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Sentence Corrections Questions for IBPS PO Pre, IBPS SO Pre, IBPS Clerk, SBI PO Pre and SBI Clerk

Sentence Correction Quiz 35

Directions: In this question, a part of the sentence is made bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no replacement is needed, mark (E) as your answer.

(1). Economic policies formulated by the IAS officers are generally above the power of comprehension off most of the ministers.

(A). the powers of comprehension off

(B). the powerful of comprehension of

(C). the power in comprehension of

(D). the power of comprehension of

(E). No correction required

(2). Karim's father does not like him hanging around with rowdy boys who cause trouble.

(A). does not like his hanging around

(B). does not like him hang around

(C). does not like his hang around

(D). does not like he hanging around

(E). No correction required

(3). The Japanese army fell out only after the devastating attack on Nagasaki.

(A). fall out only after the

(B). fell back only after the

(C). fell in only after the

(D). fell upon only after the

(E). No correction required

(4). The minister didn't **respond to an email requesting** an interview, and a call to her office wasn't answered.

(A). respond to an email request

(B). respond to a email requesting

(C). respond with an email requesting

(D). responded to an email requesting

(E). No correction required

(5). One of the largest slums in the world is Dharavi where lakhs of people live cheek with jowling in tiny shacks.						
(A). live cheek with jowl in	(B). live cheek by jowling in					
(C). live cheek by jowl in	(D). lives cheek by jowl in					
(E). No correction required						
(6). Non-performing assets have led to a seizure of new lending and the caving off of credit culture .						
(A). the caving of credit culture	(B). the caving in of credit culture					
(C). the caving off in credit culture	(D). the caves of credit culture					
(E). No correction required						
(7). The Bhagavad Gita tells us how not to get too caught up in temporary affairs.						
(A). catching up in temporary affairs	(B). caught up in temporal affairs					
(C). caught up with temporary affairs	(D). catching up in temporal affairs					
(E). No correction required	e Question Bank					
(8). Certain offenders go to the church regularly and get something onto their chest in the confession room, only to commit their next mistake.						
(A). get somethings off their chest	(B). get things onto their chest					
(C). get things off their chest	(D). get something off their chest					
(E). No correction required						
(9). PSBs do not operate as commercial banks and do not have a coherent business strategy or vision.						
(A). not have a coherent strategy business						
(B). not having a coherent business strategy						
(C). not have a coherence business strategy						
(D). not have a coherent businesses strategy						
(E). No correction required						

(10). Much of the religious tension in the country is due to fake news that gets away via social media.

(A). fake news that got away

(B). fake news that gets about

(C). fake news that gets up

(D). fake news that gets down

(E). No correction required



Correct answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	Α	В	Ε	С	В	В	С	Ε	В

Explanations:

(1). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The word 'comprehension' must be followed the preposition 'of' instead of 'off' in this context. The expression "comprehension of" means 'understanding of'.

Hence, 'of' should be used in place of 'off' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Among the given choices, only option D replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

Economic policies formulated by the IAS officers are generally above the power of comprehension of most of the ministers.

Option D is hence the correct answer.

(2). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The noun or pronoun relating to a gerund should always be in the possessive case. A gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun. It is present in verb+ing form. Hence the possessive pronoun 'his' should be used in place of the objective pronoun 'him' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Among the given choices, only option A replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

Karim's father does not like his hanging around with rowdy boys who cause trouble.

Option A is hence the correct answer.

(3). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: Usage of the phrasal verb 'fall out' which means 'have an argument' is inappropriate in this sentence.

'Fall back' which means 'withdraw or retreat' would be suitable in this context.

E.g.: The infantry fell back in disarray.

Hence 'fell back' should be used in place of 'fell out' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Among the given choices, only option B replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

The Japanese army fell back only after the devastating attack on Nagasaki.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

(4). The original sentence is absolutely correct and hence the bold part needs no replacement.

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Option E is hence the correct answer.

(5). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The correct idiomatic expression is 'cheek by jowl' and not 'cheek with jowling'.

kick the can down the road (Idiom):

Meaning: Close together.

E.g.: They lived cheek by jowl in a one-room flat.

Hence 'cheek by jowl' should be used in place of 'cheek with jowling' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Among the given choices, only option C replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

One of the largest slums in the world is Dharavi where lakhs of people live cheek by jowl in tiny shacks.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

(6). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The phrase 'cave off' is incorrect.

The correct phrasal verb is 'cave in' which means 'capitulate or submit under pressure'.

E.g.: The manager caved in to his demands.

Hence 'cave in' should be used in place of 'cave off' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Among the given choices, only option B replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

Non-performing assets have led to a seizure of new lending and the caving in of credit culture.

Option B is hence the correct answer. The Question Bank

(7). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The word 'temporary' means 'lasting for only a limited period of time' and is unsuitable in this sentence. The correct word to be used here is 'temporal' which means 'relating to worldly as opposed to spiritual affairs; materialistic'. Hence 'temporal' should be used in place of 'temporary' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Among the given choices, only option B replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

The Bhagavad Gita tells us how not to get too caught up in temporal affairs.

Option B is hence the correct answer.

(8). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: The correct idiomatic expression is 'get things off their chest' and not 'get something onto their chest'.

Get something off your chest (Idiom):

Meaning: To tell someone about something that has been worrying you or making you feel guilty for a long time.

E.g.: I had spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to get it off my chest.

Hence 'get things off their chest' should be used in place of 'get something onto their chest' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Among the given choices, only option C replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

Certain offenders go to the church regularly and get things off their chest in the confession room, only to commit their next mistake.

Option C is hence the correct answer.

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(9). The original sentence is absolutely correct and hence the bold part needs no replacement.

Option E is hence the correct answer.

(10). The original sentence is erroneous.

Reason: Usage of the phrasal verb 'get away' which means 'escape' is inappropriate in this sentence.

'Get about' which means 'get around' would be suitable in this context. If news or information gets about, a lot of people hear about it.

E.g.: Somehow it got about that Jenny was having a baby.

Hence 'gets about' should be used in place of 'gets away' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Among the given choices, only option B replaces the given bold part most appropriately.

The sentence after replacement becomes:

Much of the religious tension in the country is due to fake news that gets about via social media.

Option B is hence the correct answer.



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