

Correction of Errors

Important rules in Noun : -

Rule : 1 Don't try to make the plural of the following noun by adding 's' or 'es'.

E.g. Advice, Information, Knowledge, News, music, equipment, bread, scenery, jewellery.
These noun are uncountable and they can be made countable by adding "piece of "

Singular	Plural
A piece of advice	Two piece of advice.
A piece of furniture	Two piece of furniture.
A piece of bread	Two piece of bread
A piece of jewellery	Two piece of Jewellery.
A piece of news	Two piece of news.

Many furniture were sold today - wrong
Many piece of furniture were sold today - correct.

Rule - 2 : peasantry, gentry, clergy (group of clerk), police, cattle(group of animal), poultry, people are nouns which are singular in form but are used as plural. Means plural verb to be used there.

e. g. The peasantry is working - wrong
The peasantry are working - correct.
The cattle is mine - wrong.
The cattle are mine - correct.
Our police is very poor - wrong.
Our police are very poor - correct.

Rule - 3 : News, Innings, mathematics, economics, physics are some noun which are in plural noun but are used as singular.

e.g. No news are good news. - wrong.
No news is good news. - correct.
Mathematics are not different at all - wrong.
Mathematics is not different at all - correct.

Rule - 4 : Don't make the plural of sheep, deer, cattle, means, yoke, series and species.

e.g. He has five sheeps and seven deers. - wrong.
He has five sheep and seven deer - correct.

Rule - 5 : These noun are always used in plural form - Scissors, spectacles, Trousers, shoes, assets, credential etc.

e.g. Where is my spectacles? - wrong
Where are my spectacles? - Correct.
My means is small - wrong.
My means are small - correct.

Rule - 6 : Singular & plural form of some typical nouns.

Singular	Plural
Fungus	Fungi
Syllabus	syllabi
Radius	radii
Locus	loci

Some other Rules

1 : If any sentence begins with 'one of' then plural noun & singular verb should be used after 'one of'

If you see any sentence starts with 'one of' then first of all check is the noun plural ? if you find same then check used verb must be singular.

e.g. One of my uncles is in U.S.A.

2- plural countable noun or singular uncountable noun should be used after

A lot of, plenty of, most of.

e.g. A lot of boys were playing.

A lot of sugar was sold.

He has plenty of books.

Most of the boys was present - wrong.

Most of the boys were present - correct.

Remember : A lots of is a wrong expression. But if you want to write A lots then remove the article first.

e.g. lot - singular

lots - plural.

3- Much is used with uncountable noun and many is used with countable noun.

e.g. There is much milk in the jug.

I have many books to read.

Note : Plural countable noun is used after 'many'.

This college provides much benefits to the students - wrong.

This college provides many benefits to the students - correct.

4 - shoes, scissors, trousers, gloves.

These words are in plural form & plural verb should be used there. But when 'A pair of' add these words then it become singular.

e.g. A pair of shoes, A pair of gloves.

Due to adding 'a pair of' there used singular verb.

A pair of scissor - singular verb.

e.g. My scissors are lost.

A pair of scissors is lost.

5 - Don't try to make plural with adding 's' or 'es' in following words -
Alphabet, language, brick, stone, thunder, lighting.

e.g. I know the alphabets of English - wrong.

I know the alphabet of English - correct.

This building is made up of bricks. - wrong.

The building is made up of brick. - correct.

5 - Remember.

Singular Plural

This These

That Those

Type Types

Kind Kinds

Sort Sorts

They gave as three type of books. - wrong.

They gave us three types of books. - correct.

Note - If preposition 'of' is used after kinds, types sorts then plural countable noun should be used.

Kinds, types, sort + of + plural countable noun.

e.g. kinds of boys like.

Common errors in Pronoun

Rule 1. Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence. You can remember subject pronouns easily by filling in the blank subject space for a simple sentence.

Example: ____ did the job.

I, he, she, we, they, who, whoever, etc., all qualify and are, therefore, subject pronouns.

Rule 2. Subject pronouns are also used if they rename the subject. They will follow *to be* verbs, such as *is, are, was, were, am, will be, had been, etc.*

Examples:

It is he.

This is she speaking.

It is we who are responsible for the decision to downsize.

Rule 3. This rule surprises even language watchers: when *who* refers to a personal pronoun (*I, you, he, she, we, they*), it takes the verb that agrees with that pronoun.

Correct: *It is I who **am** sorry. (I **am**)*

Incorrect: *It is I who is sorry.*

Correct: *It is you who **are** mistaken. (you **are**)*

Incorrect: *It is you who's mistaken.*

Rule 4. Object pronouns are used everywhere else beyond Rules 1 and 2 (**direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition**). Object pronouns include *me, him, herself, us, them, themselves, etc.*

Examples:

*Jean saw **him**.*

Him is the direct object.

*Give **her** the book.*

Her is the indirect object. The direct object is book.

*Are you talking to **me**?*

Me is the object of the preposition to.

Rule 5. The pronouns *who, that, and which* become singular or plural depending on the subject. If the subject is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

Example: *He is the only one of those men who is always on time.*

The word who refers to one. Therefore, use the singular verb is.

Sometimes we must look more closely to find a verb's true subject:

Example: *He is one of those men who **are** always on time.*

The word who refers to men. Therefore, use the plural verb are.

*In sentences like this last example, many would mistakenly insist that one is the subject, requiring **is** always on time. But look at it this way: Of those men who **are** always on time, he is one.*

Rule 6. Pronouns that are singular (*I, he, she, everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, someone, somebody, each, either, neither, etc.*) require singular verbs. This rule is frequently overlooked when using the pronouns *each, either, and neither*, followed by *of*. Those three pronouns always take singular verbs. Do not be misled by what follows *of*.

Examples:

Each of the girls sings well.

Either of us is capable of doing the job.

Neither of them is available to speak right now.

Exception: When each follows a noun or pronoun in certain sentences, even experienced writers sometimes get tripped up:

Incorrect: The women each gave her approval.

Correct: The women each gave their approval.

Incorrect: The words are and there each ends with a silent vowel.

Correct: The words are and there each end with a silent vowel.

These examples do not contradict Rule 6, because each is not the subject, but rather an **adjunct** describing the true subject.

Rule 7. To decide whether to use the subject or object pronoun after the words *than* or *as*, mentally complete the sentence.

Examples:

Tranh is as smart as she/her.

If we mentally complete the sentence, we would say *Tranh is as smart as she is*. Therefore, *she* is the correct answer.

Zoe is taller than I/me.

Mentally completing the sentence, we have *Zoe is taller than I am*.

Daniel would rather talk to her than I/me.

We can interpret this sentence in two ways: *Daniel would rather talk to her than to me*. **OR** *Daniel would rather talk to her than I would*. A sentence's meaning can change considerably, depending on the pronoun you choose.

Rule 8. The possessive pronouns *yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, and whose* never need apostrophes. Avoid mistakes like *her's* and *your's*.

Rule 9. The only time *it's* has an apostrophe is when it is a contraction for *it is* or *it has*. The only time *who's* has an apostrophe is when it means *who is* or *who has*. There is no apostrophe in *oneself*. Avoid "*one's self*," a common error.

Examples:

It's been a cold morning.

The thermometer reached its highest reading.

He's the one who's always on time.

He's the one whose wife is always on time.

Keeping oneself ready is important.

Rule 10. Pronouns that end in *-self* or *-selves* are called **reflexive pronouns**. There are nine reflexive pronouns: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves*.

Reflexive pronouns are used when both the subject and the object of a verb are the same person or thing.

Example: Joe helped **himself**.

If the object of a preposition refers to a previous noun or pronoun, use a reflexive pronoun:

Example: Joe bought it for himself.

Reflexive pronouns help avoid confusion and nonsense. Without them, we might be stuck with sentences like Joe helped Joe.

Correct: I worked myself to the bone.

The object myself is the same person as the subject I, performing the act of working.

Incorrect: My brother and myself did it.

Correct: My brother and I did it.

Don't use myself unless the pronoun I or me precedes it in the sentence.

Incorrect: Please give it to John or myself.

Correct: Please give it to John or me.

Correct: You saw me being myself.

Myself refers back to me in the act of being.

*A sentence like Help yourself looks like an exception to the rule until we realize it's shorthand for **You** may help yourself.*

In certain cases, a reflexive pronoun may come first.

Example: Doubting himself, the man proceeded cautiously.

Reflexive pronouns are also used for emphasis.

Example: He himself finished the whole job.

Rule 11a. Avoid *they* and *their* with singular pronouns.

Incorrect: Someone brought *their* lunch.

Correct: Someone brought **her** lunch.

OR

Someone brought **his** lunch.

*If the gender is undetermined, you could say Someone brought **his or her** lunch (more on this option in Rule 11b).*

Rule 11b. Singular pronouns must stay singular throughout the sentence.

Incorrect: Someone has to do it—and *they* have to do it well.

The problem is that someone is singular, but they is plural. If we change they to he or she, we get a rather clumsy sentence, even if it is technically correct.

Technically correct: Someone has to do it—and he or she has to do it well.

Replacing an ungrammatical sentence with a poorly written correction is a bad bargain. The better option is to rewrite.

Rewritten: Someone has to do it—and has to do it well.

Many writers abhor the he or she solution. Following are more examples of why rewriting is a better idea than using he or she or him or her to make sentences grammatical.

Incorrect: *No one realizes when their time is up.*

Correct but awkward: *No one realizes when his or her time is up.*

Rewritten: *None realize when their time is up.*

Incorrect: *If you see anyone on the trail, tell them to be careful.*

Correct but awkward: *If you see anyone on the trail, tell him or her to be careful.*

Rewritten: *Tell anyone you see on the trail to be careful.*

Rule 12. When a pronoun is linked with a noun by *and*, mentally remove the *and* + noun phrase to avoid trouble.

Incorrect: *Her and her friend came over.*

If we remove and her friend, we're left with the ungrammatical Her came over.

Correct: *She and her friend came over.*

Incorrect: *I invited he and his wife.*

If we remove and his wife, we're left with the ungrammatical I invited he.

Correct: *I invited **him** and his wife.*

Incorrect: *Bill asked my sister and I.*

If we remove my sister and, we're left with the ungrammatical Bill asked I.

Correct: *Bill asked my sister and **me**.*

Verb

a plural subject takes a plural verb.

Example: *The list of items is/are on the desk.*

If you know that *list* is the subject, then you will choose *is* for the verb.

Rule 1. A subject will come before a phrase beginning with *of*. This is a key rule for understanding subjects. The word *of* is the culprit in many, perhaps most, subject-verb mistakes.

Hasty writers, speakers, readers, and listeners might miss the all-too-common mistake in the following sentence:

Incorrect: *A bouquet of yellow roses lend color and fragrance to the room.*

Correct: *A bouquet of yellow roses lends . . . (bouquet lends, not roses lend)*

Rule 2. Two singular subjects connected by *or*, *either/or*, or *neither/nor* require a singular verb.

Examples:

*My aunt or my uncle **is** arriving by train today.*

*Neither Juan nor Carmen **is** available.*

*Either Kiana or Casey **is** helping today with stage decorations.*

Rule 3. The verb in an *or*, *either/or*, or *neither/nor* sentence agrees with the noun or pronoun closest to it.

Examples:

*Neither the plates nor the serving bowl **goes** on that shelf.*

*Neither the serving bowl nor the plates **go** on that shelf.*

This rule can lead to bumps in the road. For example, if *I* is one of two (or more) subjects, it could lead to this odd sentence:

Awkward: *Neither she, my friends, nor I am going to the festival.*

If possible, it's best to reword such grammatically correct but awkward sentences.

Better:

Neither she, I, nor my friends are going to the festival.

OR

She, my friends, and I are not going to the festival.

Rule 4. As a general rule, use a plural verb with two or more subjects when they are connected by *and*.

Example: *A car and a bike are my means of transportation.*

But note these exceptions:

Exceptions:

Breaking and entering is against the law.

The bed and breakfast was charming.

In those sentences, *breaking and entering* and *bed and breakfast* are compound nouns.

Rule 5. Sometimes the subject is separated from the verb by such words as *along with*, *as well as*, *besides*, *not*, etc. These words and phrases are not part of the subject. Ignore them and use a singular verb when the subject is singular.

Examples:

The politician, along with the newsmen, is expected shortly.

Excitement, as well as nervousness, is the cause of her shaking.

Rule 6. With words that indicate portions—a *lot*, *a majority*, *some*, *all*, etc.—Rule 1 given earlier is reversed, and we are guided by the noun after *of*. If the noun after *of* is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

Examples:

A lot of the pie has disappeared.

A lot of the pies have disappeared.

A third of the city is unemployed.

A third of the people are unemployed.

All of the pie is gone.

All of the pies are gone.

Some of the pie is missing.

Some of the pies are missing.

Rule 7. In sentences beginning with *here* or *there*, the true subject follows the verb.

Examples:

There are four hurdles to jump.

There is a high hurdle to jump.

Here are the keys.

Rule 8. Use a singular verb with distances, periods of time, sums of money, etc., when considered as a unit.

Examples:

Three miles **is** too far to walk.

Five years **is** the maximum sentence for that offense.

Ten dollars **is** a high price to pay.

BUT

Ten dollars (i.e., dollar bills) **were** scattered on the floor.

Rule 9. Some collective nouns, such as *family*, *couple*, *staff*, *audience*, etc., may take either a singular or a plural verb, depending on their use in the sentence.

Examples:

The staff **is** in a meeting.

Staff **is** acting as a unit.

The couple disagree about disciplining their child.

The *couple* refers to two people who are acting as individuals.

Rule 10. The word *were* replaces *was* in sentences that express a wish or are contrary to fact:

Example: If Joe **were** here, you'd be sorry.

Common Errors in Adjective and Adverb

Rule 1. Many adverbs end in *-ly*, but many do not. Generally, if a word can have *-ly* added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb.

Examples:

She thinks quick/**quickly**.

How does she think? *Quickly*.

She is a **quick**/*quickly* thinker.

Quick is an adjective describing *thinker*, so no *-ly* is attached.

She thinks **fast**/*fastly*.

Fast answers the question *how*, so it is an adverb. But *fast* never has *-ly* attached to it.

We performed bad/**badly**.

Badly describes *how* we performed, so *-ly* is added.

Rule 2. Adverbs that answer the question *how* sometimes cause grammatical problems. It can be a challenge to determine if *-ly* should be attached. Avoid the trap of *-ly* with linking verbs, such as *taste*, *smell*, *look*, *feel*, etc., that pertain to the senses. Adverbs are often misplaced in such sentences, which require adjectives instead.

Examples:

Roses smell **sweet**/*sweetly*.

Do the roses actively smell with noses? No; in this case, *smell* is a linking verb—which requires an adjective to modify *roses*—so no *-ly*.

The woman looked **angry**/*angrily* to us.

Did the woman look with her eyes, or are we describing her appearance? We are describing her

appearance (she appeared angry), so no *-ly*.

*The woman looked angry/**angrily** at the paint splotches.*

Here the woman actively looked (used her eyes), so the *-ly* is added.

*She feels **bad**/badly about the news.*

She is not feeling with fingers, so no *-ly*.

Rule 3. The word *good* is an adjective, whose adverb equivalent is *well*.

Examples:

You did a good job.

Good describes the job.

You did the job well.

Well answers how.

You smell good today.

Good describes your fragrance, not how you smell with your nose, so using the adjective is correct.

You smell well for someone with a cold.

You are actively smelling with your nose here, so use the adverb.

Rule 4. The word *well* can be an adjective, too. When referring to health, we often use *well* rather than *good*.

Examples:

You do not look well today.

I don't feel well, either.

Rule 5. Adjectives come in three forms, also called **degrees**. An adjective in its normal or usual form is called a **positive degree adjective**. There are also the **comparative** and **superlative** degrees, which are used for comparison, as in the following examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>sweet</i>	<i>sweeter</i>	<i>sweetest</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>
<i>efficient</i>	<i>more efficient</i>	<i>most efficient</i>

A common error in using adjectives and adverbs arises from using the wrong form of comparison. To compare two things, always use a **comparative** adjective:

Example: *She is the **cleverer** of the two women (never cleverest)*

The word *cleverest* is what is called the **superlative** form of *clever*. Use it only when comparing three or more things:

Example: *She is the **cleverest** of them all.*

Incorrect: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like best?*

Correct: *Chocolate or vanilla: which do you like **better**?*

Rule 6. There are also three degrees of adverbs. In formal usage, do not drop the *-ly* from an adverb when using the comparative form.

Incorrect: *She spoke quicker than he did.*

Correct: *She spoke **more quickly** than he did.*

Incorrect: *Talk quieter.*

Correct: *Talk **more quietly**.*

Rule 7. When *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are followed by a noun, they are adjectives. When they appear without a noun following them, they are pronouns.

Examples:

This house is for sale.

This is an adjective.

This is for sale.

This is a pronoun.

Common Errors in Preposition

Rule 1. A preposition generally, but not always, goes before its noun or pronoun. One of the undying myths of English grammar is that you may not end a sentence with a preposition. But look at the first example that follows. No one should feel compelled to say, or even write, *That is something with which I cannot agree*. Just do not use extra prepositions when the meaning is clear without them.

Correct: *That is something I cannot agree **with**.*

Correct: *Where did you get this?*

Incorrect: *Where did you get this **at**?*

Correct: *How many of you can I depend **on**?*

Correct: *Where did he go?*

Incorrect: *Where did he go **to**?*

Rule 2a. The preposition *like* means "similar to" or "similarly to." It should be followed by an object of the preposition (noun, pronoun, noun phrase), not by a subject and verb. Rule of thumb: Avoid *like* when a verb is involved.

Correct:

You look like your mother.

*That is, you look similar to her. (Mother is the object of the preposition *like*.)*

Incorrect:

You look like your mother does.

*(Avoid *like* with noun + verb.)*

Rule 2b. Instead of *like*, use *as*, *as if*, *as though*, or *the way* when following a comparison with a subject and verb.

Correct: *You look **the way** your mother does.*

Incorrect: *Do like I ask. (No one would say *Do similarly to I ask*.)*

Correct: *Do **as** I ask.*

Incorrect: *You look like you're angry.*

Correct: *You look **as if** you're angry. (OR **as though**)*

*Some speakers and writers, to avoid embarrassment, use *as* when they mean *like*. The following incorrect sentence came from a grammar guide:*

Incorrect: *They are considered as any other English words.*

Correct: *They are considered as any other English words would be.*

Correct: *They are considered to be like any other English words.*

*Remember: *like* means "similar to" or "similarly to"; *as* means "in the same manner that." Rule of thumb: Do not use *as* unless there is a verb involved.*

Incorrect: *I, as most people, try to use good grammar.*

Correct: *I, **like** most people, try to use good grammar.*

Correct: *I, **as** most people **do**, try to use good grammar.*

Rule 3. The preposition *of* should never be used in place of the helping verb *have*.

Correct: *I should have done it.*

Incorrect: *I should of done it.*

Rule 4. Follow *different* with the preposition *from*. Things differ from other things; avoid *different than*.

Incorrect: *You're different than I am.*

Correct: *You're different from me.*

Rule 5. Use *into* rather than *in* to express motion toward something. Use *in* to tell the location.

Correct: *I swam in the pool.*

Correct: *I walked into the house.*

Correct: *I looked into the matter.*

Incorrect: *I dived in the water.*

Correct: *I dived into the water.*

Incorrect: *Throw it in the trash.*

Correct: *Throw it into the trash.*

Interjection

An interjection is used to **show your feelings and emotions**. These are the phrases or words that can be used to express **exclamation, surprise, command and attention**.

For Example

Well! I need a laptop to do this project.

Wow! What a beautiful painting.

Hurrah! Our team has won the series.

What! Have you lost all your money?

There are basically 6 kinds of interjections that are listed below

- **Joy:** Hurrah! Ha! Ha! Wow!
- **Sorrow:** Ah! Ah me! Alas!
- **Surprise:** Oh! What! Well
- **Approval:** Well done! O.K!
- **Calling:** Hallo! Ho!
- **Attention:** Listen! Look! Behold! Hush.

Let's us get complete idea about kind of interjections with examples

Express joy

When you want to express your feelings of happiness then you use these Interjection words like Hurrah! Ha! Ha! Wow!

For example

- **Ha!** Today I am very happy.
- **Wow!** It is a beautiful place to stay.

Express sorrow

When you want to express your feelings of sadness then you use these Interjection words like Ah! Ah me! Alas!

For example

- **Ah!** I have lost my sister's bag.

- **Alas!** She has failed in the exam.

Express Surprise

When you want to express your feelings of being surprised then you use these Interjection words like Oh! What! Well

For example

- **What!** Is it true that you are leaving this school?
- **Oh!** Really you killed a snake, I can't believe this.

Express Approval

When you want to express your feelings of approval for any task then you use these Interjection words like well done! O.K!

For example

- **Well done!** You performed you best.
- **Bravo!** The trophy is yours.

Express Calling

When you call someone for any reason then you use these Interjection words like Hallo! Ho!

For example

- **Hello!** Why are you looking here?
- **Hello!** Mark, please come with me.

Express Attention

When you order anyone to be in attention then you use these Interjection words like Listen! Look! Behold! Hush.

For example

- **Listen!** To me, you cannot do this at all.
- **Behold!** The bride comes.