ is a mysterious lupine (B)/ predator that inhabits (C)/ the high elevations of the Himalayas. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct answer is **(E) No error**.

Detailed Analysis

The sentence is grammatically sound and idiomatically correct. Here is a breakdown of why each part works:

- **(A) The Himalayan Wolf:** Correct. It uses the definite article "The" to refer to a specific species in a general sense.
- **(B) is a mysterious lupine:** Correct. "Is" matches the singular subject. "Lupine" is an adjective meaning "relating to or resembling a wolf," which is used correctly here.
- **(C) predator that inhabits:** Correct. "That" is the relative pronoun referring to the predator, and the singular verb "inhabits" correctly agrees with the singular antecedent "predator."
- **(D) the high elevations of the Himalayas:** Correct. This is a standard geographical description.

Grammar Guide: Subject-Verb Agreement in Relative Clauses

Even though this sentence is correct, it follows the same rule we saw in previous questions. When you use a relative pronoun like **that**, the verb must match the noun it describes.

Q15. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

The most memorable (A)/ part of their vacation was (B)/ exploring the hidden beaches (C)/ of the secluded island. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is error-free. Thus, the correct option is "No error".

Q16. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The integration of drones into (A)/ farming operations is redefining (B)/ how we monitor crops, (C)/ manage resources, and optimize yields. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct and clearly communicates the impact of drone technology on farming operations, including monitoring crops, managing resources, and optimizing yields. Each part contributes appropriately to the overall message without any grammatical errors.

Q17. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

The park was beautiful, (A)/ only but during the (B)/ spring, when the cherry (C)/ blossoms were in full bloom. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (B) The phrase "only but during" is incorrect. It should be "but only during." The correct phrase is "but only during," which emphasizes the limitation to the specified time.

Corrected sentence: The park was beautiful, **but only** during the spring, when the cherry blossoms were in full bloom.

Q18. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

She completed (A)/ the blueprint extreme quickly (B)/ and submitted it well (C)/ before the deadline. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error



Ans.(b)

Sol. The error in this sentence is in part (B) The adverb modifying "quickly" should be "extremely," which is an adverb, not "extreme," which is an adjective. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, so "extremely" is the correct form to use here.

Corrected sentence: She completed the blueprint **extremely** quickly and submitted it well before the deadline.

Q19. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

She had not (A)/ completed her homework; (B)/ therefore, she was unable (C)/ to participate in the class discussion. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. The semicolon is used correctly to connect two closely related independent clauses, and "therefore" is appropriately used to show a cause-and-effect relationship.

Q20. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

The new automation system (A)/ improved efficiency, (B)/ resulting in less workers needed (C)/ on the assembly line. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error in part (C) is the use of "less." Both "less" and "fewer" are used to indicate a smaller amount, but they are used in different contexts. "Less" is used with uncountable nouns (e.g., less water), while "fewer" is used with countable nouns (e.g., fewer workers) Since "workers" is a countable noun, only "fewer" is correct. The word "less" is incorrect.

Corrected sentence: The new automation system improved efficiency, resulting in **fewer** workers needed on the assembly line.

Q21. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

The computer calculates (A)/ the amount of red colour (B)/ based on the difference (C)/ among the two thermal infrared signals. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The incorrect part is **(D)**

Detailed Analysis

- **The Error:** "...among the two thermal infrared signals."
- **The Rule:** This is a **prepositional usage** error involving the distinction between **"Between"** and **"Among."**
 - **Between:** Used when referring to **two** distinct items, people, or groups.
 - **Among:** Used when referring to **three or more** items or a group where individuals are not specifically named.
- **The Context:** The sentence explicitly mentions **"the two** thermal infrared signals." Because there are exactly two items being compared, "between" must be used.
- **The Correction:** Change "among" to **"between."**
- **Corrected Sentence:** The computer calculates the amount of red colour based on the difference **between** the two thermal infrared signals.

Breakdown of Other Parts

- **(A) The computer calculates:** Correct. Singular subject (computer) with a singular verb (calculates)
- **(B) the amount of red colour:** Correct. "Amount" is used correctly for an uncountable concept like color intensity.
- **(C) based on the difference:** Correct. "Based on" is the appropriate phrasal preposition here.

Q22. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

A Ramsar site is a (A)/ wetland designated to (B)/ be of international importance (C)/ over an environmental Treaty. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The incorrect part is **(D)**

Detailed Analysis

- **The Error:** "...over an environmental Treaty."
- **The Rule:** This is a **prepositional error**. When referring to something established or governed by a formal legal agreement or treaty, the correct preposition is **"under."**
 - **Under:** Used to indicate being subject to the authority, rules, or conditions of a document (e.g., under the law, under the contract, under the treaty)
- **The Correction:** Change "over" to **"under."**
- **Corrected Sentence:** A Ramsar site is a wetland designated to be of international importance **under** an environmental Treaty.

Breakdown of Other Parts

- **(A) A Ramsar site is a:** Correct. "A" matches the singular "Ramsar site."
- **(B) wetland designated to:** Correct. "Designated" is the past participle used to describe the wetland, and "to" begins the infinitive of purpose.
- **(C) be of international importance:** Correct. "Of [noun] importance" is a standard idiomatic construction.

Grammar Guide: Prepositions for Legal Contexts

Choosing the right preposition for formal documents and agreements is essential for idiomatic accuracy.

Preposition	Usage	Example
Under	Subject to a treaty, law, or contract.	Rights guaranteed under the Constitution.
By	The means through which it was done.	Designated by the committee.
In	Located within the text of a document.	As mentioned in the treaty.
Over	Higher rank or physical position.	He has authority over the staff.

Q23. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Financial literacy education extends (A)/ beyond the conventional academic curriculum, (B)/ positioned itself as a (C)/ cornerstone for practical life skills. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (C), where "positioned itself as a" is used. The correct phrase should be "positioning itself as a" to maintain consistency with the present participle form used for describing ongoing or continuous actions or states. Thus, the corrected part C should read "positioning itself as a."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Financial literacy education extends beyond the conventional academic curriculum, **positioning** itself as a cornerstone for practical life skills."

Q24. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Self-driving cars promise (A)/ a plethora of benefits, ranging (B)/ from increase road safety to (C)/ improved traffic efficiency. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (C), where "increase" is used instead of "increased." The phrase should use the adjective "increased" to describe the noun "road safety," indicating a higher level of safety. Therefore, the corrected part C should read "from increased road safety to."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Self-driving cars promise a plethora of benefits, ranging from **increased** road safety to improved traffic efficiency."

Q25. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose "No error" as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

He has been volunteering as a (A)/ firefighter for 10 years, bravely (B)/ risking his life to protection (C)/ and serve his community (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. The error lies in the part C.

The error in the sentence lies in the incorrect use of the verb form after "to". In English, when "to" is used before a verb, it typically precedes the base form (infinitive) of the verb, not a noun form like "protection."

Therefore, the correct construction is "to protect," not "to protection."

Corrected sentence: He has been volunteering as a firefighter for 10 years, bravely risking his life to **protect** and serve his community during emergencies and natural disasters.

Q26. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

High-value travellers are (A)/ those who are like to (B)/ spend more, stay longer, (C)/ and disperse beyond tourist hotspots. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The incorrect part is **(B)**

Detailed Analysis

- **The Error:** "...those who are **like to...**"
- **The Problem:** This is an error in **adjective vs. adverb usage** or a missing suffix.
 - The word "**like**" used as an adjective or preposition doesn't fit here. To express that someone is inclined to or has a high probability of doing something, the word "**likely**" is required.
- **The Rule:** The structure "**be + likely + to + verb**" is used to express probability. Alternatively, one could say "who like to" (dropping the "are"), but "likely to" fits the professional/economic context of the sentence better.
- **The Correction:** Change "like" to "**likely**."
- **Corrected Sentence:** High-value travellers are those who are **likely to** spend more, stay longer, and disperse beyond tourist hotspots.

Breakdown of Other Parts

- **(A) High-value travellers are:** Correct. Plural subject "travellers" matches the plural verb "are."
- **(C) spend more, stay longer:** Correct. These are the infinitive actions (following "to") that describe the behavior of the travellers.
- **(D) and disperse beyond tourist hotspots:** Correct. "Disperse" is the third verb in the parallel list (spend, stay, disperse)

Grammar Guide: Like vs. Likely

The confusion between "like" and "likely" is a common trap because they look similar but function differently in a sentence.

Q27. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Digital literacy (A)/ is a crucial component (B)/ of navigating (C)/ a online world. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (D), where "a online world" is used. The correct article to use before a word starting with a vowel sound is "an," not "a." Therefore, the corrected part D should read "an online world."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Digital literacy is a crucial component of navigating **an** online world."

Additional Information:

Both "an online" and "the online" can be correct depending on the context in which they are used:

"An online" is used when referring to something in a general or unspecified manner. It is followed by a singular noun that starts with a vowel sound. For example, "an online course" means any online course, not specified.

"The online" is used when referring to something specific or already mentioned. It is followed by a noun (which may not necessarily start with a vowel sound) For example, "the online world" refers to the specific concept of the online digital world that has been mentioned or is understood in the context.

In the context of the question, "an online world" is correct because it refers to the general concept of any online world that digital literacy helps to navigate.

Q28. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option 'No error' as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

Water is a precious resource (A)/ in agriculture, and efficiently irrigation (B)/ is essential (C)/ for sustainable farming. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(b)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (B), where "efficiently irrigation" is incorrectly phrased. The correct form should be "efficient irrigation" (using an adjective to describe the noun "irrigation") or "irrigating efficiently" (using an adverb to modify the verb "irrigating") Since the structure of the sentence suggests the former, the corrected part B should read "and efficient irrigation."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "Water is a precious resource in agriculture, and **efficient** irrigation is essential for sustainable farming."

Q29. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If the sentence is error-free then, choose “No error” as the answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

One of the juniors who (A)/ was at the conference (B)/ are looking for opportunities (C)/ to present his inquest. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Answer: C

- **(A) One of the juniors who**

Correct.

- **(B) was at the conference**

Correct. The relative clause can refer to the specific junior being discussed, so “was” is acceptable here.

- **(C) are looking for opportunities**

Incorrect.

Grammar rule: **One of + plural noun + (who/that clause) + singular verb**

- In “**one of the juniors,**” the **main subject is “one” (singular)**
- Therefore, the **main verb must be singular: is looking, not are looking.**

Examples:

- *One of the students **is** absent.*
- *One of the players **has** been injured.*

- **(D) to present his inquest**

Grammatically fine (though “inquest” is unusual in meaning here)

Correct sentence:

One of the juniors who was at the conference is looking for opportunities to present his inquest.

Q30. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The corresponding letter of that part is the answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, then choose option ‘No error’ as your answer response. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)

From student loans to credit card debt, (A)/ students learn to navigate the nuances of borrowing, (B)/ making informed decisions that align (C)/ with there long-term financial goals. (D)

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) No error

Ans.(d)

Sol. The error in the sentence is in part (D), where "there" is used instead of "their." "There" refers to a place, while "their" is a possessive pronoun indicating ownership or relation to "long-term financial goals." Therefore, the corrected part D should read "with their long-term financial goals."

Hence, the correct sentence will be: "From student loans to credit card debt, students learn to navigate the nuances of borrowing, making informed decisions that align with **their** long-term financial goals."

