

Common Errors in Writing and Comprehension Strategies

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Subject-Verb Agreement

Ensures that the subject and verb in a sentence match in number (singular/plural). Example: 'He runs' (correct) vs. 'He run' (incorrect).

Misplaced Modifiers

A word, phrase, or clause that is improperly separated from the word it modifies, leading to ambiguity. Example: 'She almost drove her kids to school every day' (incorrect).

Squinting Modifiers

A modifier that can modify two different parts of a sentence, making the meaning unclear. Example: 'Students who study rarely fail' (ambiguous).

Dangling Modifiers

A phrase that does not clearly modify any word in the sentence. Example: 'Walking through the park, the flowers were beautiful' (incorrect).

Fused Sentences

Two independent clauses joined without punctuation or conjunction. Example: 'I love reading it is my favorite hobby' (incorrect).

Comma Splice

Occurs when two independent clauses are joined by a comma without a conjunction. Example: 'She went to the store, she bought some milk' (incorrect).

Sentence Fragment

An incomplete sentence missing a subject, verb, or both. Example: 'Because she was late.' (incomplete).

Reading Comprehension

Understanding, analyzing, and interpreting a text effectively.

Technical Passage

A passage with industry-specific language and concepts requiring specialized understanding.

Skimming and Scanning

Skimming identifies main ideas, while scanning locates specific information quickly.

Intensive and Extensive Reading

Intensive reading focuses on detail, while extensive reading emphasizes broad understanding.

Prediction and Contextual Meaning

Predicting the meaning of words using context clues and prior knowledge.

