

Time

It is never 12am 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.

AVOID

'take the liberty of'
'take the opportunity to'
'to tell you the truth'

Undersigned

A few decades ago the writer used to refer to himself as a third person, i.e. "Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you require any further information." It should be replaced by "Please call me at.... if you need any further information."

AVOID

'well and good'
'when all is said and done'
'wish to advise'
'wish to state'
'with all due respect'

COMMON ERRORS 1**CORRECTION OF ERRORS WITH REASONS****ERRORS IN THE USE OF NOUNS**

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | The father of Aslam works in this factory. | Aslam's father works in this factory. |
| 2 | This car's price is reasonable. | The price of this car is reasonable. |

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 from the market. |
| 4 | I selected ten rices from the bag. | I selected ten grains of rice from the bag. |
| 5 | He bought many golds. | He bought much gold. |
| 6 | Proper foods are necessary for good health. | Proper food is necessary for good health. |

Reason: A material noun has no plural number.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 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 skill. |
| 12 | He did many works. | He did much work. (OR)
He did many pieces of work. |
| 13 | We saw the sceneries of Swat. | We saw the scenery of Swat. |
| 14 | I have an urgent work to do. | I have an urgent piece of work to do. |

Reason: An uncountable noun has no plural number.

- 15 He came with an important business.
- 16 They gave us an information.
- 17 You gave me an advice.
- Reason:* Words like "work, advice, information, business, etc." are uncountable nouns, so the use of "a" or "an" before them is wrong. However, number can be indicated by "piece of".
- 18 We went to Murree during summer vacations.
- 19 They keep cattles.
- 20 Many peoples 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.
- 22 Many sheeps are grazing.
- Reason:* The plural of "fish/sheep" is also "fish/sheep."
- 23 His hairs are gray.
- 24 These news are not true.
- 25 Economics are my favourite subject.
- 26 He bought furnitures for his new house.
- 27 Politics are not suited to my temperament.
- 28 Wheats from different farms have reached the market.

He came with an important piece of business.

They gave us a piece of information.

You gave me a piece of advice.

Reason: Words like "work, advice, information, business, etc." are uncountable nouns, so the use of "a" or "an" before them is wrong. However, number can be indicated by "piece of".

We went to Murree during summer vacation.

They keep cattle.

Many people were present in the meeting.

He keeps fish in a pond.

Many sheep are grazing.

His hair is gray.

This news is not true.

Economics is my favourite subject.

He bought furniture for his new house.

Politics is not suited to my temperament.

Wheat from different farms has reached the market.

- 29 The first innings were very exciting.
- 30 The gallows was fixed in the jail.
- 31 Many machineries were imported.

32 She has no issues.

Reason: Nouns like "hair, news, innings, gallows, economics, statistics, physics, politics, furniture, wheat, machinery, etc." are singular and take singular verbs.

33 Your trouser is not properly pressed.

34 His spectacle is broken.

35 The tailor has bought a new scissor.

Reason: The words like "trousers, pants, spectacles, socks, stockings, tongs, scissors, etc" are plural and take a plural verb.

36 He gave me five hundreds rupees.

37 Three thousands people came to see the match.

38 He bought two dozens eggs.

39 Thousand of people came to see the fair.

40 Million 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.

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

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 phrases are "make friends with" and "take pains." (Or Nouns in these phrases should be used in plural number.)

- 45 She has gone abroad for higher study. She has gone abroad for higher studies.

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

- 46 Did he keep his words? Did he keep his word?

Reason: "Word" in the sense of "promise" 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 as singular pronoun. But if a collective noun is treated as separate individuals (when the members are divided), it 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 are poor. Majority in other villages are poor.

Reason: "Majority of" is plural and takes plural verb. "Majority" is singular and takes singular 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 are increasing. The number of unemployed young men is increasing.

Reason: "A number of" is plural and takes plural verb. "The number of" is singular and takes a singular verb.

- 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 him. 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. will be rewarded.
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.

65 One should take care of his health if he 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.

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

67 I saw a nightingale who sang sweetly.

68 This is the book whom I bought last Friday.

69 He is the boy which topped the class.

70 This is the chair whose leg 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.

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

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

One should respect one's elders.

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

Every one is responsible for his actions.

I saw a nightingale which sang sweetly.

This is the book which I bought last Friday.

He is the boy who topped the class.

This is the chair a leg of which was broken.

He is one of the singers who are worth listening.

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

73 It is between you and he. It is between you and him.

74 Let I do this work. Let me do this work.

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

75 I met a man on the road who was begging.

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

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

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

78 I like such men who are hardworking.

79 He has such habits which cannot be tolerated.

80 Such students who 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.

82 This is the same film which we watched yesterday.

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

83 I, he and you will go to Swat next week.

84 I and Aslam are neighbours.

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

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

The boy who won the first prize is my nephew.

I like such men as are hardworking.

He has such habits as cannot be tolerated.

Such students as are shy cannot learn much.

This is the same man that deceived you.

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

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

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. 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. boys.
87 Neither of them were None of them was willing
willing to go with us. to go with us.
88 None of the two books Neither of the two books
were available in the was available in the
market. market.
89 None live in this house. None lives in this house.
90 Neither of the two men Neither of the two men
got the job they got the job he expected.
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 Any one of these four boys
boys have played the has played the match.
92 Any one of my two Either of my two friends
friends attended my 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 Every man, woman and
child are celebrating the child is celebrating the
victory of Pakistani victory of Pakistani team.
team.
94 Each of the partners are Each one of the partners.

getting their due share. is getting his due share.
Reason: A sentence beginning with "every" or "each" takes a singular verb and singular pronoun.

- 95 It is I who is aware of the fact. It is I 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? Whom 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 quarrelling with each other. Three boys were quarrelling with one another.

- 100 Two parties were cooperating with one another. Two parties were cooperating with each other.

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

- 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: Because participle (ing-form of verb) possessive is used.

ERROR IN THE USE OF ADJECTIVES

- 103 He is the wisest boy of the two. He is the wiser 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.

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

- 107 The climate of Abbotabad is better than Islamabad.

- 108 Your car is more expensive than your brother.

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

- 109 He is more junior than I.

- 110 This watch is superior from yours.

Reason: "Senior, junior, 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.

- 112 She is your oldest daughter.

- 113 My brother is older than I 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.

- 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 boy in the class.

- The elephant is larger than any other animal.

- 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" alone. (OR) After a comparative "other" is also used along with "any".

123 We have little flour for the supper.

124 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.

126 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.

128 A little 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.

130 No fewer than this amount of money is needed.

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

131 He gets less salary.

132 I saw a less number of men there.

133 The number of boys in

We have a little flour for the supper.

He gave me a little milk to drink.

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

I need a few workers to run this factory.

There is a little money in my pocket.

A few boys are absent today.

No fewer than twenty men were injured in the accident.

No less than this amount of money is needed.

He gets small salary.

I saw a small number of men there.

The number of boys in the

the class is less.

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.

Reason: When we talk of two persons, the first is referred to as "former", and the second as "latter".

135 This chair has cost me rupees three hundred.

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

136 It is a worth remembering incident.

137 The Shahab Nama is a worth reading book.

Reason: The adjective "worth+ing form" comes after its noun.

138 He is a coward man.

139 You are a miser man.

Reason: "Miser" and "coward" are nouns; they can not modify a noun. Their adjectives are "cowardly" and "miserly".

140 You have no other 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.

143 The whole Pakistan applauded the atomic explosion.

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

144 My uncle left by the latest train.

145 What is the last news about the match?

Reason: "Latest" is used for news.

ERRORS IN THE USE OF VERBS

146 He availed of the chance.

147 You absented from the class yesterday.

148 We enjoyed much yesterday.

149 You will enjoy yourself this movie.

Reason: Verbs like "avail, absent, etc." are followed by reflexive pronouns. If "enjoy" is used transitively, it is also followed by a reflexive pronoun. If "enjoy" is used transitively, it does not need a reflexive pronoun after it.

150 Let me to go now.

151 He dares not to enter my place.

152 I did nothing but to read my book.

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

154 You had better to go with your brother.

155 I made him to obey me.

Whole colleges celebrated the Independence Day.

The whole of Pakistan applauded the atomic explosion.

My uncle left by the last train.

What is the latest news about the match?

He availed himself of the chance.

You absented yourself from the class yesterday.

We enjoyed ourselves much yesterday.

You will enjoy this movie.

Let me go now.

He dares not enter my place.

I did nothing but read my book.

He would rather die than accept his defeat.

You had better go with your brother.

I made him obey me.

156 You need not to go there.

157 We heard him to sing.

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

158 Fifty thousand rupees are a large amount.

159 Sixty miles are 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.

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

Reason: "Want" does not take a clause as its object; infinitive (to+1st form) is used after it.

162 Please tell me what is your name?

163 I asked him what was he doing?

Reason: A subordinate clause can never be interrogative.

164 He plays nice.

165 She sings good.

Reason: An adverb is used to modify a verb.

166 This dish smells sharply.

167 That strange fruit tasted sweetly.

168 He felt hunger.

We want you to go from here.

I want my son not to play with bad boys.

Please tell me what your name is.

I asked him what he was doing.

He plays nicely.

She sings well.

This dish smells sharp.

That strange fruit tasted sweet.

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.

- 169 They prevented me to do that rash deed.
 - 170 I congratulated her to pass the examination.
 - 171 He succeeded to get first position.
 - 172 They persisted to go there.
 - 173 He is addicted to gamble.
 - 174 He insisted to go to cinema.
 - 175 He prohibited me to take wine.
 - 176 She refrained to shed tears.
 - 177 Abstain to speak ill of others.
 - 178 He assisted me to do this.
 - 179 I do not hinder you to visit Murree.
 - 180 He repented to remain 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.
 - 182 I decided to immediately leave for Lahore.
 - 183 They tried to quickly
- They prevented me from doing that rash deed.
- I congratulated her on passing the examination.
- He succeeded in getting first position.
- They persisted in going there.
- He is addicted to gambling.
- He insisted on going to cinema.
- He prohibited me from taking wine.
- She refrained from shedding tears.
- Abstain from speaking ill of others.
- He assisted me in doing this.
- I do not hinder you from visiting Murree.
- He repented of remaining idle for so many years.
- He tried to arrange the function properly.
- I decided immediately to leave for Lahore.
- They tried to finish their

finish their work.

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.
- 185 He is represented the best worker in the firm.
- 186 The writer has depicted her 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.
- 188 They called her as arrogant.
- 189 You think me as 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.
 - 191 After crossing the river, the weather became clear.
 - 192 While reading the ink spilled on the book.
 - 193 Entering the room, the light was very dim.
 - 194 The fog being thick, nothing could be seen.
 - 195 Being too cold, I could not go out for a walk.
 - 196 Sitting on the grass, a snake stung him.
- When I had entered the office, the door was closed.
- After we had crossed the river, the weather became clear.
- While I was reading, the ink spilled on the book.
- Entering the room, I found the light very dim.
- The fog being thick, we could not see anything.
- It being too cold, I could not go out for a walk.
- While sitting on the grass, he was stung by a snake.

Speak without personal invective

Tell with "

- the country.
227 She cried as if she was mad.

- 228 Would that I were 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.

- 229 He has spoken his gratitude.

- He has expressed his gratitude.

- 230 You have spoken a lie.

- You have told a lie.

- 231 He always tells the truth.

- He always speaks the truth.

Reason: Wrong choice of verb.

- 232 I neither have nor shall tell a lie. I neither have told nor shall tell a lie.

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

- 233 He and I am to attend the meeting.

- He and I are 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.

- The horse and the carriage has arrived.

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

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.

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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.

- It is a very fine book.

- 239 The match was much interesting.

- The match was very interesting.

- 240 Nowadays he is very happier.

- Nowadays he is much happier.

- 241 I was very exhausted.

- I was much exhausted.

- 242 This cloth is very inferior to that.

- This cloth is much 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 much tired yesterday.

- We were very tired yesterday.

- 244 They were much delighted to see me.

- They were very delighted to see me.

- 245 The teacher was much pleased with our work.

- The teacher was very pleased with our work.

Reason: The past participles like "tired, grieved, pleased, delighted, pained, etc.", are exceptions; "very" is used before them instead of "much".

- 246 Our teacher is too kind to us.

- Our teacher is very kind to us.

- 247 This book is too interesting.

- This book is very interesting.

- 248 This milk is very hot to drink.

- This milk is too hot to drink.

- 249 The patient is very weak.

- The patient is too weak.

- 250 His manners are very bad.

- His manners are too bad.

- 251 He is too strong.

- He is very strong.

*speak
in HV main verb*

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 miserly.
adj.

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

253 He always treats us friendly.

He always treats us in a friendly way.

254 The young seagull was sitting on his ledge cowardly.

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

Reason: "Miserly", "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 before another adjective.

257 We lived there ten years before.

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 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.
264 The language of this book is too much difficult.

This house is much too big for your family.

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.

266 We are very much grateful to you.

Our uncle is very kind to us.

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 ever tells a lie.

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

268 Her husband died five years before.

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.

Reason: The use of double negative is wrong.

270 The table only cost hundred rupees.

271 He only told the judge what he saw.

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

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

273 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.

275 He and not I am leaving for Swat.

276 The mother with her two daughters were ready to leave.

277 Ali accompanied by his friends were going to the riverside.

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

279 John besides his brothers were willing to go.

Reason: When two subjects are joined by "as well as", "with", "along with", "together with", "besides", "and not", "in addition to" and "accompanied by", the verb is used according to the first subject.

280 I was both helped as well as guided.

281 He was both insulted as well as slapped.

Reason: "Both" is followed by "and".

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

I do not know why he dislikes me.

This is where he was born.

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

I do not know why he dislikes me.

This is where he was born.

started shouting.

283 We had hardly reached the market then it began to rain.

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

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

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

286 If you work hard, then you will pass.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As he is wise, he will solve the problem.

If you work hard, you will pass,

When he saw you, he began to weep.

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

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

I had no sooner finished my work than he arrived.

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

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

Unless you work, you cannot pass.

I will not go in unless he allows.

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

Reason: "Unless" "until" are themselves negative, so the use of "do not" or "does not" after them is wrong.

- 295 He speaks like his brother does.
He speaks like his brother. (OR) He speaks as his brother does.

- 296 I shall try to perform the role like he did.
I shall try to perform the role like him. (OR) 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" or "although" is unnecessary.

- 299 He should either serve the guests or I.
Either he or I should serve the guests.

- 300 Neither he comes nor he writes.
He neither comes nor writes. (OR) 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.
He won both a medal and a scholarship.

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

- 304 We could both see the students and the teacher.
We could see both 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.
Neither they nor I am willing to go there.

- 306 Either you or he have completed the work.
Either you or he has completed the work.

- 307 His friends or he go there daily.
His friends or he goes there daily.

- 308 Not only the officer but also the soldiers was laughing.
Not only the officer but also the soldiers were 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 an 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.

Reason: No article is used before an abstract noun or a material noun.

323 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?

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.

329 Hindus are not so brave as Sikhs.

Reason: "The" is used before the names of nations and communities.

330 Ravi flows near Lahore.

331 I saw a huge ship in

Honesty is an important virtue.

Beauty needs no ornaments.

Gold is a precious metal.

Iron sinks in water.

The honey of Swat is very tasty.

The honesty of these men is beyond any doubt.

Reason: Article "the" is used before material and abstract nouns when they are particularised.

Where are the books I bought yesterday?

He is the man who met me on the road.

I saw a snake. The snake was black.

The Muslims should be united.

The Hindus are not as brave as the Sikhs.

The Ravi flows near Lahore.

I saw a huge ship in the

Indian Ocean.

323 The light of moon has a soothing effect.

324 Sun gives us light and heat.

325 Please study Holy Quran.

326 Hasilpur is to East of Bahawalpur.

327 Keep to left.

328 Jung is a popular newspaper.

Reason: "The" is used before unique objects or heavenly bodies and before the names of directions, rivers, oceans, books, newspapers, ships, magazines, etc.

329 Of the two books this is better.

330 She is more beautiful of the two girls.

Reason: "The" is used before the comparatives where selection is intended. (OR) Article "the" is used before comparative degree of adjective where "of the two" is used for comparison.

331 The man is mortal.

332 The man is stronger than the woman.

333 Dog is a faithful animal.

Reason: When "man" represents his race, article "the" is not used before it. If an animal represents its race, article "the" is used before it.

334 We elected him the president of the club.

335 He was elected the leader of the group.

336 They made Zia the captain of

Indian Ocean.

The light of the moon has a soothing effect.

The sun gives us light and heat.

Please study the Holy Quran.

Hasilpur is to the East of Bahawalpur.

Keep to the left.

The Jung is a popular newspaper.

Of the two books this is the better.

She is the more beautiful of the two girls.

Reason: "The" is used before the comparatives where selection is intended. (OR) Article "the" is used before comparative degree of adjective where "of the two" is used for comparison.

Man is mortal.

Man is stronger than woman.

The dog is a faithful animal.

We elected him president of the club.

He was elected leader of the group.

They made Zia captain of

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.

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.

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

359 The player was put to 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, 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 Faisal Abad is Manchester of Paldstan. Faisal Abad is the Manchester of Pakistan.
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 caraván. | 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 chequé of Rs. 5000. | He gave me a chequé 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 thy office. | I am getting late for my office. |
| 408 Birds are chirping on | Birds are chirping in the |

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

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

between these ten workers.

448 We saw a duel among two men.

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

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?

457 This pen is to write.

458 The knife is to cut.

459 The house is to live.

460 When I buy something, I always bargain 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.

these ten workers.

We saw a duel between two men.

Please look up this word in the dictionary.

He failed in the examination.

I applied to the principal for leave.

We pray to God everyday.

I strongly object to your remarks.

What are you looking at?

Is this the project you are interested in?

Whom are you talking to?

This pen is to write with.

The knife is to cut with.

The house is to live in.

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

I will not listen to what you say.

No modest man will boast of his achievements.

Have you disposed of the current work?

They partook of a sumptuous dinner.

I wish to mention a circumstance to you.

He attends to his duties very diligently.

I could not approve of her conduct.

468 He replied me in the negative.

Reason: Preposition is missing.

He replied to me in the negative.

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.

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

474 You must finish this work before two hours.

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

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. I hope you are enjoying good health.
 478 I rose very early this morning. I got up very early this morning.

Reason: Wrong choice of verb.

- 479 He is alright. He is all right.
Reason: "All right" should always be written as two separate words.

- 480 His argument is as follow. His argument is as follows.
 481 The rules and regulations are as follow.

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

- 482 He is cleverer than wise. He is more clever 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. He emphasized 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 frqm 0930 to 1730. 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.