

It is never rain or 12pm. It is either noon or midnight. It's either 3am or it's 3 o'clock in the morning. It is never 3am in the morning.

COMMON ERRORS 1 CORRECTION OF ERRORS WITH REASONS

ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS

1

The father of Aslam.
Aslam's father works in

this factory.

The price of this car is

reasonable.

2

This car's price is
reasonable.

① Reason: To show possession we use apostrophe and "s" with persons, and "of" with things.

3

He brought a sack of
rices from the market.

He brought a sack of rice

4

I selected ten rices from
the bag.

I selected ten grains of rice

5

He bought many golds.

He bought much gold.

6

Proper foods are
necessary for good

proper food is necessary

7

Children annoyed us
with many mischiefs.

Children annoyed us with many acts of mischief.

8

Our teacher gives us
many advices.

Our teacher gives us many pieces of advice.

9

You always give us
many troubles.

You always give us much trouble.

10

These informations are
not reliable.

This information is not reliable.

11

He has acquired many
skills.

He has acquired many kinds of skills.

He did many works:
He did many pieces of
work.

He did much work. (OR)
He did many pieces of work.

We saw the sceneries of
Swat.

We saw the scenery of Swat.

② Reason: An uncountable noun has no plural number.

I have an urgent work
to do.

I have an urgent piece of work to do.

15. He came with an important business. He came with an important piece of business.
16. They gave us an information. They gave us a piece of information.
17. You gave me an advice. You gave me a piece of advice.
18. We went to Murree during summer vacation. We went to Murree during summer vacation.
19. They keep cattle. They keep cattle.
20. Many peoples were present in the meeting. Many people were present in the meeting.
- Reason: Some nouns are singular in form but plural in sense, so the use of "s" with them is wrong.
21. He keeps fishes in a pond. He keeps fish in a pond.
22. Many sheeps are grazing. Many sheep are grazing.
- Reason: The plural of "fish/sheep" is also "fish/sheep".

315. The first tunings were very exciting. The first tunings was very exciting.
30. The gallows was fixed in the jail. The gallows was fixed in the jail.
31. Many machineries were imported. Much machinery was imported. (OR) Many machines were imported.
32. She has no issues. She has no issue.
- Reason: Nouns like "hair, nose, rings, gallows, economics, statistics, physics, politics, furniture, wheat, machinery, etc., are singular and take singular verbs..
33. Your trouser is not properly pressed. Your trousers are not properly pressed.
34. His spectacle is broken. His spectacles are broken.
35. The tailor has bought a new scissor. The tailor has bought a new pair of scissors. (OR) The tailor has bought new scissors.
- Reason: The words like "trousers, pants, spectacles, socks, stockings, longs, scissors, etc." are plural and take a plural verb.
36. He gave me five hundred rupees. He gave me five hundred rupees.
37. Three thousands people came to see the match. Three thousand people came to see the match.
38. He bought two dozens eggs. He bought two dozen eggs.
39. Thousand of people came to see the fair. Thousands of people came to see the fair.
40. Million of rupees were spent on the project. Millions of rupees were spent on the project.
- Reason: Nouns indicating number (also called determiners) are not used in plural number. But if "of" comes after them, they are used in plural number like "Hundreds of, thousands of, dozens of, etc."
41. They read poetries. They read poetry.

Reason: "Majority of" is plural and takes plural verb.

- 42 His book contains many poems. His book contains much poetry. (OR) His book contains many items.

Reason: "Poetry" has no plural number.

- 43 You made friend with him. You made friends with him.

44 Our teacher takes great pain over his work. Our teacher takes great pains over his work.

Reason: Wrong use of phrase. The correct uses are "make friends with" and "take pains." (Or Nouns i

"make friends with" and "take pains." (Or Nouns i
these phrases should be used in plural number.
45 She has gone abroad for higher study. She has gone a road for higher studies.

Reason: "Study" means "to read some book", an "studies" means "education" or some course".

- 46 Did he keep his words? Did he keep hi word?
Reason: "Word" in the sense of "Promised" has a plural number.

47 The committee has sharp differences among itself. The committee have sharp differences among themselves.
48 The board were unanimous in their decision. The board was unanimous in its decision.

Reason: When a collective noun like "committee", "council", "jury", or "board" is treated as a unit (when the members are unanimous), it takes a singular verb and singular pronoun. But if a collective noun is treated as separate individuals (when the members are divided), takes a plural verb and plural pronoun.

- 49 Majority of boys is absent today. Majority of boys are absent today.
50 Majority in our villages is poor. Majority in our villages is poor.

Reason: "Majority of" is plural and takes plural verb.

- 51 A number of boys is playing in the ground. A number of boys are playing in the ground.

52 The number of unemployed young men is increasing.

53 He got an employment in a bank. He got employment in a bank.

54 I have obtained an appointment in a sugar mill. I have obtained an appointment in a sugar mill.

Reason: "Employment" is an uncountable noun, so "a or an" cannot be used before it. "Appointment" is a countable noun, so article "a" or "an" is needed before it.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PRONOUNS

- 55 It is me. It is I.
56 It is them who are responsible for the accident. It is they who are responsible for the accident.

57 She is more intelligent than us. She is more intelligent than we.

58 He is taller than me. He is taller than I.
59 You are as intelligent as he. You are as intelligent as he.

60 If I were him, I would not do it. If I were he, I would not do it.

Reason: After "than, be (is, are, am, was, were, been), and as" nominative case of pronoun is used.

- 61 He who works hard he will achieve his goal. He who works hard will achieve his goal.

62 Those who fear God, they fear no one. Those who fear God fear no one.

- 63 Whoever tops the class. Whoever tops the class

he will be rewarded.

73

It is between you and him.

will be rewarded.

he.

Reason: After the subject "who" or "whoever", no further subject is required. (OR) The repetition of the subject is wrong.

64 One should respect his elders.

One should respect one's elders.

65 One should take care of his health if he wants to live an active life.

One should take care of one's health if one wants to live an active life.

Reason: The Indefinite pronoun, "one" should be followed by "one" or "one's" instead of "he, him, or his".

66 Every one is responsible for one's actions.

Every one is responsible for his actions.

Reason: "Every one" should be followed by "this".

67 I saw a nightingale who sang sweetly.

I saw a nightingale which sang sweetly.

68 This is the book whom I bought last Friday.

This is the book which I bought last Friday.

69 He is the boy whuch topped the class.

He is the boy who topped the class.

70 This is the chair whose leg was broken.

This is the chair a leg of which was broken.

Reason: "Who" and "whose" are used for persons, and "which" is used for things. "That" may be used for both. Note that "which" is used for small animals, and "who" is used for big animals.

71 He is one of the singers who is worth listening.

He is one of the singers who are worth listening.

72 Nawabzada Nusrullah is one of the politicians who has made great sacrifices for democracy.

Nawabzada Nusrullah is one of the politicians who have made great sacrifices for democracy.

Reason: The relative pronoun "who" is qualifying plural nouns, so it will take plural verbs.

73 It is between you and me.

Let I do this work.

It is between you and him.

Let me do this work.

74 Let I do this work.

Reason: After "let" and "between", objective case-of pronoun is used.

75 I met a man on the road.

I met a man who was begging on the road. (OR)

On the road, I met a man who was begging.

76 He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

He brought the articles which he wanted to sell to the market.

77 The boy is my nephew who won the first prize.

The boy who won the first prize is my nephew.

Reason: Relative Clause (Qualifying Clause) comes just after the noun or pronoun which it qualifies.

78 I like such men who are hardworking.

I like such men as are hardworking.

79 He has such habits which cannot be tolerated.

He has such habits as cannot be tolerated.

80 Such students who are shy cannot learn much.

Such students as are shy cannot learn much.

Reason: "Such" is followed by "as", and not by "which", who, or whom."

81 This is the same man who deceived you.

This is the same man that deceived you.

82 This is the same film which we watched yesterday.

This is the same film that (as) we watched yesterday.

Reason: "Same" is followed by "that or as"

83 I lie and you will go to Swat next week.

You, he and I will go to Swat next week.

84 I and Aslam are neighbours.

Aslam and I are neighbours.

Reason: To describe some good or normal matter pronouns follow this order: (i) The Second Person, (ii) The Third Person, (iii) The First Person. (OR) Wrong order of pronouns.

85 You, he and I stole her I, he and you stole her

purse.

Reason: While making some confession pronouns follow this order: (i) The First Person, (ii) The Third Person, (iii) The Second Person. (OR) Wrong order of pronouns.

86 I met neither of the I met none of the three

three boys.

87 Neither of them were willing to go with us.

None of them was willing

88 None of the two books were available in the market.

Neither of the two books was available in the

89 None live in this house.

None lives in this house.

90 Neither of the two men got the job they expected.

Neither of the two men got the job he expected.

Reason: "Neither" is used for two persons or things, "none" is used for more than two persons or things, and after them singular verbs and pronouns are used.

91 Either of these four boys have played the match.

Any one of these four boys has played the match.

92 Any one of my two friends attended my wedding.

Either of my two friends attended my wedding.

Reason: "Either" is used for two persons and things. "Any one" is used for more than two persons or things.

93 Every man, woman and child are celebrating the victory of Pakistani team.

Every man, woman and child is celebrating the victory of Pakistani team.

94 Each of the partners are

Each one of the partners

getting their due share. getting his due share. A sentence beginning with "every" or "each" takes a singular verb and singular noun.

95 It is I, we are aware of the fact. It is who am aware of the fact.

Reason: "I" is followed by "am".

96 They say that it is you who are responsible for their loss. They say that it is you who are responsible for their loss.

Reason: "You" is followed by "are".

97 Whom you said had arrived. Who you said had arrived?

98 Who do you want to meet? Who do you want to meet?

Reason: Wrong choice of pronoun (OR) Wrong use of relative pronoun.

99 Three boys were quarreling with each other. The boys were quarreling with one another.

100 Two parties were co-operating with one another. Two parties were co-operating with each other.

Reason: "Each other" is used for two persons and things. "One another" is used for one than two persons and things.

101 I do not object to him going there. I do not object to his going there.

102 I do not like him coming here daily. I do not like his coming here daily.

Reason: Before the participle (ing-form of verb) possessive case of pronoun is used.

ERROR IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

103 He is the wisest boy of the two.

104 Of the three balls this is **the smaller**. Of the three balls this is **the smallest**.

Reason: Comparative degree of adjective is used for comparison between the two, and superlative degree of adjective is used for more than two.

105 You are more taller. You are taller than he.

106 He is the most cleverest boy in the class. He is the cleverest boy in the class.

Reason: The use of double-comparative / double superlative is wrong.

107 The climate of Abbottabad is better than Islamabad.

108 Your car is more expensive than your brother.

Your car is more expensive than your brother's. (OR) Your car is more expensive than that of your brother.

Reason: Things are compared with things and persons are compared with persons.

109 He is more junior than I. He is junior to me.

110 This watch is superior from yours. This watch is superior to yours.

Reason: "Senior, junior, superior, inferior, and prior" are followed by "to". They have the force of a comparative, so no comparative degree is needed before them.

111 He is elder than I. He is older than I.

112 She is your oldest daughter. She is your eldest daughter.

113 My brother is older than I by three years. My brother is elder to me by three years.

Reason: "Elder" or "Eldest" is used for difference in age of persons within family. "Older" or "Oldest" is used for difference in age of persons other than family.

114 Health is more preferable than wealth. Health is preferable to wealth.

Reason: "Preferable" itself gives comparative sense, so the use of "more" before it is wrong, and "preferable" is followed by "to".

115 This table is more circular than that. This table is circular as compared with that.

116 Mr. Iqbal is the most unique teacher.

117 This is the most complete book.

Reason: The adjectives like "complete, unique, ideal, perfect, matchless, entire, extreme" give a superlative sense, so the use of "most" or "more" before them is wrong.

118 Please give me any milk to drink. Please give me some milk to drink.

119 He has not saved some money. He has not saved any money.

Reason: "Some" is used in affirmative sentences; "Any" is used in negative sentences. Both can be used in interrogative sentences.

120 Many a boys are playing in the ground. Many a boy is playing in the ground.

Reason: "Many a" takes a noun, verb and pronoun in singular.

121 The elephant is larger than any animal.

122 His position is better than that of any other boy in the class.

123 His position is better than that of any other boy in the class.

Reason: When a comparative is used in the sense of a superlative; it is followed by "any-other" and not "any-one". (OR) After a comparative "other" is also used along with "any".

123 We have little flour for the supper.

We have a little flour for the supper.
He gave me little milk to drink.

Reason: "Little" means "not much" or "almost nothing"; "a little" means "some".

125 There are few rooms in this house where we can live comfortably.

We have a few rooms in this house where we can live comfortably.
I need few workers to run this factory.

Reason: "Few" means "not many", and "a few" means "some".

127 There is a few money in my pocket.

There is a little money in my pocket.
A few boys are absent today.

Reason: "A little" is used for quantity; "a few" is used for number.

129 No less than twenty men were injured in the accident.

No fewer than twenty men were injured in the accident.

130 No fewer than this amount of money is needed.

No less than this amount of money is needed.

Reason: "Less" is used for quantity. "Fewer" is used for number.

131 He gets less salary.

He gets small salary.
I saw a less number of men there.

133 The number of boys in

I saw a small number of men there.
The number of boys in the

the class is less.

class is small.

Reason: "Less" is used for comparison; it cannot be used in place of "small".

134 Shahid and Imran are my friends; the first is a banker and the second is a businessman.

We have a little flour for the supper.

He gave me a little milk to drink.

This chair has cost me rupees three hundred.

Reason: Words denoting numbers (number thousand, dozen, etc.) come before the nouns.

136 It is a worth remembering incident.

It is an incident worth remembering.
The Shahab Nama is a worth reading book.

Reason: The adjective "worth+ing form" comes after the nouns.

137 The Shahab Nama is a book worth reading.

138 He is a coward man.

He is a coward. (OR) He is a cowardly man.

139 You are a miser man.

You are a miser. (OR) You are a miserly man.

Reason: "Miser" and "coward" are nouns; they can only modify a noun. Their adjectives are "cowardly" and "miserly".

140 You have no other alternative but to marry her.

You have no alternative but to marry her.

Reason: The use of "other" before "alternative" is unnecessary.

141 Whole village participated in his marriage.

The whole village participated in his marriage.

142. The whole colleges celebrated the Independence Day.

The whole Paldstan

The whole of Paldstan

applauded the atomic explosion.
applauded the atomic explosion.

- Reason: "The whole" is used before a common noun in the singular. "The whole of" is used before a proper noun in the plural.

"The whole of" is used before a common noun in

the singular. "The whole" is used before a common noun in the plural.

143. My uncle left by the latest train.

My uncle left by the last train.

What is the last news about the match?

- Reason: "Latest" is used for news.
145. What is the latest news about the match?

What is the latest news about the match?

146. He availed of the chance.

He availed himself of the chance.

You absented yourself from the class yesterday.

We enjoyed ourselves much yesterday.

You will enjoy yourself this movie.

You will enjoy this movie.

- Reason: Verbs like "avail, absent, etc." are followed by reflexive pronouns. If "enjoy" is used intrinsitively, it is also followed by a reflexive pronoun. If "enjoy" is used transitively, it does not need a reflexive pronoun after it.
147. You absented from the class yesterday.

We enjoyed ourselves much yesterday.

148. We enjoyed much yesterday.

149. You will enjoy yourself this movie.

150. Let me go now.

Let me go now.

151. He dares not enter my place.

He dares not enter my place.

152. I did nothing but to read my book.

I did nothing but read my book.

153. He would rather to die than to accept his defeat.

He would rather die than accept his defeat.

154. You had better to go with your brother.

You had better go with your brother.

I made him to obey me.

I made him obey me.

- Whole colleges celebrated the Independence Day.

The whole of Paldstan

applauded the atomic explosion.
applauded the atomic explosion.

- Reason: "The whole" is used before a common noun in the singular. "The whole of" is used before a proper noun in

the plural.

Reason: After the words like "hear, make, let, need, dare, had better, would rather, see, etc." infinitive (to+ist form) is not used; bare infinitive (only 1st form of verb) is used.

158. Fifty thousand rupees are a large amount.

50,000 rupees is a large amount.

159. Sixty miles are a long way.

60,000 miles is a long way.

Reason: When a plural noun is used collectively, it takes a singular verb.

160. We want that you should go from here.

50,000 rupees is a large amount.

161. I want that my son should not play with bad boys.

I want my son not to play with bad boys.

Reason: "Want" does not take a clause as its object; infinitive (to+ist form) is used after it.

162. Please tell me what is your name?

Please tell me what your name is.

163. I asked him what was he doing?

I asked him what he was doing.

Reason: A subordinate clause can never be interrogative.

164. He plays nice.

He plays nicely.

165. She sings good.

She sings well.

Reason: An adverb is used to modify a verb.

166. This dish smells sharply.

This dish smells sharp.

167. That strange fruit tasted sweet.

That strange fruit tasted sweet.

168. He felt hunger.

He felt hungry.

Reason: Sensory Verbs are modified by adjectives and not by adverbs. (OR) Certain verbs like "be (is, am, are, was, were), appear, become, keep, prove, seem, remain, look, smell, sound, feel, taste" are modified by adjectives and not by adverbs.

Followed by adjective

- 169 They prevented me to do that rash deed. They prevented me from doing that rash deed.
- 170 I congratulated her to pass the examination. I congratulated her on passing the examination.
- 171 He succeeded to get first position. He succeeded in getting first position.
- 172 They persisted to go there. They persisted in going there.
- 173 He is addicted to gamble. He is addicted to gambling.
- 174 He insisted to go to cinema. He insisted on going to cinema.
- 175 He prohibited me to take wine. He prohibited me from taking wine.
- 176 She refrained to shed tears. She refrained from shedding tears.
- 177 Abstain to speak ill of others. Abstain from speaking ill of others.
- 178 He assisted me to do this. He assisted me in doing this.
- 179 I do not hinder you to visit Murree. I do not hinder you from visiting Murree.
- 180 He repented to remain idle for so many years. He repented of remaining idle for so many years.
- Reason:** Verbs like "prevent, congratulate, succeed, persist, addicted, insist, prohibit, etc." take a preposition and ing-form (participle) after them.
- 181 He tried to properly arrange the function. He tried to arrange the function properly.
- 182 I decided to immediately leave for Lahore. I decided immediately to leave for Lahore.
- 183 They tried to quickly finish their work. They tried to finish their work quickly.

Reason: No adverb is used between "to" and 1st form of verb. (OR) The infinitive (to+1st form) cannot be separated.

- 184 I regard it my duty. I regard it as my duty.
- 185 He is represented the best worker in the firm. He is represented as the best worker in the firm.
- 186 The writer has depicted her the most pitiable creature. The writer has depicted her as the most pitiable creature.
- Reason:** Verbs like "regard, represent, portray, depict, mention, treat, and define" are followed by "as".

- 187 He was named as Ali. He was named Ali.
- 188 They called her as arrogant. They called her a arrogant.
- 189 You think me as a worthless fellow. You think me a worthless fellow.
- Reason:** Verbs like "name, call, nominate, think, and consider" are not followed by "as".
- 190 Having entered the office, the door was closed. Having entered the office, the door was closed.
- 191 After crossing the river, the weather became clear. After we had crossed the river, the weather became clear.
- 192 While reading the book, ink spilled on the book. Whilst I was reading, the ink spilled on the book.
- 193 Entering the room, the light was very dim. Entering the room, I found the light very dim.
- 194 The fog being thick, nothing could be seen. The fog being thick, we could not see anything.
- 195 Being too cold, I could not go out for a walk. It being too cold, I could not go out for a walk.
- 196 Sitting on the grass, a snake stung him. While sitting on the grass, he was stung by a snake.

Reason: Participle clause should not be left without its proper subject. (OR) Subject is missing in participle clause.

- 197 He was died yesterday. He died yesterday.
 198 This book is consisted of fifteen chapters. This book consists of fifteen chapters.

Reason: Wrong use of passive voice.

- 199 The murderer was hung. The murderer was hanged.
 200 He hanged the picture on the wall. He hung the picture on the wall.

- 201 He struck the table with a bat. How much has this car costed you?

- 202 How much has this car costed you? How much has this car costed you?

Reason: Wrong form of verb is used.

- 203 He said that he is coming back soon. He said that he was coming back soon.

- 204 She declared that she will contest the election. She declared that she would contest the election.

Reason: A past tense is followed by a past tense.

- 205 I have returned this book yesterday. I returned his book yesterday.

- 206 We had visited Swat last year. We visited Swat last year.

One action

- 205 I have returned this book yesterday.

- 206 We had visited Swat last year.

Reason: Wrong use of tense.

- 207 He is ill since yesterday. He has been ill since yesterday.

- 208 We are living in this city for ten years. We have been living in this city for ten years.

Reason: Wrong use of tense.

- 209 I know to drive a car. I know how to drive a car.

- 210 He knows to swim. He knows how to swim.

Reason: The verb "know" is followed by "how to+1st form of verb."

Learn

- 211 Students will give their examination next month.

- 212 The teacher is taking the test tomorrow.

- 213 He denied to come back.

- 214 She denied to accept my proposal.

- 215 He refused my statement.

- 216 You refused that you stole her purse.

- 217 They refused our invitation.

- 218 I have taken admission in a college.

- 219 The thief admitted his guilt.

- 220 Please open the knot.

- 221 He made the winning goal.

- 222 He gave a good speech in his college.

- 223 Take care lest you may not fall down.

- 224 He laid in bed the whole morning.

- 225 The hen has lain an egg.

Reason: "Lest" is itself negative, so the use of "not" after it is wrong, and "lest" is followed by "should".

- 223 Take care lest you may not fall down.

- 224 He laid in bed the whole morning.

- 225 The hen has lain an egg.

Reason: Wrong choice of verb. ("Lay" is past tense of "lie", and "laid" is past tense & past participle of "lay".

- 226 He behaves as though he is the only scholar in were the only scholar in

Students will take their examination next month.

The teacher is giving the test tomorrow.

He refused to come back.

She refused to accept my proposal.

He denied my statement.

You denied that you stole her purse.

They declined our invitation.

I have got admission in a college.

The thief confessed his guilt.

Please untie the knot.

He scored the winning goal.

He delivered (or made) a good speech in his college.

Take care lest you should fall down.

He laid in bed the whole morning.

The hen has laid an egg.

COLLOCATION (common between two words)

Down → say no to work.
 Refuse → say no to work.

the country.

227 She cried as if she was mad.

228 Would that I was rich.

Reason: In unreal situation "were" is used with every subject. (OR) After "would that, as if, and as though" "were" is used with every subject.

the country.

She cried as if she were mad.

Would that I were rich.

Reason: "Were" is used with every subject.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

229 He has spoken his secret with a smile.

230 You have spoken a lie.

Reason: Wrong choice of verb.

231 He always tells the truth.

232 I neither have nor shall tell a lie.

Reason: "Have" is followed by past participle (3rd form).

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

233 He and I am to attend the meeting.

Reason: When two subjects are joined by "and", they take a plural verb.

234 The horse and the carriage have arrived.

Reason: If two subjects joined by "and" give a singular sense, they take a singular verb. (e.g. bread and butter, curly and rice; his kindness and benevolence; slow and steady; honour and fame; etc.).

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

235 He goes there often.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

236 He has disappointed me always.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

237 Ali comes rarely to visit us.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

238 It is a much fine book.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

239 The match was much interesting.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

240 Nowadays he is very happier.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

241 I was very exhausted.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

242 This cloth is very inferior to that.

Reason: "Very" is used before positive degree of adjective and present participle (ing-form). "Much" is used before comparative degree of adjective and past participle (3rd form of verb).

243 We were very tired yesterday.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

244 They were much delighted to see me.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

245 The teacher was much pleased with our work.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

246 Our teacher is too kind to us.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

247 This book is too interesting.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

248 This milk is very hot to drink.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

249 The patient is very weak.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

250 His manners are very bad.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

251 He is too strong.

Reason: Adverbs of time (always, often, ever, never, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely, sometimes, frequently, etc.) come before the main verb and after the auxiliary verb "to be" and "to have".

PREPOSITIONS

BY H. V. SHARMA

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ADVERBS

- 235 He goes there often. He often goes there.
236 He has disappointed me always. He has always disappointed me.
237 Ali comes rarely to visit us. Ali rarely comes to visit us.

Reason: "Very" is used in positive sense; "too" is used in negative sense. (OR) "Too" denotes some kind of excess or improper limit. "Very" denotes proper limit.

252 He behaves ^{adit} miserably.

He behaves in a miserly way. (OR) He behaves like a miser.

253 He always treats us cowardly.

He always treats us in a friendly way.

254 The young seagull was sitting on his ledge.

The young seagull was sitting on his ledge in a cowardly way.

Reason: "Miserably", "cowardly", and "friendly" are adjectives and not adverbs, though they end with "ly". So they cannot modify a verb.

255 Our teacher is enough kind to us.

Our teacher is kind enough to us.

256 Ali is enough able to pass the examination.

Ali is able enough to pass the examination.

Reason: "Enough" comes after the word it modifies. [See note]

257 We lived there ten years before ago.

We lived there ten years ago.

Reason: "Ago" is used to indicate the past tense.

258 Walking is quite useful for health.

Walking is very useful for health.

259 His house is quite old.

His house is very old.

Reason: "Quite" means "perfectly" or "completely". Thus "very" is more suitable than "quite" in these sentences.

260 This manuscript is bad written.

This manuscript is badly written.

Reason: A verb is modified by an adverb and not by an adjective.

261 He went directly to his office.

He went direct to his office.

262 She oftenly comes late. She often comes late.

Reason: "Direct" and "often" are adverbs; so the use of "directly" and "oftenly" is wrong.

263 This house is too much big for your family.

This house is much too big for your family.

264 The language of this book is too much difficult.

The language of this book is much too difficult.

Reason: "Much too" is used before an adjective.

265 Our uncle is very much kind to us.

Our uncle is very kind to us.

266 We are very much grateful to you.

We are very grateful to you.

Reason: "Very much" is used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree and before past participles. "Very" is used before positive degree of adjectives.

267 He seldom or never tells a lie.

He seldom or never tells a lie. i.e.

Reason: "Seldom or never" is a correct phrase.

268 Her husband died five years before.

Her husband died five years ago.

Reason: "Ago" is used to show past tense. "Before" means formerly; (as, I think I have seen you before. Did you see Kashmir before? Yes, I saw it five years ago.)

269 I don't want nothing. I don't want anything.

Reason: The use of double negative is wrong.

270 The table only cost hundred rupees.

The table cost only hundred rupees.

Reason: The adverb "only" should come just before the word it qualifies.

272 I do not know the reason why he dislikes me.

I do not know the reason why he dislikes me.

This is the place where he was born.

This is the place where he was born.

Reason: The use of "the reason" before "why" and "place" before "where" is unnecessary.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

274 The players as well as the coach is planning for the next match.

He and not I am leaving for Swat.

The mother with her two daughters were ready to leave.

Ali accompanied by his friends were going to the riverside.

Six chairs in addition to one table is needed in this office.

John besides his brothers were willing to go.

Ali accompanied by his friends who go to the riverside.

Six chair in addition to one table is dedicated in this office.

John besides his brothers was willing to go.

Ali accompanied by his friends who go to the riverside.

Six chair in addition to one table is dedicated in this office.

John besides his brothers were willing to go.

I was both helped as well as guided.

He was both insulted as well as slapped.

Reason: Both is followed by "and".

I was both helped and guided.

He was both insulted and slapped.

Reason: Both is followed by "and".

He had scarcely (hardly) said these words that the people

He had scarcely (hardly) said these words when the people started houting.

started shouting. We had hardly reached the market when it began to rain.

We had hardly reached the market when it began to rain.

Reason: Hardly or scarcely is followed by when or before.

284 Because he is hard working, therefore he will pass.

Because he is hard working, he will pass. / He is hard working, therefore he will pass.

As he is wise, so he will solve the problem.

If you work hard, then you will pass.

When he saw you, then he began to weep.

When he saw you, he began to weep.

Reason: After "as, when, if, because" the use of so, then, therefore is unnecessary.

286 If you work hard, then you will pass.

287 When he saw you, then he began to weep.

When he saw you, he began to weep.

288 We no sooner started our journey than it began to rain.

We no sooner started our journey than it began to rain.

289 I had no sooner finished my work than he arrived.

No sooner you left the room than he fell asleep.

No sooner did you leave the room than he fell asleep.

290 No sooner you left the room than he fell asleep.

291 No sooner they had finished their syllabus, the teacher gave them the test.

No sooner had they finished their syllabus, than the teacher gave them the test.

Reason: After "no sooner" the second clause begins with "than", and if the sentence begins with "no sooner", the helping verb "did" or "had" comes before the subject.

292 Unless you do not work, you cannot pass.

Unless you work, you cannot pass.

293 I will not go in unless he does not allow.

I will not go in unless he allows.

294 I will not go until you come back. I will not go until you do not come back.

Reason: "Until" or "till" or themselves negative, so the use of "do not" or "does not". *One them is wrong.*

295 He speaks like his brother does.

I shall try to perform the role like he did.

296 I shall try to perform the role like him. (OK) I shall try to perform the role as he did.

Reason: "Like" should not be used in the sense of "as".

297 Though he is old, but he can run. Though he is old, yet he can run.

298 Although he is rich, but he is a miser. Although he is rich, yet he is a miser.

Reason: "Although" is followed by "yet". But in modern grammar the use of "yet" after "though" on "although" is unnecessary.

299 He should either serve the guests or I should serve the guests.

300 Neither he comes nor he writes. (OK) Neither does he come, nor does he write.

301 Neither he is here nor there. He is neither here nor there.

302 He both won a medal and a scholarship.

303 Not only he abused his servant but also slapped him.

304 We could both see the students and the teacher.

Reason: After "neither—nor", "either—or", "both—and" and "not only—but also", the same parts of speech should be used.

305 Neither they nor I are willing to go there.

306 Either you or he has completed the work.

307 His friends or he goes there daily.

308 Not only the officer but also the soldiers was laughing.

Reason: When two subjects are joined by "not only—but also", "either—or", "neither—nor", or "or", the verb is used according to the second subject.

309 He is so rich as you. He is as rich as you.

310 He is so tall as his father. He is as tall as his father.

Reason: "As—as" is used for both affirmative and negative sentences; and "so—as" is used for negative sentences only.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF ARTICLES

311 I saw man walking on the road. I saw a man walking on the road.

312 I like such man as is honest. I like such a man as is honest.

313 Lahore is as famous city as Karachi. Lahore is as famous a city as Karachi.

314 Doctor advised me to walk three miles daily. The doctor advised me to walk three miles daily.

315 This is as nice camera as yours. This is as nice a camera as yours.

Reason: A singular common noun requires an article (a, an, the) before it.

316 The candidate is M.A. The candidate is on M.A.

317 You are B.A. You are a B.A.

318 There is an university in our city. There is a university in our city.

Reason: "An" is used before a singular noun beginning with vowel sound. "A" is used before a singular noun that does not begin with vowel sound.

- 319 The honesty is an important virtue.
- 320 The beauty needs no ornaments.
- 321 The gold is a precious metal.
- 322 The iron sinks in water. Iron sinks in water.
- Reason:** No article is used before an abstract noun or a material noun.
- 323 Honey of Swat is very tasty. The honey of Swat is very tasty.
- 324 Honesty of these men is beyond any doubt.
- Reason:** Article "the" is used before material and abstract nouns when they are particularised.
- 325 Where are books I bought yesterday? Where are the books I bought yesterday?
- 326 He is a man who met me on the road.
- 327 I saw a snake. A snake was black.
- Reason:** Article "the" is used to particularise common nouns.
- 328 Muslims should be united. The Muslims should be united.
- 329 Hindus are not so brave as Sikhs. The Hindus are not as brave as the Sikhs.
- 330 Ravi flows near Lahore. The Ravi flows near Lahore.
- 331 I saw a huge ship in I saw a huge ship in the

Indian Ocean. The light of moon has a soothing effect. The light of the moon has a soothing effect.

332 Please study Holy Quran. Sun gives us light and heat. Please study the Holy Quran. The sun gives us light and heat.

333 Hasilpur is to East of Bahawalpur. Jung is a popular newspaper. Bahawalpur. The Jung is a popular newspaper.

Indian Ocean. The light of the moon has a soothing effect.

334 Please study the Holy Quran. Hasilpur is to the East of Bahawalpur. Jung is a popular newspaper. The Jung is a popular newspaper.

335 Of the two books this is better. She is more beautiful of the two girls. Of the two books this is the better. She is the more beautiful of the two girls.

336 3. The man is mortal. 1. The man is stronger than the woman. Man is mortal. Man is stronger than the woman.

337 2. Dog is a faithful animal. 3. We elected him the president of the club. The dog is a faithful animal. We elected him president of the club.

338 4. He was elected the leader of the group. 5. They made Zia the leader of the group. He was elected leader of the group. They made Zia captain of the group.

"captain of the team. The team.

Reason: When nouns are used as complements, article "the" is not used before them.

346 Ghalib is greatest poet of Urdu. Ghalib is the greatest poet of Urdu.

Reason: Article "The" is used before the superlative degree of adjective.

347 Who is a best student in the college?

Who is the best student in the college?

Reason: Article "The" is used before the superlative degree of adjective.

348 The both students were hard working.

Both the students were hard working.

349 The all workers are on strike.

All the workers are on strike.

Reason: "The" is used after "both" and "all".

350 Rich should spend money for the welfare of needy.

The rich should spend money for the welfare of the needy.

Reason: "The" is used before the adjectives when they are used as plural nouns.

351 More you work, more you earn.

The more you work, the more you earn.

352 Higher you go, cooler it is.

The higher you go, the cooler it is.

Reason: "The" is used before both the comparatives when one action results from the other.

353 Boys are making noise.

Boys are making a noise.

354 She has got headache.

She has got a headache.

Reason: Article "a" should be used before countable nouns in the singular. (OR) Article "a" is missing.

355 You are in wrong.

You are in the wrong.

356 He replied me in negative.

He replied me in the negative.

357 She replied me in affirmative.

She replied me in the affirmative.

I am of opinion he will not approve of our plan.

The player was put to the test.

The player was put to the test.

Reason: Article "The" is missing. (OR) "The" is used in these phrases.

360 She is suffering from the cancer.

She is suffering from cancer.

361 We play the cricket.

We play cricket.

362 The Urdu is an easy language.

Urdu is an easy language.

363 We are having the lunch.

We are having lunch.

Reason: "The" is not used before the names of diseases, games, languages and regular meals.

364 His house caught the fire.

His house caught fire.

Reason: Wrong use of article "the". (OR) The use of "the" before "fire" is wrong.

365 We had never seen a such beautiful bird.

We had never seen such a beautiful bird.

Reason: Article "a" is used after "such".

366 I am not at the fault.

I am not at fault.

Reason: Wrong use of article "the". (OR) "At fault" is a correct phrase.

367 Your uncle is a poet and a novelist.

Your uncle is a poet and novelist.

368 Dr. Johnson is a critic, a dramatist and a linguist.

Dr. Johnson is a critic, a dramatist and linguist.

Reason: Only one person is being referred to, so article "a" will be used only once.

369 He is Shakespeare of our country.

He is the Shakespeare of our country.

370 Faizal Abad is Manchester of Pukhtan. Faizal Abad is the Manchester of Pukhtan.

Reason: We place "the" before a proper noun when we want to describe a person or thing through it. (OR) Article "the" is used before proper nouns when they are used as common nouns.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF PREPOSITIONS

371 Parents love with their children. Parents love their children.

372 She married with a rich man. She married a rich man.

373 He resembles to his father. He resembles his father.

374 We reached at the station. We reached the station.

375 You can control over this horse. You can control this horse.

376 Let us discuss on this matter. Let us discuss this matter.

377 They ordered for soft drinks. They ordered soft drinks.

378 The robbers attacked on the caravan. The robbers attacked the caravan.

379 His advice affected on me. His advice affected me.

380 He passed in the examination. He passed the examination.

381 I regret at the delay. I regret the delay.

382 The doctor has resigned from his post. The doctor has resigned his post.

383 I will inform to your brother. I will inform your brother.

384 He combated with my views in the meeting. He combated my views in the meeting.

385 He meditates upon revenge. He meditates revenge.

Reason: Certain verbs do not take any preposition after them. (OR) Preposition is unnecessary. (OR) Transitive verbs do not take preposition after them.

386 Ali was married with Salma. Ali was married to Salma.

387 He is good in English. He is good at English.

388 I prefer fruit over sweets. I prefer fruit to sweets.

389 I can say it upon his face. I can say it to his face.

390 We received a cheque of the Habib Bank. We received a cheque on the Habib Bank.

391 We shall start our journey from Saturday. We shall start our journey on Saturday.

392 I usually write with black ink. I usually write in black ink.

393 She swore of God. She swore by God.

394 He died from cancer. He died of cancer.

395 Last week you were ill from cold. Last week you were ill with cold.

396 The teacher beats the students by a stick. The teacher beats the students with a stick.

397 The boys opened their books on page 29. The boys opened their books at page 29.

398 He gave me a cheque of Rs. 5000. He gave me a cheque for Rs. 5000.

399 The travellers were sitting under the shade of a tree. The travelers were sitting in the shade of a tree.

400 He sat in the examination last year. He sat for the examination last year.

401 I was angry on them. I was angry with them.

402 He was angry with your conduct. He was angry at your conduct.

403 She agreed with your proposal. She agreed to your proposal.

404 I agree to you. I agree with you.

405 Ali is like a brother for me. Ali is like a brother to me.

406 I am in this council. I am on this council.

407 I am getting late from my office. I am getting late for my office.

408 Birds are chirping on Birds are chirping in the

409. He went to home.
He went home. (OR) He
went to his home.
410. Multan is in the North.
Multan is to the North of
of Bahawalpur.
411. He comes from a F.
respectable family.
412. I have sent a letter on
this address.
413. He is tired of walking.
I am tired with walking.
414. "I am tired with my
stupid neighbours".
415. He is busy in his work.
He is busy with his work.
416. The cup is full with tea.
The cup is full of tea.
417. He jumped in the river.
He jumped into the river.
418. "We arrived at the
airport".
She arrived at Peshawar
last night.
419. "He wrote on the margin
of the book".
He forbade her to go
there.
420. "The boy is blind of
one eye".
He wrote in the margin of
the book.
421. "He stopped her from
going on".
The boy is blind in one
eye.
422. "I warned him about the
danger".
The mourners were
dressed with black.
423. "I am not in the
committee".
I am not on the
committee.
424. "Put it in your pocket".
Put it into your pocket!
425. "Eggs sell in dozens".
We have five fingers in
each hand.
426. "I shall introduce him
with you".
He mistook me as his
friend.
427. "We picked up a quarrel
with you".
He picked up a quarrel with
- tree.
tree.
409. He went to home.
He went home. (OR) He
went to his home.
410. Multan is to the North of
of Bahawalpur.
411. He comes of a respectable
family.
412. I have sent a letter to this
address.
413. He is tired with walking.
I am tired of (kick off) my
stupid neighbours!
414. He is busy with his work.
He is busy with his work.
415. The cup is full of tea.
The cup is full of tea.
416. He jumped into the river.
We arrived at the airport.
417. She arrived in Peshawar
straight.
418. He wrote in the margin of
the book.
419. He forbade her to go
there.
420. The boy is blind in one
eye.
421. I warned him of the
danger.
422. The mourners were
dressed in black.
423. I am not on the
committee.
424. Put it into your pocket!
425. Eggs sell by dozens.
We have five fingers on
each hand.
426. I shall introduce him to
you,
He mistook me for his
friend.
427. We picked up a quarrel
with you.
428. He picked up a quarrel with

429. "I am not in the
committee".
I am not on the
committee.
430. "Divide this money among
us".
Divide this money among
431. "I am confident to get
the first prize".
I am confident of getting
the first prize.
432. "She has a great
command over English".
She has a great command
of English.
433. "You have a great
influence upon her".
You have a great influence
over her.
- Reason:** *"Part with"* is used for persons. *"Part from"* is used for things. *"Part from"* is used for preposition.
434. "I will not part with my
sincere friends".
I will not part from my
sincere friends.
435. "I cannot part from my
books".
I cannot part with my
books.
436. "I am confident to get
the first prize".
I am confident of getting
the first prize.
437. "He is addicted to
smoke".
He is addicted to
smoking.
438. "Let us aim to do good".
Let us aim at doing good.
439. "He is averse to play
cards".
He is averse to playing
cards.
440. "I am desirous to visit
Kashmir".
I am desirous to visiting
Kashmir.
441. "She will have some
difficulty to perceive his
meaning".
She will have some
difficulty in perceiving his
meaning.
442. "She is an expert to
invent stories".
She is an expert in
inventing stories.
443. "You are not justified to
blame him for this".
You are not justified in
blaming him for this.
444. "I am intent to get this
job".
I am intent on getting this
job.
445. "He is right to hold this
view".
He is right in holding this
view.
446. "She has a passion to
sing hymns".
She has a passion for
singing hymns.
- Reason:** After certain words *prepositions* and *ing-form* (*participle*) are used instead of infinitive.
447. "Divide this money among
us".
Divide this money among

between these ten workers.

448 We saw a duel among two men.

Reason: "Between" is used for more than two persons or things.

these ten workers.
two men.

449 Please look this word in the dictionary.

450 He failed the examination.

451 I applied the principal for leave.

452 We pray God everyday.

453 I strongly object your remarks.

454 What are you looking?

455 Is this the project you are interested?

456 Whom are you talking to?

457 This pen is to write.

458 The knife is to cut.

459 The house is to live in.

460 When I buy something, I always bargain with the shopkeeper.

461 I will not listen what you say.

462 No modest man will boast his achievements.

463 Have you disposed the current work?

464 They partook a sumptuous dinner.

465 I wish to mention you a circumstance.

466 He attends his duties very diligently.

467 I could not approve her conduct.

468 He replied me in the negative. He replied to me in the negative.

Reason: Preposition is missing.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES

469 My only help were my friends.

Reason: "Help" is singular noun, so it will take singular verb "was".

470 Bread and butter are all that we want.

Reason: Here "all" means "everything", so it will take singular verb. (OR) If two subject joined by "and", give a singular sense, they take a singular verb.

471 Five and five makes ten. Five and five make ten.

Reason: Plural subject (five and five), takes plural verb.

472 None but those having teaching experience needs apply for the post.

Reason: "Those" is plural, so plural verb "need" should be used.

473 He left smoking long ago. He gave up smoking long ago.

Reason: "Give up" is used for habit. (OR) Wrong choice of verb.

474 You must finish this work before two hours.

You must finish this work within two hours. I expect a letter from my friend after a week.

475 I expect a letter from my friend after a week.

Reason: "Within" means before the end of a future period. "In" means at the end of a future period.

476 He went there with a view to find out the facts of

He went there with a view to finding out the facts of

facts of the case.

the case.

Reason: "With a view to" is followed by a participle (ing-form).

- 477 I hope you are keeping good health.

- 478 I rose very early this morning.

Reason: Wrong choice of verb.

- 479 He is alright.

Reason: "All right" should always be written as two separate words.

- 480 His argument is as follow.

- 481 The rules and regulations are as follows.

Reason: The verb "as follows" is invariable in number; it is never "as follow".

- 482 He is cleverer than wise.

- 483 He is braver than prudent.

Reason: The adjective "er" is not used when two qualities of the same person or thing are compared.

- 484 He emphasized on the benefits of the product.

- 485 He mentioned about an incident.

Reason: Wrong use of the preposition.

- 486 There were between 200 to 300 people at the concert.

- 487 The seminar will be

conducted from 0930

conducted from 0930 to 1730.

Reason: "Between" must be followed by "and". "From" must be followed by "to."

- 488 Please contact me if you require any further clarifications.

Reason: "Clarification" is an uncountable noun; it cannot be used in plural number.

- 489 His team comprises of some really hard working men.

Reason: "Comprise" means "to consist of", so the use of preposition "of" after it is wrong. (OR) The use of preposition is unnecessary.

- 490 He emphasized on her positive qualities.

Reason: The use of preposition after "emphasize" is unnecessary.

- 491 Please fetch me the book when you come over to my place later.

- 492 Please bring me a cup of coffee from the counter.

Reason: "Bring" is used when the other person is at different point to you. "Fetch" is used when the other person is at the same point as you are.

- 493 He has been staying in this house for ten years.

Reason: "Stay" is used for short periods only.

- 495 It is 4am in the morning.

Reason: The use of "morning" after "am" is wrong.