

Error Detection & Grammar

1. The southwest monsoon stormed into Kerala, a week ahead of its scheduled (a)/ arrival in June 1. This was not a surprise because as early as the first week (b)/ of May, meteorologists had tipped of the country about its early arrival over (c)/ the Andaman Sea — a crucial pit stop before it's advent over Kerala. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

2. In May onset is not an exceptional occurrence — it happened four times since 2014 — but additional (a)/ support from a pre-cyclonic circulation in the Arabian Sea give it a tremendous surge due to which several parts of Maharashtra (b)/ and the Konkan coast has seen the monsoon reach their shores earlier than anticipated.(c)/ It was the first time in 35 years that Mumbai, which usually welcomes the monsoon around June 10, saw a May onset. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

3. Even prior than the onset, the India Meteorological Department (IMD), as far back (a)/ as mid-April, had forecasted an 'above normal' monsoon rainfall, or 5% more than the (b)/ historical average of 87 cm. Following the monsoon's onset, it has retained this (c)/ outlook of 'above normal' rain, and has since increased it to 6% above the average.(d)/ No Error.(e)/

4. One of the quirk of how the IMD measures monsoon rainfall that it only counts rainfall(a)/ from June 1 and September 30 as 'monsoon rainfall.' Thus all the rain that (b)/ flooded Kerala, Mumbai and other cities since May 24 (when the monsoon landed) has accounted as 'pre-monsoon' rainfall. In its update, (c)/ the IMD said that it has anticipated June to receive 'above normal' rains. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

5. This means that the rains so far are a mere trailer to what is to come. This could be a good news for (a)/ kharif sowing and help the country to improve its stocks of grain as well as shoring up reserves for exports. (b)/ The way the monsoon and forecasts are framed in the Indian context are that more rain is seen as positive, given its connection to agriculture and that a (c)/ large part of India is entirely reliant, disconcertingly, on the monsoon for a healthy crop. (d)/ No Error.(e)/

Direction (6-10): The given paragraph contains errors, either grammatical or contextual, in one or more parts.

Determine the number of parts with errors. Mark “E” if the sentence contains “no error”.

Question 6:

At sunrise in Sunday, a spaceship, about 90 feet taller than the Statue of Liberty blasted off from the Boca Chica base in Texas, USA. Three minutes and 40 seconds into the launch, their booster detached from the vessel and made its way back towards the Texas coast. Near the tower, the rocket slowed to a hover. But, instead of splashing into the ocean or landing at the launch pad — as is typical of rockets — the booster nestled into the chopstick-like arms of the launch tower. This technical wizardry by Elon Musk's SpaceX can reduce the need for complex hardware on the ground and enable the rapid deployment of the vehicle for coming future forays.

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) More than three
- (e) No error

<p>Question 7: Chemical fertilisers are made from fossil fuels and minerals having alternative industrial uses. Ammonia, the importance input of nitrogenous fertilisers such as urea, is derived from natural gas that is also a transportation fuel and feedstock for petrochemicals and power generation. Their is similar user competition now happening with rock phosphate ore. This raw material for manufacturing di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) and other phosphorous-containing fertilisers is increasingly using as the cathode (positive electrode) source in electric vehicle batteries, replacing more costly nickel, manganese, cobalt and aluminium oxides. As more of phosphoric acid produced from the ore deposits in Morocco, China, Egypt or Tunisia goes towards making lithium iron phosphate batteries, there will be that much less available for manufacturing phosphatic fertilisers. The resultant “food versus cars” dilemma may have echoes of the most familiar “food versus fuel” debate arising from the diversion of sugarcane, foodgrain and vegetable oils for ethanol and bio-diesel production.</p>	<p>(a) One</p> <p>(b) Two</p> <p>(c) Three</p> <p>(d) More than three</p> <p>(e) No error</p>
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<p>Question 8:</p> <p>Rafael Nadal is a player who made sweat, toil, endurance and sheer effort look fascinating. Watching him run around the court, from one extremity to another, was often demanding. Add to that the humility and the halting English and it made for a figure both engaging and endearing. At the beginning of his career, Nadal, who announced on Thursday that he will retire after this year's Davis Cup, made his name as Roger Federer's kryptonite — the peerless Swiss conquering everything and everyone else on the circuit. First it was just clay, and die-hard Federer fans could afford to shrug their shoulders and hope that normal order would be restored in due course. But when it began to happen with regularity on hard courts and grass, it called for grudging admiration.</p>	<p>(a) One</p> <p>(b) Two</p> <p>(c) Three</p> <p>(d) More than three</p> <p>(e) No error</p>
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