

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the page, colored brown with a green outline. At the bottom left, there are several thin, green, grass-like lines extending upwards and to the right.

# **SSC CGL Spotting Error 2017 with Explanation**

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There are 80 spotting error questions which were asked in SSC CGL 2017 Exam.

Q.1. Everybody knows (1)/ that Bhutan is the most peaceful (2)/ of all other countries of the world. (3)/ No Error (4). [SSC CGL 5 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation – **any other/ all other should not be used with the superlative degree as they are the part of comparative degree.**

Structure: - The + superlative degree + singular noun

Or, The + superlative degree + of all+ plural noun. The correct uses should be of all countries in part (3)

Q. 2. The two men were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (2)/ claiming the same watch as their own. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 5 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation – **For two – each other**

**And for more than two – one another**

Here in this sentence the subject is “The two men” reciprocal pronoun one another should be replaced by each other

Q. 3 .These kind of clothes (1)/ are rather expensive (2)/ for me to buy. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 5 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer:1

Explanation- **this / that kind of sth – for singular ; these / those kinds of sth – for plural**

Ex – I have given up those kinds of ideas. (plural) or I have given up that kind of idea. (singular) The correct subject should be These kinds of clothes

**Q.4. No sooner did I come out of my home to go to market (1)/ when it started raining heavily (2)/ which drenched me completely. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 8 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation - **If the second event occurs immediately after the first, we can express that idea using the structure no sooner ... than. / hardly or scarcely...when./ As soon as , Here in part (2) when should be replaced by than**

Example:–

No sooner had I entered the room than he called.

Hardly had I reached the station when the train came.

Scarcely had I reached the station when the train steamed.

As soon as I arrived at the bus stop, she came.

**Q. 5.Unless you don't obey (1)/ your elders you (2)/ will not succeed in your life. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 8 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 1

Explanation – **Unless** means if this condition is not met (**Unless you work hard , you won't pass.** ), whereas **until** means before or up to the time (**I lived with my parents until I was 18.**)

Do not use other negative word in the clause starting with conjunctions until and unless.

The correct uses should be unless you obey in part (1).

Q.6. No sooner did the sun rise (1)/ when we resumed the journey (2)/ after having a hasty breakfast. (3)/ No Error (4)  
[SSC CGL 8 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation - :- **If the second event occurs immediately after the first, we can express that idea using the structure – no sooner.....than.**

Ex – No sooner did the thief see the police than he ran away.  
Replace when by than in part (2)

Q. 7. If you had (1)/ told me earlier (2)/ I will help you. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 9 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation – **Type 3 conditional structure :- If + past perfect (If this thing had happened) perfect conditional or perfect continuous conditional ( that thing would have happened).**

Example -If you had worked harder, you would have passed your test.

Replace “will help you” by “ would have helped you” in part (3)

**Q. 8. No sooner had he finished (1)/ his morning walk (2)/ when it began to rain. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 9 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **Conjunction “no sooner.....than “ is used for saying that something happens immediately after something else.**

Example - No sooner had I got up from bed, than I took a bath. In this sentence Replace when by than in part (3)

**Q.9. On Sundays (1)/ I prefer reading (2)/ than going out visiting my friends. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 10 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **verb "prefer" is normally used with "to" instead of "than".**

Example –

I prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs.

She prefers coffee to tea.

Replace than by to in part (3)

**Q. 10. Rohit is two year (1)/ junior than Mukesh (2)/ in the office. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 10 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation :- **adjectives – inferior, superior, junior, senior, anterior, posterior and prior are followed by to, not than.**

Example - My job is superior to yours.

She is junior to me.

Replace than by to in part (2)

**Q. 11. The student asked me if (1)/ I knew that Kalidas was the greater (2)/ than any other poet. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 11 AUG 2017]**

Options:

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation :- **than any other is used in comparative degree and generally definite article 'the' is not used with comparative degree.**

Comparative: Priya is taller than any other girl in the class. (without definite article 'the')

Superlative: Priya is the tallest girl in the class. (with definite article 'the')

**Q. 12. Myself and Roshni (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the event on Sunday. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 10 AUG 2017]**

Options:

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 1

Explanation :- **The –self pronouns are called reflexive .  
Myself shouldn't be used unless there's an I previously in  
the same sentence.**

Example -I consider myself fortunate enough to get this  
opportunity.

The correct uses should be “ I ,myself and Rohini “ in part (1)

**Q. 13. I was shocked to hear (1)/ that her husband (2)/ died of  
an accident. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 11 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **when the word die is followed by accident  
the preposition used is in**

Replace died of an accident by died in an accident in part (3)

**Q. 14. Not only did they offer him (1)/ good salary but provided  
(2)/ him with a beautiful bungalow. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL  
12 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation:- **Not only is always followed by but also . the  
same parts of speech should be used with them, if a verb  
follows not only, then a verb should also follow but also.**

Example - He is not only intelligent but also funny.

The band not only played instruments, but also danced.

Replace but provided by but also provided

**Q. 15. I was taken with surprise (1)/ when I saw (2)/ the  
beautiful Taj Mahal. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 12 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 1

Explanation:- **If something takes you by surprise, it happens when you are not expecting it or when you are not prepared for it.**

**In other words to happen unexpectedly.**

Example -The melody of his singing took us all by surprise.

The correct uses should be I was taken by surprise in part (1)

**Q.16. The CEO only discussed (1)/ the new venture (2)/ with his manager. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 16 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 1

Explanation :- **As an adjective, we use only before noun, another adjective, a number, one etc.**

Example - He was the only one who could read in the town.

Replace only discussed by discussed only

**Q. 17. He did not go (1)/ to the temple on foot (2)/ he went there by the car. (3)/ No Error (4) [SSC CGL 16 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **Use by car not by the car in part (3)**

**Do not use definite article the between following words ;-**

**By cycle, by train, by scooter, by airplane, by helicopter, by boat, by plane, by ship, by taxi, by car, by ship etc.**

Example – She goes to college by train.

They went there by motorcycle.

**Q. 18. The view of the downstream (1)/ and directly down the (2)/ bridge was awesome. (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 17 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation :- **Word down in this sentence has been used as noun and to modify the noun we use adjective, use adjective form direct instead of directly in part (2)**

**Q. 19. His name was hardly (1)/ known out (2)/ his own country. (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 17 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation :- **out of means -से बाहर .**

Ex – Now-a-days he is out of town.

Correct uses should be known out of in part (2)

**Q.20. What are (1)/ you doing (2)/ by here? (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 18 AUG 2017]**

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **here (adverb) -in, at, or to this place , no need to use preposition by with here**

Example: –

I have lived here for about five years .

I am surprised to see you here.

Remove by in part (3)

**Q.21. As Benjamin ran (1)/ next the street, he wondered (2)/ what he should buy. (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 18 AUG 2017]**

Options:

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 2

Explanation :- **along - from one part of a road, river, etc. to another.**

we were driving along a narrow road.

Replace next by along in part (2)

**Q.22. My sister had a tough time (1)/removing the chewing gum that (2)/stuck with her hair.(3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 20 AUG 2017]**

Options:

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- stuck (in)- unable to move, or set in a particular position, place, or way of thinking ; Example -I got stuck in a traffic jam for half two hour.

stuck in hair means it is intertwined with the hair, in part (3)

replace preposition with by in

Q.23 The Captain along with (1)/his team has been (2)/invited to the function.(3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 20 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 4

Explanation :- **When the subject is separated from the verb by expressions starting with words such as along with, as well as ,with , coupled with, besides ,together with etc., ignore these expressions when determining whether to use a singular or plural verb.**

Example:-

Sumit along with his wife wants (want ) to purchase the beach house.  
Sentence is correct.

Q.24. While an electron (1)/ carries a negative electrical (2) charge, a neutron is neutral. (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 20 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

Correct Answer: 4

Explanation :- No error, as **we express general fact in simple present tense**

Q.25 . At this moment that (1)/ terrible door burst noisily open and (2)/ banged for the wall. (3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 20 AUG 2017]

Options:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3

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4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **Bang means Strike or put down (something) forcefully and noisily.** Example - I banged my elbow against the wall.

Replace for by against in part (3)

Q.27. The lady was knocked down (1)/by a speeding car (2)/upon crossing the road.(3)/No Error (4) [SSC CGL 23 AUG 2017]

Options:

1) 1

2) 2

3) 3

4) 4

Correct Answer: 3

Explanation :- **preposition upon means on something**

**Example -The jury has agreed upon a verdict.**

**Preposition "While" is used when speaking about 2 actions that are happening at the same time.**

Example - While I was playing guitar, my sister was doing her homework.

Replace upon by while in part (3)

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