

Errors in Parts of Speech

⇒ Error in usage of Noun

Rule 1 : Nouns having the same form in singular as well as in plural

a) Nouns expressing numbers.

Eg. two hundred people

Three dozen eggs

Four score oranges

b) Nouns used as singular

→ alphabet → luggage

→ furniture → poetry

→ information → scenery

Rule 2 : Nouns plural in form but used as singular.

Eg. a) Branches of learning

Maths, Physics, etc.

b) Diseases

Mumps & Measles, etc.

c) Games & Sports

Athletic, Billiards, Gymnastics

d) News, Summons, innings, wages

Rule 3 : Nouns always used as plurals

a) Articles of Dress

Shoes, Socks, Trousers

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Eg. • Leather shoes are very costly
 • This pair of shoes is exactly what I need.

b) Names of instruments

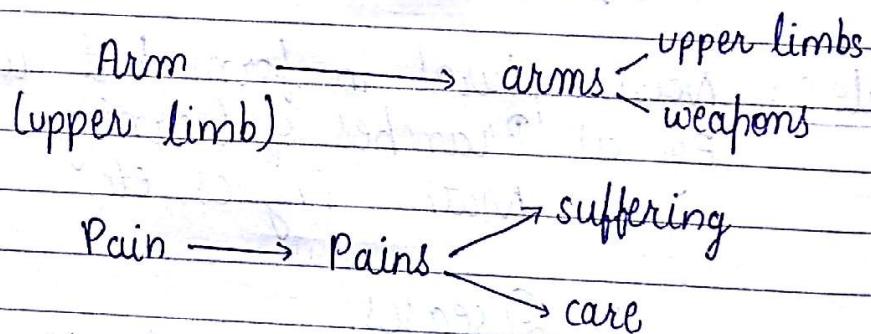
Eg. Scissors, Spectacles etc.

c) Savings, Belongings, contents

Rule 4: Nouns singular in form but used as plural

a) kettle, gentry, poultry

Rule 5: Nouns with one meaning in singular & two in plural



Rule 6: Nouns with two meaning in singular & only one meaning in plural

Eg. Force → strength

→ Body of armed men

Rule 7: Plural of Compound Noun

Eg. Brother-in-law → Brothers-in-law

Put 's' to principle words

Man-servant Men-servants
Possessive form

Man → Man's

Men → Men's

→ The birds' nests.

→ The table's leg. (The leg of the table)

→ The boy's leg. (The leg of the boy)

For living things - use 's'

For non-living things - use 'of'

- (#) Veena & Reena's father (one person)
- Veena's & Reena's father (two persons)

The President of India's orders.

If Possessor's name have more than one word then put 's' at the end.

- * The house ~~were~~ was divided in its opinion.
- * Would you please tell me the cause of an earthquake.
- * You have a good reason for fighting.
- * The boys are walking in the center of the road.

Common errors in the use of pronouns

Rule 1 Pronouns used with singular verb
each, everybody, nobody

- Nobody was there but I.
 - Between you & I.
 - You & I have received our lessons.
 - You & Ashok improved their chances of win.
 - None of the two contestants are willing to withdraw.
 - One should keep his words.
 - Everyone present got to one's salary.
 - Who do you think I met?
 - Who was it written by?
~~Whom~~
 - You should avail this opportunity.
 - They enjoyed in the fair.
 - I, you & he will go to the movie this evening.
You, He & ~~me~~ I
 - Both you & I are equally to blame.
I & you
- When acceptance of fault, use I at ^{the} first position.

Common errors in the use of Adjectives

- Sanjay is tall boy.
- Sanjay is taller to Vijay

→ Sanjay is ^{the} tallest boy in the class.

Comparative degree - than

Superlative degree - the

- Coffee is more preferable than tea.
- Coffee is preferable to tea.

As soon as

some? affirmative

so — as

any? negative

little - not much / hardly any (quantity)

a little - at least some

the little - The whole amount

Eg -

- I have little hope ~~to~~ left of my success.
- There is still a little hope left of his recovery.
- I have given up the little hope I had.

For definite number - each

For indefinite number - every

Elder and eldest - relation

son, mother, father

Older and oldest are used for both person and thing, & (time) & denote age

eldest

He is the oldest member of club (denotes age)

This is the oldest pair of shoes

My elder sister is an engineer.

Eg.

Further → for ~~future~~ additional Please read further

Farther → denotes distance Bombay is ~~further~~ ^{to Delhi} than Agra

Nearest → distance

Next → Position, sequence

First → Position

Foremost → of greatest importance

This is the best of the two books on this topic.

^{better}

Who is tallest you & I

^{taller}

Death is more preferable than dishonour

I am junior than ^{to} you by 2 years.

^{latest}

What is the last score?

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I have read each^{every} book of this library
 Jagdish is older^{older} than Inder.

Common errors of adverb

Before - On a formal occasion

Ago - denotes a period of time from the present dating backwards

Since - denotes the period from the time of reference for some past event.

It is bitterly^{bitterly} cold today.

I am feeling so^{very} lonely.

He went directly^{direct} to his house.

Our class will be tomorrow^{here}.

I met him 4 weeks before^{ago}.

I will wait here until you do^x not^x go.

Of course you will get this job.

You will certainly get this job.

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Common errors in the use of propositions:

I have ordered for^x dinner.

The younger brother resembles to^x the elder.

I want the police to investigate into^x the case.

I reached at^x Delhi only this morning.

The teacher has not yet entered into^x the classroom.

Let us discuss about^x the problem.

May I accompany with^x you to the railway station.

Sign on^x this paper.

He will not listen ^{to} what you say.

Have you disposed ^{off} the old furniture you wanted to.

Your fault does not admit ^{of} any excuse.

I couldn't understand why he was angry ^{upon}_{with} me.

Teacher's Signature

Our examination begins from ^{on} 1st May.

You are required to sign from ⁱⁿ ink.

Why are you afraid from ^{of} me?

Have you come in train or by ^{on} foot?

Those who are jealous from ^{of} others doesn't get piece peace in his life.

I am prepared to say in ^{to} his face.

Open your book on ^{at} page 20.

It is a quarter to seven in ^{by} my watch.

This book is different from ^{than} that.

The students are sitting on ^{at} the desk.

Let us sit down under ⁱⁿ the shade of the tree.

The teacher is sitting on ⁱⁿ a chair.

Copy this letter word by ^{for} word.

I am confident to ^{of success} succeed.

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She has a passion to read novels.
for reading

I take pride to serve my country.
in serving

There is no harm to try.
in trying

(#) Common errors in use of conjunctions

As --- as

Although --- yet

as --- as

Both --- and

Either --- or

Neither --- nor

Hardly --- when

No other --- than

Not only --- But also

No sooner --- than

So --- that

Such as

Such that

Whether --- or

I have not written to him^x nor spoken
to him.

He is as young that he looks to be
as

Both Mohan & his partner are equally responsible

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for the rapid progress of their concern.

either
He is not ignorant or foolish

Neither
Either relative nor friends offered him any help.

whether
We cannot say if he will win the election.

and
He gave me both his books as well as his notes.

Because he is kind-hearted therefore he is very popular.

My watch is superior ^{to} & more expensive than yours.

Neither the boy is a fool nor a clever; he is just simple.

The boy is neither a fool nor clever; he is just simple.

If
When you say so, I must believe you.

I will not go until you do not come back.

He did not speak loudly and clearly.

He spoke neither loudly nor clearly.

Although
If he is poor, ^{get} he is honest
as

Why don't you work like I tell you?
as

He is such ^{the} man that no one likes.

The choice is between death ^{and} or dishonour.

^{that}
I fear I may fail.

As soon as
Directly he comes I shall go.

I doubt whether that he will come.

Lions are both ^{found} in Asia & Africa

He likes such novel which teach some
morals.

In his latest speech, Mr. Bhatia has said
sth different than ^{from} what he used to say
earlier.

Common errors in the use of Active & Passive voice -

Active Voice

(#) Present Tense

→ First Form

→ 1st Form / s/es

Eg. She likes ice cream

• Negative sentences

Do not / does not / 1st form

Eg. The girl do not make a voice noise.

• Interrogative

Does / Doesn't ← subject ← 1st form

Eg. Does

→ Do you eat fish?

→ When do you do

your homework?

→ Why does she crying?

teaches

→ Who taught you?

Passive Voice

→ is / are / am + 3rd form

Ice cream is liked by her

is / am / are + not + 3rd form

If a noise is not made by the girl.

Present cont. Tense

• Is / Am / Are + (1st form + ing)

• Is / are / am + not + (1st form + ing)

• Is / are / am + subject + (1st form + ing)

• Is / am / are + being + 3rd form

• Is / are / am + not being + 3rd form

• Is / are / am + subject + being + 3rd form

Active Voice

→ She is driving a truck

→ She is plucking the flowers

→ Why are you shouting at her?

Passive Voice

→ A truck is being driven by her.

→ The flowers are being plucked by her.

→ Why is she being shouted by you?

Present Perfect tense

- Has/have + 3rd form
- Has/have + not + 3rd form
- Has/have + subject + 3rd form
- Has/have + been + 3rd form
- has/have + not been + 3rd form
- Has/have + subject + been 3rd form

Eg → I have done my homework → My homework has been done by me.

→ Have you eaten the breakfast?

→ Has breakfast been eaten by you?

→ Why have you missed the lecture?

→ Why has the lecture been missed by you?

→ What have they done

→ What has been done by them?

(*) Past tense

- 2nd form
 - did not + 3rd form
 - was/were + 3rd form
 - was/were not + 3rd form
- Eg: Newton invented the law of gravity. → The law of gravity was invented by Newton.
- Did he make a noise? → Was a noise made by him?
- When did she do her homework? → When her hw was done by her?

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Active Voice

④ Past cont. tense

- was/were + 1st form + ing
- was/were + not + 1st form + ing

Eg. → The victim was crying for help

Passive Voice

- was/were + being + 3rd form
- was/were + not + being + 3rd form

→ The cries were for help were being made by the victim.

→ Why were you shouting at the servant?

→ Why were the servant being shouted at by you?

24/1/17 ④ Past perfect tense

- Had + 3rd form
- Had + not + 3rd form

- Had + been + 3rd form
- Had not + been + 3rd form

Eg. → They had cheated by them

→ The bank had been cheated by them.

→ They had not read this book before.

→ This book had not been read by them before.

→ Had she attended the class?

→ Had the class been attended by her?

→ The patient

④ Future tense

- will/shall + 1st form
- will/shall not + 1st form

- will/shall be + 3rd form

- will/shall not be + 3rd form

Eg. → This boy will help you to cross the road.

→ You will be helped by this boy to cross the road.

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24/1/17



- She will not attend the office. → The office will not be attended by her.
- I shall not lend you a single rupee. → A single rupee shall not be lent to you by me?
- Why will you pay the bill? → Why will the bill be paid by you?

④ Future Perfect Tense

- will/shall have + 3rd form
- will/shall have + been + 3rd form

Eg. → We shall have completed our morning walk. → Our morning walk have been completed by us

→ She will not have helped me. → I will not have been helped by

⑤ Verbs followed by Modal

- It includes can, could, may, might, should, would, etc.
- In passive voice be is used between modal & verb.

Eg. → You can do this job. → This job can be done by you

→ We should obey our parents. → Our parents should be obeyed by us.

→ Would you take a cup? → Would a cup of coffee be taken by you?

→ Who will close the door? → By whom will the door be closed?

→ May I help you? → May you be helped by me?

Active Voice

(#)

- Lock the room door.
- Get out of the class.
- Do not beat the dog.
- Kindly do not make noise here.
- Please help me.
- Inform the police at once.

Passive Voice

let + be / not be + 3rd form
 Remove pls / kindly, use
 you are requested to,
 you are ordered to / you
 are advised to

- Let the room be locked.
- You are ordered to get out of the class.
- Let the dog not be beaten.
- You are requested not to make noise here.
- You are requested to help me.
- Let the police be informed at once.

(#) Change of voice in the infinitive verbs

~~To~~ C

• To + 1st form

Eg. → I expect to finish this project in time.

→ There is no room to let.

→ It is time to leave the office.

• To + be + 3rd form

→ This project is expected to be finished in time.

→ There is no room to be let.

→ It is time for the office to be left.

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Two object of

Two objects of the verb
In case two objects are
given in a sentence
change the object near

to the verb into the s

Eg. → I teach her English.
→ She teaches us English.

→ She is taught English by me.
→ We are taught English by her.

→ Sit down

→ Be seated/seated.

25/1/17

DATE: / /
PAGE NO.:

Question Text Tag

It is a common practice in conversation to make our statement in a question form and ask for its confirmation. Such a statement is called as question tag.

Auxilliary + not + subject
Auxilliary + subject

It is very cold today / Isn't it Is + not + it?
It is not very cold today / Is it?

You are free / Aren't you?

They have won the match / Haven't they
He will pass / Won't he

Short Responses

Short answers to verbal question are k/a short responses. Verbal questions are the questions that begin with an auxilliary.

- Yes + Pronoun + Auxilliary
- No + Pronoun + Auxilliary + n't (not)
- Are you going to college?
Yes, I am / No, I am not

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Direct-Indirect Voice

- He says, "I am in the right."
He says that he is in the right.
- You say, "I am in the right."
You say that you are in the right.
- She said, "I am going to college."
She said that she was going to college.
- He said to me, "I have seen ~~the~~ London eye twice."
He told me that he had seen ~~the~~ London eye twice.
- He said to me, "I saw a foreigner in the market."
He told me that he had seen a foreigner in the market.
- She said, "I can go to Mumbai alone."
She said that she could go to Mumbai alone.
- He said, "It may rain tomorrow."
He said that it might rain the next day.
- She told me that she could help me.
She said to me, "I can help you."
- She wished that she would be the principal.
She said, "If I will be the principal."

Indianism

- John is my immediate neighbour.
John is my next door neighbours.
- Do the needful.
Do what is necessary.
- Anita has got passing marks.
Anita has got pass marks.
- All his family members are abroad.
All members of his family are abroad.
- Deepak has resigned from his post.
Deepak has resigned his post.
- He never speaks a lie.
He never tells a lie.
- Her foot is aching.
Her foot is paining.
- My brother is in the teaching line.
My brother is in teaching profession.
- Dr. Vanolita is my English teacher.
Dr. Vanolita is my teacher of English.
- Rajender is a coward man.
" " coward.

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- You are cent percent right.
You are 100% right.
 - Your answer is word by word copied.
 - Prem is dealing with steel.
 - The principal denied him leave.
 - The police could not identify the reason for accident.
 - Everyone in this world is unhappy.
 - The minister discussed about higher education.
 - You should avail ^{yourself of} this opportunity.
 - The British left India with bag and baggage.
 - Please kindly ^x help me in my studies.
- For juniors - Please
For seniors - Kindly
- The students are taking the examination.
 - The English is the mother tongue of ^{the} English.
 - Unless you do not study you will fail.

Diff. b/w deny & refuse

SHREE	DATE: / /
PAGE NO.:	

- Wait in the canteen until I do not^x return.
- As ur examination ate is approaching near^x.
- Please repeat again^x what you have said just said.
- I am going to cut my hair.
I am going to have my hair ~~cut~~. cut.
- I met her today morning.
I met her this morning.
- She knows ^{how} to play the piano.
- The teacher entered into^x the classroom.
- The^x Honesty is the best policy.
- Please answer to my^x question.
- She has returned back^x from Washington.
- The book was a free^x gift.
- The librarian has ordered for^x 50 books.

Teacher's Signature

miss appropiation
mal'am is being redundant right now :/

DATE:	/ /
PAGE NO.:	

Antonyms and Synonyms

1/2/12

Misappropriations

Misappropriation of verb means incorrect & inappropriate use of words. We at sometimes confuse words which look or sound almost alike, but which have different meanings.

Redundant words & Expressions

Words & expressions which are unnecessary used in a sentence are called redundant words.

Eg.

- ① The reason that we stopped for the night was because we were tired.
→ We stopped for the night because we were tired.

→ The underlined^x motive behind this his kind words was so that he could borrow money from me.

→ Society is of the opinion that heads of financial institutions which are in loss should not draw huge salaries and perks.
• Heads of loss making institutions should not draw huge salaries and perks.

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- It is essential that every child upto the age of 5 years is immunized against polio. should be since
- In the light of the fact that Mr. Birla has paid a major part of the cost of this auditorium this auditorium should be named after Mr Birla him.
- The book seller who is on Mahatma Gandhi road has several titles that were written by Shakespeare.
- During In the period b/w May & June, the colleges are closed for summer holidays.
- I was born in winter in the month of December.
- We take this opportunity to tell you that you are an excellent author.
- All the teacher together will assemble for the meeting.
- Your basic fundamentals of chemistry are not clear.

Signature

Synonyms & Antonyms

Homophones - It refers to a word that sounds the same as another but different in meaning, spelling, and origin.

Homonyms - Refers to a word that has the same sound and spellings as another but different in meaning and origin.

Suffix and Prefix Suffix & Prefix

One word substitution