

ERRORS IN NOUNS

- We received no informations. [Wrong]
- We received no information. [Right]
- Comment: Some nouns are used only as singular. They have no plural forms: Ex; *alphabet, luggage, furniture, information, paper, news, poetry, machinery, bread, soap, advice, scenery etc.*



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- **Where are my luggages?** [WRONG]
- **Where is my luggage?** [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some nouns are used only as singular. They have no plural forms: Ex; *alphabet, luggage, furniture, information, paper, news, poetry, machinery, bread, , soap, advice, scenery etc.*



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- **Mathematics are his favourite subject. [WRONG]**
- **Mathematics is his favourite subject. [RIGHT]**
- **Comment: Some nouns are plural in form but they are used as singular.**
- **a) Games and sports: Billiards, gymnastics etc.,**
- **b) Diseases: Mumps, measles etc.,**
- **c) Branches of learning: Linguistics, Economics, Physics, Statistics, Mathematics,**



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Measles have broken out in our area. [WRONG]
- Measles has broken out in our area. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some nouns are plural in form but they are used as singular.
- a) Games and sports: Billiards, gymnastics etc.,
- b) Diseases: Mumps, measles etc.,
- c) Branches of learning: Linguistics, Economics, Physics, Statistics, Mathematics,



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- His spectacles is new. [WRONG]
- His spectacles are new. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some nouns are used only as plural. They have no singular forms: *shoes, trousers, shorts, scissors, spectacles, tongs, binoculars, alms, thanks, assets, liabilities, riches, savings etc.*



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Smitha bought five dozens oranges. [WRONG]
- Smitha bought five dozen oranges. [RIGHT]
- Comment: words dozen, score, hundred, thousand, lakh, million etc,, do not take plural when preceded by a numeral.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- I have two brother-in laws. [WRONG]
- I have two brothers-in-law. [RIGHT]
- Comment: plurals of compound nouns are formed by adding 's' to the main word. Ex; Father-in-law - Fathers-in-law, Son -in-law - Sons-in-law ,Commander-in-chief - Commanders-in-chief Passer by - Passers by.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- The conductor said that there was no place in the compartment [WRONG]
- The conductor said that there was no room in the compartment. [RIGHT]
- Comment: In this context the proper word is *room*. It is used to convey the meaning '*space to occupy*'.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Jyothi is my cousin sister. [WRONG]
- Jyothi is my cousin. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Do not add brother or sister to the word cousin.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Santosh is my cousin brother. [WRONG]
- Santosh is my cousin. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Do not add brother or sister to the word cousin.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Gopal is running sixteen. [WRONG]
- Gopal is sixteen. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Running is not used with age.



ERRORS IN NOUNS

- There are twenty females in the class. [WRONG]
- There are twenty women in the class. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Male* and *female* are used as adjectives but not nouns. Men and women are used as nouns.



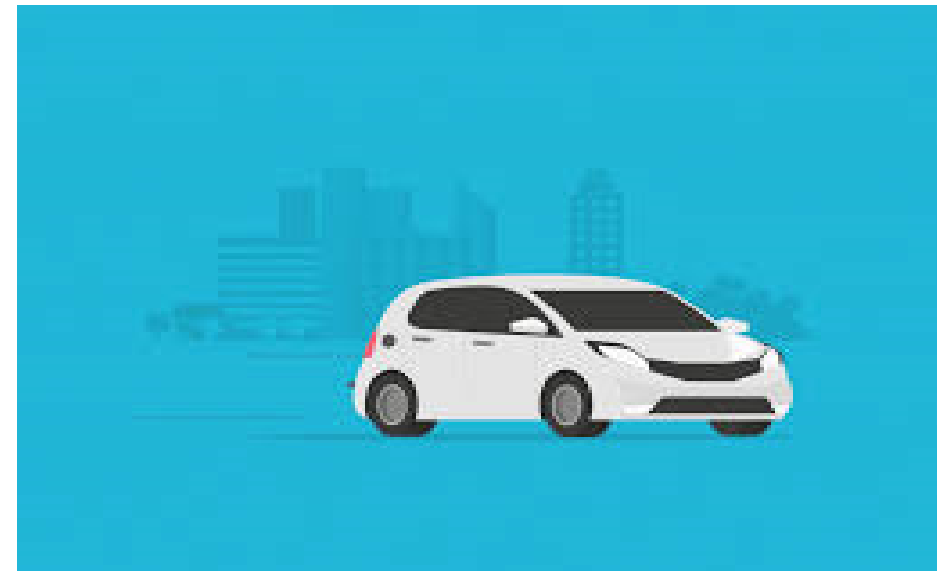
ERRORS IN NOUNS

- Two hundred males attended the meeting. [WRONG]
- Two hundred men attended the meeting. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Male* and *female* are used as adjectives but not nouns. Men and women are used as nouns.



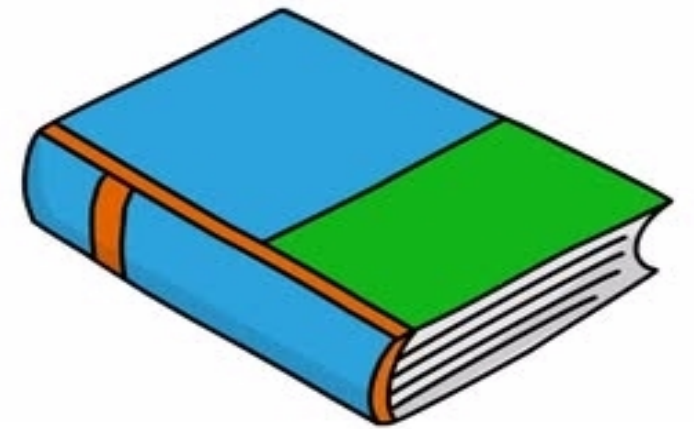
Errors in pronouns

- It is my friend's Sharath's car. [WRONG]
- It is my friend Sharath's car. [RIGHT]
- Comment: When two nouns are in apposition 's' is added to the second noun.



Errors in pronouns

- That book is **your's** not mine. [WRONG]
- That book is **yours**, not mine. [RIGHT]
- Comment: 's is not added to pronouns.



Errors in pronouns

- I and Gopal went to the exhibition. [WRONG]
- Gopal and I went to the exhibition. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The first person comes last. The second person is placed before the third.



Errors in pronouns

- Both he and you must attend the function. [WRONG]
- Both you and he must attend the function. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The first person comes last. The second person is placed before the third.



Errors in pronouns

- Ravi invited me and you to dinner. [WRONG]
- Ravi invited you and me to dinner. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The first person comes last. The second person is placed before the third.



Errors in pronouns

- Every player must bring their bats. [WRONG]
- Every player must bring his bat. [RIGHT]
- Comment: A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.



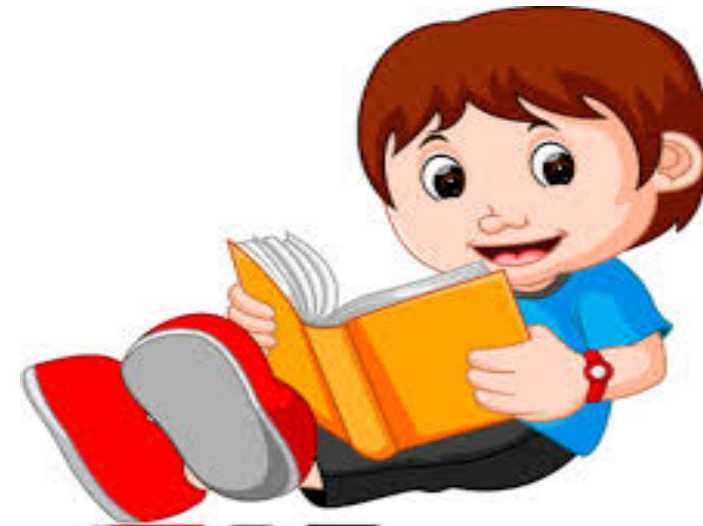
Errors in pronouns

- One must love his parents. [WRONG]
- One must love one's parents. [RIGHT]
- Comment: A pronoun must agree with its antecedent.



Errors in pronouns

- They who have not brought their text books should stand up.
[WRONG]
- Those who have not brought their text books should stand up.
[RIGHT]
- Comment: *They'* must not be used as an antecedent to '*who*' or '*that*'.
Those' should be used



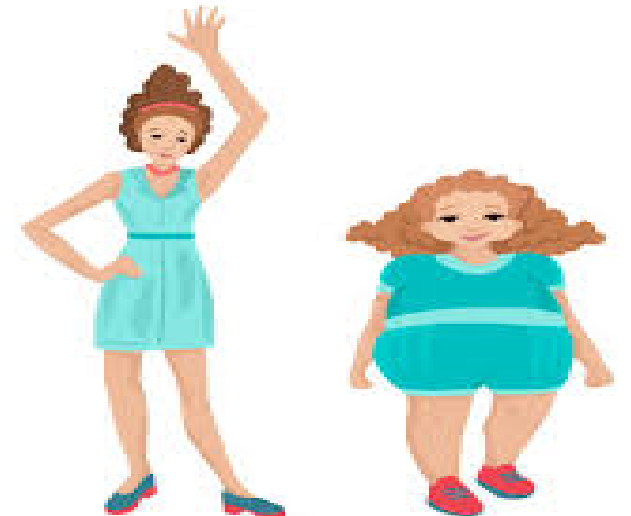
Errors in pronouns

- The boys enjoyed during the holidays. [WRONG]
- The boys enjoyed themselves during the holidays. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The verb *enjoy* takes a reflexive pronoun if there is other object.



Errors in degrees of comparison

- Sarala is more taller than her sister. [WRONG]
- Sarala is taller than her sister. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Double comparative or double superlative should not be used.



Errors in degrees of comparison

- He is more younger than I. [WRONG]
- He is younger than I. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Double comparative or double superlative should not be used.



Errors in degrees of comparison

- Mount Everest is the most highest peak in the world. [WRONG]
- Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Double comparative or double superlative should not be used.



Errors in degrees of comparison

- This is the most unique work. [WRONG]
- It is a unique work. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some adjectives have no degrees of comparison: Ex; *round, perfect, unique, eternal.*



Errors in degrees of comparison

- Gopal is the cleverest of the two brothers. [WRONG]
- Gopal is the cleverer of the two brothers. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Superlative degree is not used when two persons or things are compared.



Errors in degrees of comparison

- The population of Chennai is greater than Kakinada. [WRONG]
- The population of Chennai is greater than that of Kakinada. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Here the comparison is between the population of Chennai and Kakinada. Hence '*that of*' is to be used.



Errors in adjectives

- Raju went to America for farther studies. [WRONG]
- Raju went to America for further studies. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Further* refers to something additional and *farther* refers to distance.

English &
American
Studies



Errors in adjectives

- Let us not walk any further. [WRONG]
- Let us not walk any farther. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Further* refers to something additional and *farther* refers to distance.



Errors in adjectives

- Have you heard the last news? [WRONG]
- Have you heard the latest news? [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Latest* denotes time and *last* denotes position or order.



Errors in adjectives

- The umpire was the latest person to leave the ground. [WRONG]
- The umpire was the last person to leave the ground. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Latest* denotes time and *last* denotes position or order.



Errors in adjectives

- Her older brother is an engineer. [WRONG]
- Her elder brother is an engineer. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Elder* and *eldest* are used to refer to one's family relations. *Older* and *oldest* refer to persons and things and denote age.



Errors in adjectives

- Neetu is elder than Gitu. [WRONG]
- Neetu is older than Gitu. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Elder* and *eldest* are used to refer to one's family relations. *Older* and *oldest* refer to persons and things and denote age.



Errors in adjectives

- They do not sell fewer than ten bags of rice. [WRONG]
- They do not sell less than ten bags of rice. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Less* refers to quantity and *few* to number.



Errors in adjectives

- We were present on both days. [WRONG]
- We were present on both the days. [RIGHT]
- Comment: When *'both'* is used as an adjective, it should be followed by *'the'*.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- Frank is an European. [WRONG]
- Frank is a European. [RIGHT]
- Comment: A is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. The words *university*, *union*, *European*, *one* etc. begin with a consonant sound.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- It is an one rupee note. [WRONG]
- It is a one rupee note. [RIGHT]
- Comment: A is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. The words *university*, *union*, *European*, *one* etc. begin with a consonant sound.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- Banerjee is a honest man. [WRONG]
- Banerjee is an honest man. [RIGHT]

Comment: *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The words, *honest*, *heir*, *honour* etc. begin with a vowel sound.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- Vijayawada is on Krishna. [WRONG]
- Vijayawada is on the Krishna. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *The* should be used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans and holy books.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- Sadhana read Mahabharata. [WRONG]
- Sadhana read the Mahabharata. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *The* should be used before the names of rivers, seas, oceans and holy books.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- My uncle lives in United Kingdom. [WRONG]
- My uncle lives in the United Kingdom. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The is used before the names of groups of islands and descriptive names of countries.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- The culprit was sent to Andamans. [WRONG]
- The culprit was sent to the Andamans. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The is used before the names of groups of islands and descriptive names of countries.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- The higher you climb colder it gets. [WRONG]
- The higher you climb the colder it gets. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *The* is used as an adverb before comparatives



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- The iron is a useful metal. [WRONG]
- Iron is a useful metal. [RIGHT]
- Comment: No article is used before material nouns, proper nouns and abstract nouns.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- The Delhi is the capital of India. [WRONG]
- Delhi is the capital of India. [RIGHT]
- Comment: No article is used before material nouns, proper nouns and abstract nouns.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- The honesty is the best policy. [WRONG]
- Honesty is the best policy. [RIGHT]
- Comment: No article is used before material nouns, proper nouns and abstract nouns.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- **The man is mortal.** [WRONG]
- **Man is mortal.** [RIGHT]
- **Comment:** Article is not used before 'man' used in a wider sense.

Man is mortal.

মানুষ মাত্রই ভুল
মানুষ ভুল করবে এটাই স্বাভাবিক।



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- What kind of a woman is she? [WRONG]
- What kind of woman is she? [RIGHT]
- Comment: Article is not used before the noun following' *kind of*.



ERRORS IN ARTICLES

- Mary goes to the church daily. [WRONG]
- Mary goes to church daily. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Article is not used before places visited for primary purpose: such as *school, college, church, market, bed* etc.



ERRORS IN TENSE

- She is taking milk daily. [WRONG]
- She takes milk daily. [RIGHT]
- Comment: simple present tense is used to express a habit.



ERRORS IN TENSE

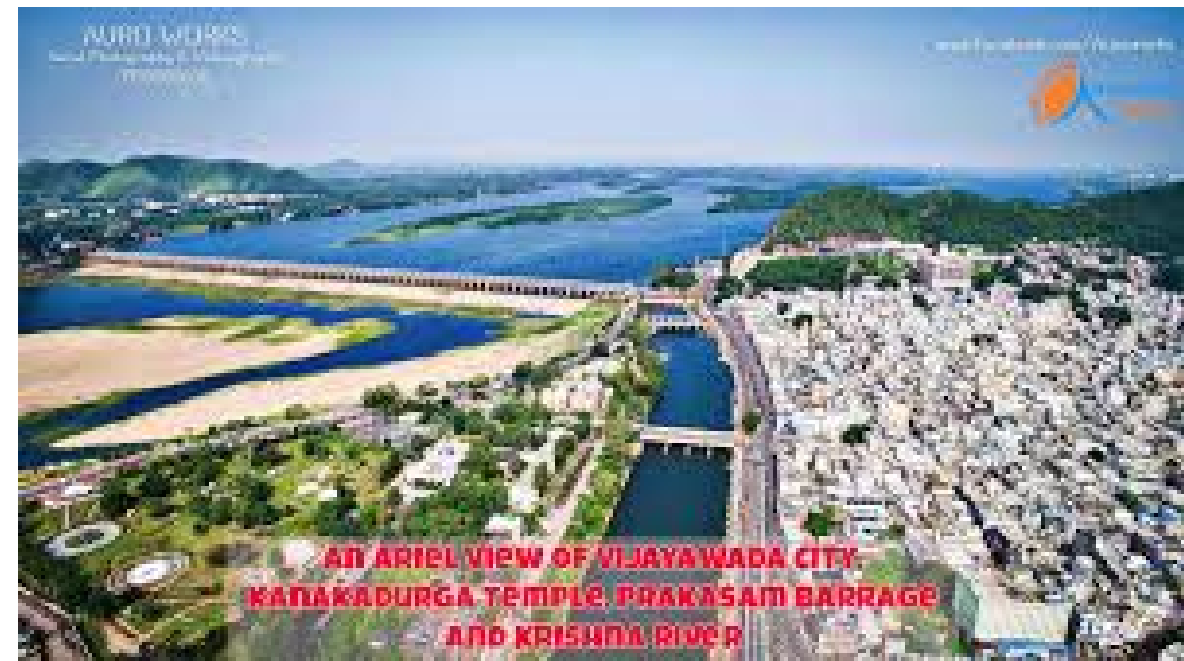
- The secretary and the correspondent is in the office. [WRONG]
- The secretary and the correspondent are in the office. [RIGHT]
- Comment: When two nouns refer to different persons, *the* is used before both the nouns, if they refer to the same person, *the* is used before the first noun only.

Eg: *The secretary and correspondent is in the office.* (same person)



ERRORS IN TENSE

- He lives in Vijayawada for five years. [WRONG]
- He has lived in Vijayawada for five years. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The present perfect and the present perfect continuous are used with '*for*' and '*since*'.



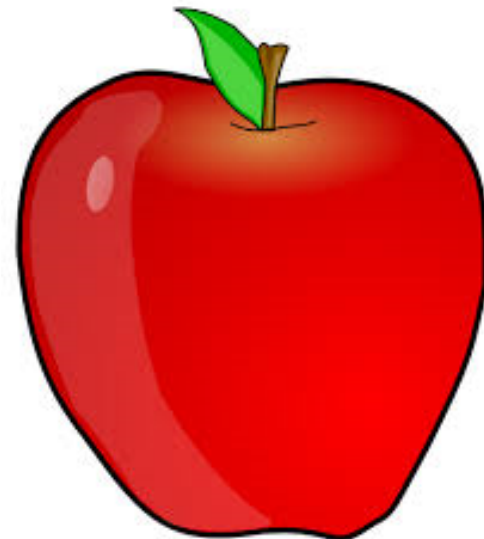
ERRORS IN TENSE

- They are working in our factory since 1990. [WRONG]
- They have been working in our factory since 1990. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The present perfect and the present perfect continuous are used with '*for*' and '*since*'.



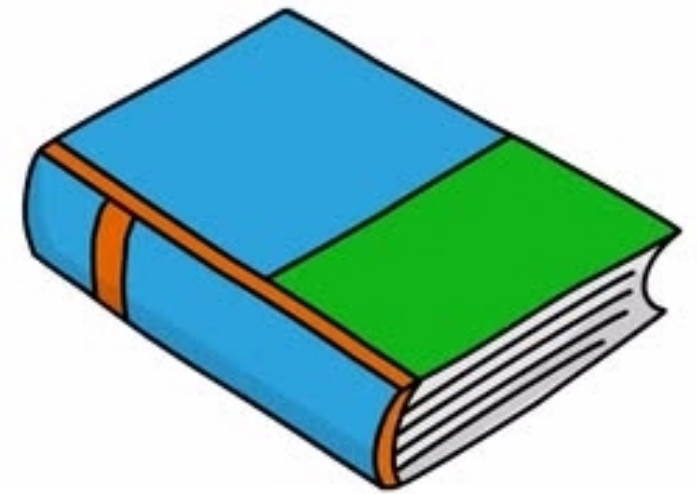
ERRORS IN TENSE

- Apple is tasting sweet. [WRONG]
- Apple tastes sweet. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some verbs are not used in the continuous tense: *taste, hear, smell, feel, love, like, shirk, have, own, possess, belong* etc.



ERRORS IN TENSE

- This book is belonging to him. [WRONG]
- This book belongs to him. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some verbs are not used in the continuous tense: *taste, hear, smell, feel, love, like, shirk, have, own, possess, belong* etc.



ERRORS IN TENSE

- I am loving her. [WRONG]
- I love her. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Some verbs are not used in the continuous tense: *taste, hear, smell, feel, love, like, shirk, have, own, possess, belong* etc.



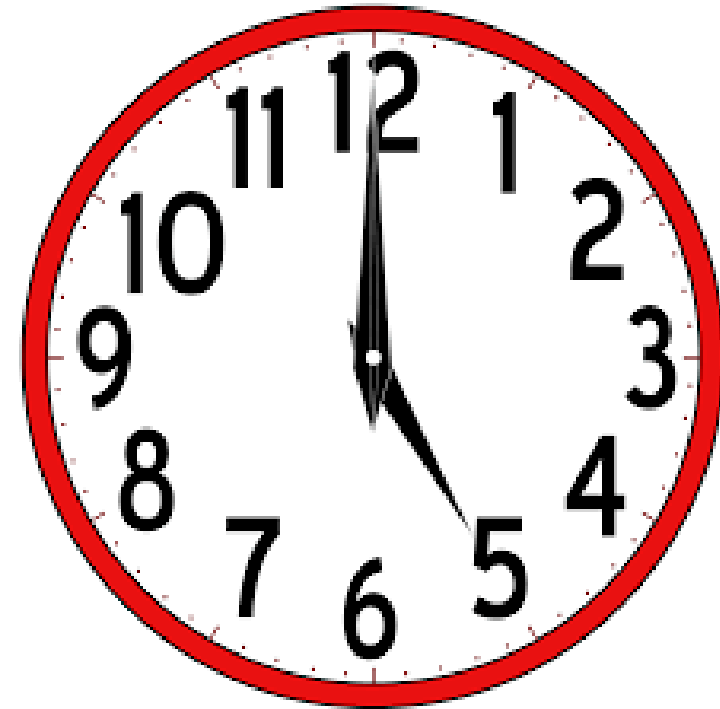
ERRORS IN TENSE

- They have left for Bombay yesterday. [Wrong]
- They left for Bombay yesterday. [Right]
- Comment: Simple past is used with words and phrases of past time: *ago, yesterday, last, then, at that time* etc.



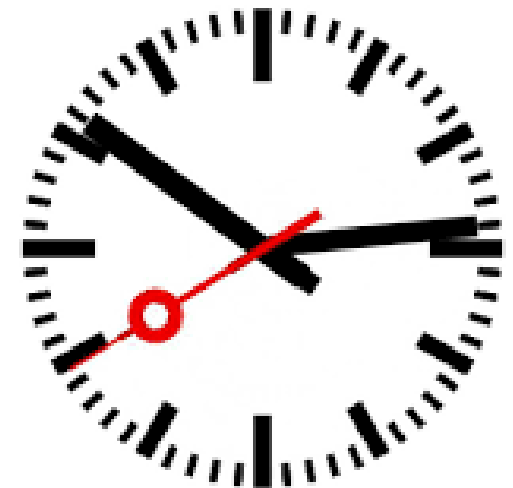
ERRORS IN TENSE

- It is time they start. [WRONG]
- It is time they started. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Past tense is used after *'it is time'*.



ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- I shall inform you when my father will arrive here. [WRONG]
- I shall inform you when my father arrives here. [RIGHT]
- Comment: In clauses of time and condition, the simple present is used for a future action.



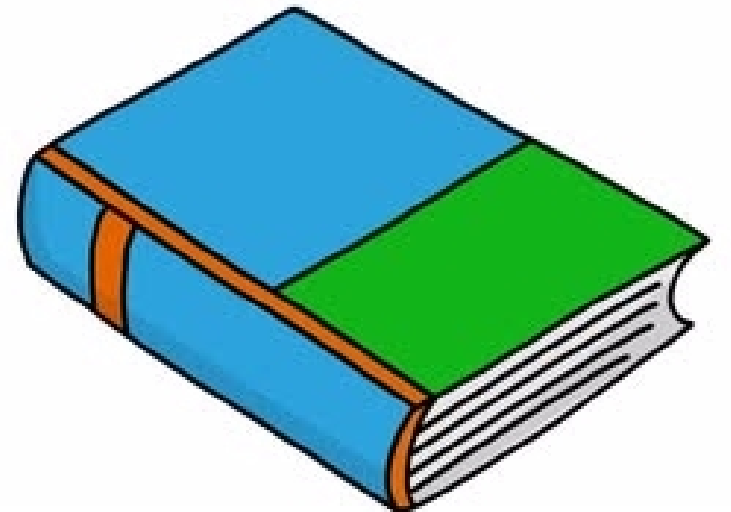
ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- Your father will punish you if you will misbehave again. [WRONG]
- Your father will punish you if you misbehave again. [RIGHT]
- Comment: In clauses of time and condition, the simple present is used for a future action.



ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- If I went to Amaravati I would have brought you the book. [WRONG]
- If I went to Amaravati I would bring you the book. [RIGHT]
- Comment: If the verb in the *if clause* is in the past tense, the verb in the *main clause* must be in the conditional tense.



ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- If I had known of your arrival I would meet you. [WRONG]
- If I had known of your arrival I would have met you. [RIGHT]
- Comment: If the verb in the *if clause* is in the past perfect tense, the verb in the *main clause* must be in the perfect conditional tense.



ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- He was late so he is scolded by the teacher. [W]
- He was late so he was scolded by the teacher. [R]
- Comment: If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the verb in the subordinate clause must be in the appropriate past tense.



ERRORS IN CLAUSES

- She said that she is going to Chennai. [WRONG]
- She said that she was going to Chennai. [RIGHT]
- Comment: If the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, the verb in the subordinate clause must be in the appropriate past tense.



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- As he was a good swimmer, he could swim ten miles in an hour.[WRONG]
- As he was a good swimmer he was able to swim ten miles in an hour. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Could* shows capacity. *able* shows the actual performance.



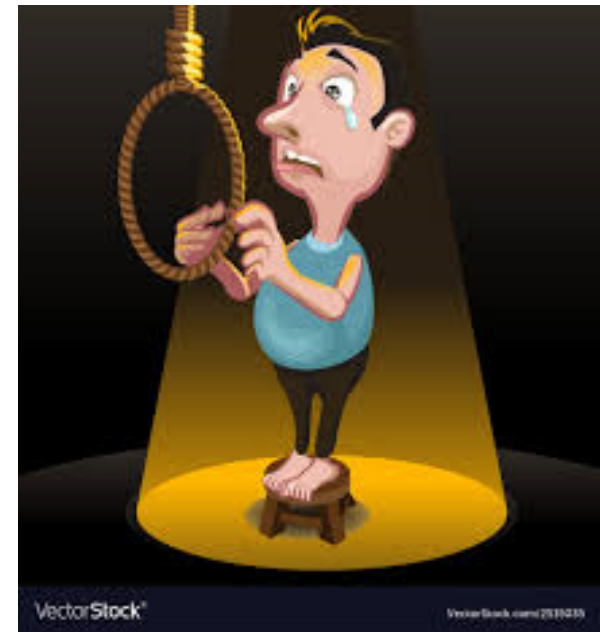
CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- Let them lay there. [Wrong]
- Let them lie there. [Right]
- Comment: *Lay* means to place. (lay-laid-laid). *Lie* means to be in a resting position (lie-lay-lain).



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- The criminal was hung two days ago. [WRONG]
- The criminal was hanged two days ago. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Hanged* means death punishment (hang-hanged-hanged). *Hung* means show publicly (hang-hung-hung) Eg. *Her paintings were hung in the room.*



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- I avoid to speak to her. [WRONG]
- I avoid speaking to her. [RIGHT]
- Comment: '*Ing*' form is used after certain verbs and phrases: *avoid, imagine, enjoy, finish, miss, practise, can't bear, can help, can't stand, with a view to, look forward to* etc.



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- He wants me do it. [WRONG]
- He wants me to do it. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *To infinitive* is used after certain verbs: *allow, order, command, request, wish, want, permit, encourage, forbid etc.*



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- We can't help to listen to them. [WRONG]
- We can't help listening to them. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *'Ing'* form is used after certain verbs and phrases: *avoid, imagine, enjoy, finish, miss, practise, can't bear, can help, can't stand, with a view to, look forward to* etc.



CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- They ordered me wait. [WRONG]
- They ordered me to wait. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *To infinitive* is used after certain verbs: *allow, order, command, request, wish, want, permit, encourage, forbid etc.*



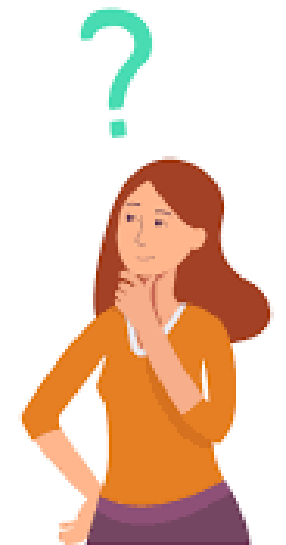
CORRECT USE OF SOME VERBS

- I let the boy to go. [WRONG]
- I let the boy go. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Plain infinitive is used after certain verbs: *make, suggest, bid* etc.



ERRORS IN QUESTION TAGS AND QUESTION SENTENCES

- **When she will solve our problem? [WRONG]**
- **When will she solve our problem? [RIGHT]**
- **Comment: in interrogative sentences the verb is placed before the subject.**



ERRORS IN QUESTION TAGS AND QUESTION SENTENCES

- They have lost the way, isn't it? [WRONG]
- They have lost the way, haven't they? [RIGHT]
- Comment: A tag question contains a verb and a pronoun. An affirmative statement takes a negative tag. A negative statement takes an affirmative tag.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- Being a hot day, the old man did not go out. [WRONG]
- It being a hot day the old man did not go out. [RIGHT]
- Comment: The phrase '*being a hot day*' is left unrelated. It has no subject. The subject of the main clause is different. So it must have its own subject, [absolute construction]



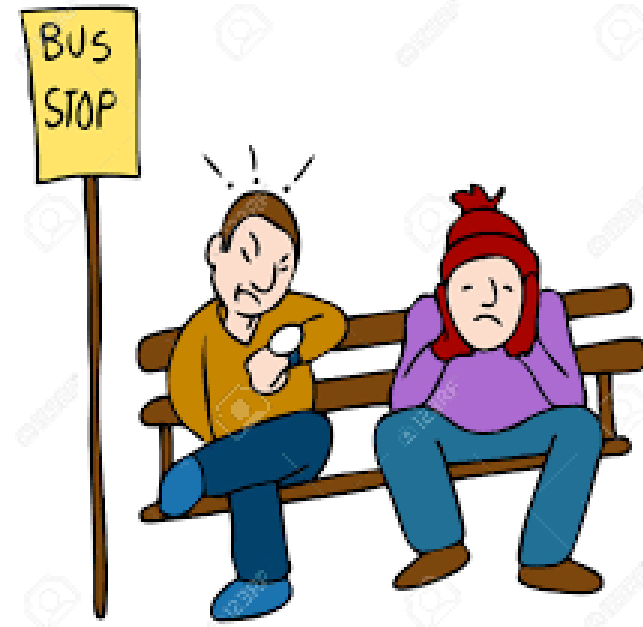
CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- He is not superior than you. [W]
- He is not superior to you. [R]
- Comment: *To* is used after *superior, inferior, senior, junior, elder* etc.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- He is **awaiting** for you. [W]
- He is **waiting** for you. [R]
- Comment: Preposition is not used after *await*.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- I ordered for coffee. [WRONG]
- I ordered coffee. [RIGHT]
- Comment : Preposition is not used after certain verbs: *order, describe, discuss, marry, meet, attend, tell*, etc.



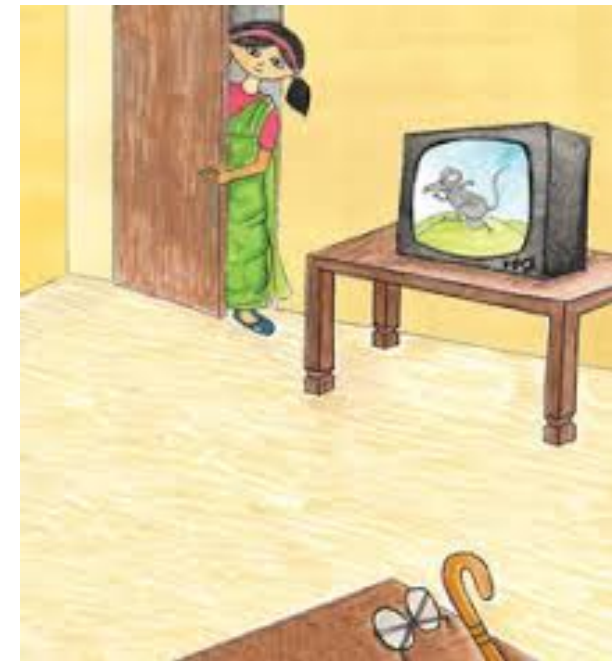
CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- John married with Mary in the church. [WRONG]
- John married Mary in the church. [RIGHT]
- Comment; Preposition is not used after certain verbs: *order, describe, discuss, marry, meet, attend, tell, etc.*



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- They entered into the room. [WRONG]
- They entered the room. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Preposition is not used after *enter* in the sense of 'go into.'



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- We consider him as a great leader. [W]
- We consider him a great leader. [R]
- Comment: *As* is not used after the following verbs in the pattern (subject + verb + object + object complement) *call, consider, select, elect, choose, name, appoint* etc.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- He sat **besides** me. [WRONG]
- He sat **beside** me. [RIGHT]
- Comment: *Beside* means by the side of. *Besides* means in addition to.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- They will return in this month. [WRONG]
- They will return this month. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Time expressions beginning with, *this*, *that*, *next*, *last* are used without a preposition.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- The boy goes to college by walk. [WRONG]
- The boy goes to college on foot. [RIGHT]
- Comment: We go *by bus, by train, by air or on foot.*



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- Sarala is suffering with fever. [WRONG]
- Sarala is suffering from fever. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Suffer from something; Suffer with someone.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- They started to Kurnool. [WRONG]
- They started for Kurnool. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Agree with a person. Agree to a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- We got down the bus. [WRONG]
- We got down from the bus. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Agree with a person. Agree to a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- Adams is good in English. [W]
- Adams is good at English. [R]
- Comment: Agree with a person. Agree to a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- I agree with your proposal. [W]
- I agree to your proposal. [R]
- Comment: Agree with a person. Agree to a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- They agree to him. [W]
- They agree with him. [R]
- Comment: Agree with a person. Agree to a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- Gopal is angry on his brother. [WRONG]
- Gopal is angry with his brother. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Angry with a person. Angry at a thing.



CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

- I am angry with her behaviour. [WRONG]
- I am angry at her behaviour. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Angry with a person. Angry at a thing.



SOME WRONG USAGES

- She gave a speech. [WRONG]
- She made a speech. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Make a speech. Give a lecture.

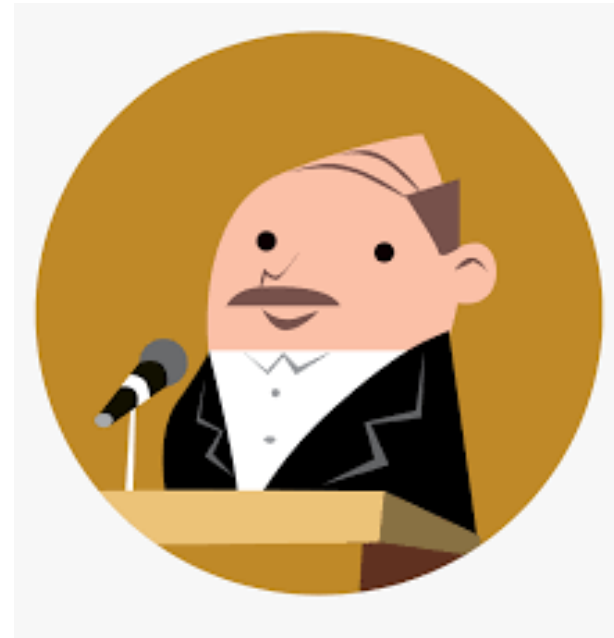


SOME WRONG USAGES

- The chief guest made an interesting lecture.
- The chief guest gave an interesting lecture.
- Comment: Make a speech. Give a lecture.

[WRONG]

[RIGHT]



SOME WRONG USAGES

- The thief ran away lest he will be caught. [WRONG]
- The thief ran away lest he should be caught. [RIGHT]
- Comment: Should is used after lest.



SOME WRONG USAGES

- **Though I advised him but he continued to misbehave. [W]**
- **Though I advised him he continued to misbehave. [R]**
- **Comment: *But* is superfluous.**



SOME WRONG USAGES

- This book will not only be liked by men but also women. [W]
- This book will be liked by not only men but also women. [R]
- Comment: Same part of speech is used after either-or, neither-nor, not-only--but-also.

