

# How to Correct Errors with Reasons



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## Preposition

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to some other words in a sentence. A preposition is generally placed before its object.

Rule No. (1) (a) Certain verbs are essentially followed by prepositions.

## INCORRECT / CORRECT

1. I shot the tiger but missed it. (Incorrect)  
I shot at the tiger but missed it. (Correct)
2. He prayed God for his success.  
He prayed to God for his success.
3. I wrote him yesterday.  
I wrote to him yesterday.
4. He searched his lost books.  
He searched for his lost books.
5. The patient was operated.  
The patient was operated upon.
6. You should attend your work.  
You should attend to your work.
7. He strongly objected my proposal.  
He strongly objected to my proposal.
8. You should immediately inform him this loss.  
You should immediately inform him of this loss.
9. He suggested me a different course of action.  
He suggested to me a different course of action.
10. I have dispensed the services of my secretary.  
I have dispensed on the services of my secretary.
11. The hunter used the gun to shoot.  
The hunter used the gun to shoot at.
12. We presented him an expensive watch.  
We presented with him an expensive watch.
13. This is the same man I told you.  
This is the same man I told you about.
14. She offered me a chair to sit.  
She offered me a chair to sit in.
15. We shall compensate the loss.

- We shall compensate for the loss.
16. When the book was searched it was found.  
When the book was searched for, it was found.
  17. The pen is to write.  
The pen is to write with.
  18. Here is a football to play.  
Here is a football to play with.
  19. There is no bedroom to sleep.  
There is no bedroom to sleep in.
  20. You have no bed to lie.  
You have no bed to lie on.
  21. A knife is to cut.  
A knife is to cut with.
  22. A house is to live.  
A house is to live in.

## Rule no (1) (b)

No Preposition is use at all with certain verbs.

The verbs are given below.

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Love             | 2. Married       |
| 3. Control          | 4. Resemble      |
| 5. Reach            | 6. Affect        |
| 7. Attack           | 8. Pass          |
| 9. Regret           | 10. Name         |
| 11. Accompany       | 12. Accompanied  |
| 13. Advise          | 14. Request      |
| 15. Ask             | 16. Order        |
| 17. Precede         | 18. Sign         |
| 19. Investigate     | 20. Recommend    |
| 21. Pick            | 22. Enter        |
| 23. Promote/Promote | 24. Hate         |
| 25. Obey            | 26. Consult/wish |

## INCORRECT / CORRECT

1. I love with her  
I love her.
2. She married with him.  
She married him.
3. I controlled over my feelings.  
I controlled my feelings.

4. You resemble to your latter.  
You resemble you latter.
5. He reached at the station.  
He reached the station.
6. Your advice affected on me.  
Your advice affected me.
7. We attacked on the enemy.  
We attacked the enemy.
8. He passed in the examination.  
He passed the examination.
9. I regret at the delay.  
I regret the delay.
10. She was named as Farhat.  
She was named Farhat.
11. I shall accompany with you.  
I shall accompany you.
12. I accompanied with my friend.  
I accompanied my friend.
13. I advise to him to take care of his health.  
I advise him to take care of his health.
14. He requested to me to go with him.  
He requested me to go with him.
15. I asked to him what his name was.  
I asked him what his name was.
16. He ordered for cold drinks.  
He ordered cold drinks.
17. Your name precedes before mine in this list.  
Your name precedes before mine in this list.
18. The president signed on the agreement.  
The president signed the agreement.
19. The police investigated into the matter.  
The police investigated the matter.
20. I recommended for him to the principal.  
I recommended him to the principal.
21. She picks up a quarrel with everyday.  
She picks a quarrel with everyday.
22. He entered into the room.  
He entered the room.
23. He was promoted as D.C.  
He was promoted D.C.
24. I hate with you.  
I hate you.
25. You should obey to your elders.  
You should obey your elders.
26. I wish to consult with a doctor.

I wish to consult a doctor.

An infinitive is the first form of the verb when it is used with "To" e.g. to go To come. To see. To weep. To sleep etc.

At can't be used as a verb. We use its complement with verb.

Rule No. (1) (C): "To" is not used when the infinitive is used after the given words.

1. Better      2. Ratter      3. But
  4. Would Ratter      5. Had Better      6. Would
- It is used in the same form in all sentences.

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. You had better to work hard.  
You had better work hard.
2. You had better to go.  
You had better go.
3. I would ratter to die then be insulted.  
I would ratter die than be insulted.
4. You did nothing but to beat about the bush.  
You did nothing but beat about the bush.
5. I would ratter to starve then beg.  
I would ratter starve than beg.

**Rule No. (1) (D)**

"To" is omitted when the infinitive follows the verbs given below.

1. Let      2. Make      3. Dare      4. Bid
5. Observe      6. Hear      7. Neat

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. I made him to obey her orders.  
I made him obey her orders.
2. I make him to write a letter.  
I made him write a letter.
3. Let me to go.  
Let me go.
4. He dare not to face the crises.  
He dare not face the crises.
5. My father bade him to come.  
My father bade him come.
6. I observe him to play.  
I observe him play.
7. I can hear him to speak.  
I can hear him speak.

8. You need not to go there.  
You need you go there.
9. You need not to have seen the secretary.  
You need not have seen the secretary.

**Rule No. (2)**

Certain verbs are followed by "ing form" of other verbs.

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Insist on   | 2. Persist on    |
| 3. Succeed in  | 4. Prevent from  |
| 5. Addicted to | 6. Prohibit from |

"Ing form" of the verb comes after One. In. From of "By" with a view to "look forward to" also followed by ing form.

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. She insisted to go there.  
She insisted going there.
2. He persisted to join army.  
He persisted to joining army.
3. He succeeded to pass the examination.  
He succeeded in passing the examination.
4. I prevented him to go abroad.  
I prevented him going abroad.
5. He is addicted to smoke.  
He is addicted to smoking.
6. I prohibited him to leave the country.  
I prohibited him to leaving the country.
7. I went there with a view to see him.  
I went there with a view to seeing him.
8. We look forward to go there.  
We look forward to going there.

**Rule No. (3)**

There are some particular verbs which are not used in continuous form.

- |               |             |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Listen     | 2. See      | 3. Have     | 4. Suppose  |
| 5. Speak      | 6. Imagine  | 7. Say      | 8. Tell     |
| 9. Think      | 10. Suggest | 11. Propose | 12. Request |
| 13. Describe. |             |             |             |

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. I am supposing that he will come tonight.  
I supposing that he will come tonight
2. He is listening that someone is behind him.  
He listening that someone is behind him.

3. She will be requesting for a grant of loan.  
She will requesting for a grant of loan.
4. I am supposing that he is going to marry with a school girl.  
I supposing that he is going to marry with a school girl.
5. He was suggesting to break the ice the lecture hall.  
He suggesting to break the ice the lecture hall.
6. He is describing that a picnic party will be arranged next week.  
He describing that a picnic party will be arranged next week.

**Rule No. (4)**

An infinitive should not be splited disturbed by any word between its two part.

Any adverb must not be placed between the two parts of infinitive.

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. I wanted to closely scrutinize the manuscript.  
I wanted to scrutinize the manuscript closely.
2. He tried to wisely solve the problem.  
He tried to solve the problem wisely.
3. The customer urged the firm to promptly supply the good.  
The customer urged the firm to supply the goods promptly.
4. I request you to kindly grant me leave.  
I request you kindly to grant me leave.
5. He is trying to quietly win their favour.  
He is trying quietly to win their favour.
6. The boys wanted to properly prepare for their examination.  
The boys wanted to prepare properly for their examination.
7. I want the student to quietly do their paper and not to be consult one another.  
I want the student to do their paper and not to consult one another.

**The participle**

A participle when it shows the action in "ing form" of the verb is called "present participle"

e.g. "singing. Weeping, planting etc". The third form of verb is called past participle e-g "broken, hidden, looted etc". When present participles are used as "nouns" they are called "Gerunds" e.g.

1. What is the use of his going there?
2. Smoking is a bad habit.
3. Wasting of time is not a good habit.

Participles both present and past can also be used as adjectives. e-g. It is an interesting story. Running water never gets pollution. I do not want a broken egg.

Present participles can also be used as infinitives.

1. I saw him singing Not I saw him to sing.
2. I found him weeping Not I found him to weep.

#### **Rule No. (5)**

Present participle (ing form of verb) indicates an action, which should be attached with its proper subject. It means that in such sentences (sentences in which participles are employed) the subject doing this action must be mentioned.

#### **INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. Walking on the footpath he found a ten-rupee note.

When he was walking on the footpath, he found a ten-rupee note.

2. Gambling and drinking often his reputation suffered.

His reputation suffered because he had often been gambling and drinking.

3. Thanking you once again for your prompt reply.

We thank you once again for your prompt reply.

4. Entering the village from the eastern side the school immediately comes into view.

When you enter the village from the eastern side, the school immediately comes into view.

5. Having passed through the village the view before us was very charming.

When we passed though the village, we saw a very charming view before us.

6. In arranging the college function careful

preparations are necessary.

The authorities should make necessary preparations in arranging the college functions.

7. After examining his eye right the patient was discharged.

The doctor discharged the patient after examining his eye-sight.

8. Jumping in to the river, he saved the drowning man.

He jumped into the river and saved the drowning man.

9. Leaving the road, we entered the forest.

We, leaving the road, entered the forest.

10. Having passed through the jungle the view before them was pleasant.

When they had passed through the jungle, the view before them was pleasant.

#### **Note:**

"They" and not "the view" passed through the jungle.

11. Having crossed the river, the road looked clear before them.

When they crossed the river, the road looked clear before them.

#### **Note:**

The road did not cross the river.

12. The day passed happily playing cards and rowing in the river.

We passed the day happily cards and rowing in the river.

#### **Note:**

The day did not play cards and row in the river.

13. Drinking hard day and night his health was ruined.

Drinking hard day and night he ruined his health.

#### **Note:**

It was he, and not health, which drank hard.

14. Standing on the bridge, the aeroplane hovered above is.

Standing on the bridge we saw the aeroplane hovered above us.

#### **Note:**

"We, not the aeroplane, were standing on the

bridge".

**Subject:** The subject is that person, place or thing about which something is said.

**Verb:** It is a word that expresses the action or the state of subject. It is an essential part of a sentence and tells what the subject is, or what it does, e.g. Go, have, am, play.

#### **Rule No. 6 (A)**

Singular subjects require singular verbs and plural subjects demand plural verbs.

#### **INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. The expenditure on these projects during the last two years have been doubled.

The expenditure on these projects during the last two years has been doubled.

2. The orders of the principal expelling the boy guilty of gross misconduct was announced yesterday.

The orders of the principal expelling the boy guilty of gross misconduct were announced yesterday.

3. His earnings during the last year was only fifty thousand rupees.

His earnings during the last year were only fifty thousand rupees.

The first singular person "I" takes "am, was and have". The first plural person "We" takes "were, are and have". The second singular and plural person. "You" takes "are, were and have". The singular nouns and singular third persons "He, she, it" takes the "S" form of the verb in present indefinite tense, others, takes the "First form". To show possession, we use "has, had" with "he, she, it or singular subjects" and "I, you, we and plural subjects" use "have, had" for the same purpose.

e.g.:

A new broom sweeps clean.

He who seeks find.

It takes two to make a quarrel.

Actions speak louder than words.

Have (I, You, they, We) some money.

(He, She, It Akbar) has a lot of money.

#### **Rule No. (6) (B)**

Two or more nouns/pronouns joined by "and" usually make a plural subject, which requires a plural verb.

**Pronoun:** It is a word that takes the place of a noun. It acts as a subject and the object of a sentence and the complement of a linking verb. e.g. I, we, you, he, it, they, my, your, his, who, each, somebody, she.

#### **INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. His sickness and indecision is responsible for his failure.

His sickness and indecision are responsible for his failure.

2. Drinking and gambling ruins one's life.

Drinking and gambling ruin one's life.

3. An Indian smuggler and his Pakistani accomplice was arrested.

An Indian smuggler and his Pakistani accomplice were arrested.

#### **Compound Subject**

A compound subject consists of two or more simple subjects usually joined by "and, or" e.g. The carpenter and electrician began work.

**Simple subject:** A simple subject consists of a simple noun or pronoun.

#### **Rule No. (6) (C)**

A compound subject referring to a single entity or to two or more things considered as a unit takes a singular verb.

#### **INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. The secretary and treasurer were not present in the meeting.

The secretary and treasurer was not present in the meeting.

2. A black and white cow are grazing in the field.

A black and white cow is grazing in the fields.

3. My dear brother or advisor were not here.

My dear brother or advisor was not here.

(see page: 13)

middle and higher levels. Education in the colonial era had been geared to staffing the civil service and producing an educated elite that shared the values of and was loyal to the British. It was unabashedly elitist, and contemporary education-reforms and commissions on reform notwithstanding-has retained the same quality. This fact is evident in the glaring gap in educational attainment between the country's public schools and the private schools, which were nationalized in the late 1970s in a move intended to facilitate equal access. Whereas students from lower-class backgrounds did gain increased access to these private schools in the 1980s and 1990s, teachers and school principals alike bemoaned the decline in the quality of education. Meanwhile, it appears that a greater proportion of children of the elites are traveling abroad not only for university education but also for their high school diplomas.

The extension of literacy to greater numbers of people has spurred the working class to aspire to middle-class goals such as owning an automobile, taking summer vacations, and providing a daughter with a once-inconceivable dowry at the time of marriage. In the past, Pakistan was a country that the landlords owned, the army ruled, and the bureaucrats governed, and it drew most of its elite from these three groups. In the 1990s, however, the army and the civil service were drawing a greater proportion of educated members from poor backgrounds than ever before.

One of the education reforms of the 1980s was an increase in the number of technical schools throughout the country. Those schools that were designated for females included hostels nearby to provide secure housing for female students. Increasing the number of technical schools was a response to the high rate of underemployment that had been evident since the early 1970s. The Seventh Five-Year Plan aimed to increase the share of students going to technical and vocational institutions to over 33 percent by increasing the number of polytechnics,

commercial colleges, and vocational training centers. Although the numbers of such institutions did increase, a compelling need to expand vocational training further persisted in early 1994.

**Source:**

U.S. Library of Congress LINKS  
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Pakistan.pdf>- Updated Country Profile from the Library of Congress  
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/pk.html> - World Factbook on Pakistan from the CIA



from page 20: How to Correct Errors with Reasons

**Conjunction**

It is a word that joins words, phrases and clauses e.g. "and, but, or, nor, for" (Co-ordinate conjunctions). "It because when, where, until unless" (Subordinate conjunctions).

Co-ordinate conjunctions connect words; phrases and clauses of same rank while subordinate conjunctions weld subordinate clauses with main clauses.

**Rule No. (7) (A)**

When two subject are joined by "or, either or, neither nor, not only...but also" the verb agrees with the subject, when stands last.

**INCORRECT / CORRECT**

1. You or your brother have to accept the responsibility.

You or your brother has to accept the responsibility.

2. Either you or I are mistaken.

Either you or I am mistaken.

3. Neither you nor I are wrong.

Neither you nor I am wrong.

4. Not only Mumtaz but also Rizvi were arrested.

Not only Mumtaz but also Rizve was arrested.

5. Not only Sajid but also his friends was punished.

Not only Sajid but also his friends were punished.

