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1. Using If conditionals

Incorrect: If I will visit London, I will meet you.

Correct: If I visit London, I will meet you.

Rule

Use simple present tense to refer to the future after conjunctions like *when, after, if, as soon as*.

Examples

I will talk to him when I see him in the next two days.

I will call you as soon as I arrive at the airport.

If the plan succeeds, I will come.

2. Married with/married to

Incorrect: She is married with an engineer

Correct: She is married to an engineer. Rule

To is a correct preposition to use with married.

3. Every with (singular noun)/ Every with (plural noun)

Incorrect: Every students is intelligent in the class.

Correct: Every student is intelligent in the class.

Rule

A Singular noun is used with every.

4. Using but and although together

Incorrect: Although it was raining, but we went to market. **Correct:** Although it was raining, we went to market.

Rule

If the sentence starts with although, don't use but with that. **Examples**

Although cell phones have many merits, demerits cannot be overlooked. Although he was not well, he attended the function.

5. Your/you're

Incorrect: What were your answer?

Correct: What was your answer?

Rule

Your indicates possession that is something belonging to you while "You're" is a contraction for "you are". **Examples**

Where is your cell phone?

You're responsible for this project.

6. Its/it's

Incorrect: Its Sunday morning.

Correct: It's Sunday morning.

Rule

"It's" is a contraction for it is.

"Its" is a possessive pronoun for things.

Examples

The floor looks great with its new mat. It's raining outside.

7. There/their/they're

Incorrect: Parents work for there children.

Correct: Parents work for their children.

Rule

There is generally used for a place.

Their refers possession, something belonging to them. *They're* is a contraction for *They are*.

Examples

Children are playing with their toys.

There are many shops.

They're going to Delhi.

8. Unique/most unique

Incorrect: This is the most unique dress. **Correct:**

This is the unique dress.

Rule

Adjectives like *unique*, *ideal*, *entire*, *extreme*, *perfect* do not admit different degrees of comparison. **Examples**

That job is perfect for him.
These conditions are ideal.

9. Me/I

Incorrect: Smith and me went to the mall.

Correct: Smith and I went to the mall.

Rule

When talking about doing some activity with someone else, use his/her name followed by I.

Examples

My brother and I love ice cream.

John and I are planning a trip.

10. Then/than

Incorrect: She is beautiful then her.

Correct: She is beautiful than her.

Rule

Than is used for a comparison.

Then is used for planning a schedule or to indicate instructions. **Examples**

He is clever than her.

First I will go to Amritsar then Delhi.

11. Amount/number

Incorrect: A greater amount of people are visiting the stadium. Correct: A greater number of people are visiting the stadium. **Rule**
The amount is used for uncountable commodities. The number is used for countable things.

Examples

A large amount of sand is needed for the project. We can watch a number of TV shows.

12. Fewer/less

Incorrect: There are less dresses.

Correct: There are fewer dresses.

Rule

Fewer is used for countable items.

Less is used for uncountable commodities.

Examples

There was a less rainfall last year.

There are fewer students in the class.

13. Did not

Incorrect: I did not saw him yesterday.

Correct: I did not see him yesterday.

Rule

Use base form of the verb with did.

Examples

I did not study Maths.

He didn't get up early today.

Her mother did not allow her to go out with her friends.

14. Too/enough

Incorrect: This shirt is too enough for me.

Correct: This shirt is too big for me.

Rule

Too is used before adjectives and adverbs. So,, in the above sentence use too with the adjective big. Enough is used before nouns.

Examples

I don't have enough time.

The ring was too small.

15. Gerunds

Incorrect: We enjoy to go for walk after dinner.

Correct: We enjoy going for walk after dinner.

Rule

A gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun. In other words, a gerund is a noun made from a verb by adding "-ing." There are some verbs like dislike, which are always followed by a gerund. Examples

We, enjoy going for a walk. (The gerund always follows the verb 'enjoy'.)

I love eating ice cream.

16. Every day/every day

Incorrect: He need a car for his every day activities.

Correct: He need a car for his everyday activities.

Rule

Every day is an adjective that means commonplace or happening every day.

Every day is an adverbial phrase that means each day or daily. It can be replaced with each day or all days. **Examples**

I meet him every day.

He goes to college every day.

I need a laptop for my everyday work.

17. Possession shared by two persons

Incorrect: It is Smith's and Peter's car.

Correct: It is Smith and Peter's car.

Rule

Use apostrophe only, after the name of the second person **Example**

This is Mark and Smith's house.

18. His/hers/its

Incorrect: The dog lost his bone. (The gender is unknown.) **Correct:** The dog lost its bone.

Rule

Use "it" if you don't know the gender of an animal. **Example**

His dog participates in many dog shows. It has won many prizes.

19. Well/good (happiness)

Incorrect: He feels well.

Correct: He feels good.

Rule

Use good when expressing happiness. **Examples**

She feels good after attending a concert. He feels good by working for the company.

20. Well/good (quality)

Incorrect: She cooks good.

Correct: She cooks well.

Rule

Use well when expressing a quality of someone or something. **Examples**

The machine works well.

She sings well.

21. Each is/ Each are

Incorrect: Each of the cars are fast.

Correct: Each of the cars is fast.

Rule

Use singular verb (is) with indefinite pronouns (such as each, none, neither) **Example**

Each of the students is fast.

Neither of them is my classmate.

One of my friends is obese.

22. One of the ...

Incorrect: One of the train is late.

Correct: One of the trains is late.

Rule

In the above sentence, the singular countable noun *train* follows the quantifier *one*, which requires a plural noun.

Examples

Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world.

He is one of my best friends.

23. Police is / police are

Incorrect: The police is coming.

Correct: The police are coming.

Rule

Use plural form 'are' when referring to police in general. The word *police* is an aggregate noun, a word representing an indefinite number of parts; aggregate nouns have a plural form. When referring to a single person or a specific department, use singular 'is'.

Examples

The police are blocking off the street where the robbery occurred.

The police department is at the corner of the Main street.

24. Misplaced adverbs

Incorrect: He almost washed all of the cars.

Correct: He washed almost all of the cars.

Rule

Be careful where the adverb is placed in the sentence as it has a different meaning. Both the sentences above have the different meaning.

25. The omission of second part of comparison

Incorrect: Smith likes Maths more than English.

Correct: Smith likes Maths more than he likes English.

26. An/a

Incorrect: It is a old television set

Correct: It is an old television set

Rule: If the beginning of the word sounds like a consonant, we use a. If it sounds like a vowel, we use an. We hear a vowel sound at the beginning of uncle and a consonant sound at the beginning of university (you-ni-versity).

Examples:

a horse

an hour

a university

27. Alternative/alternate

Incorrect: The salad is a healthier alternate.

Correct: The salad is a healthier alternative. **Rule**

Alternate: Occur in turn repeatedly.

Alternative: Available as another possibility or choice. **Examples**

The government alternate between the two parties. The various alternative methods for resolving disputes.

28. Amicable / Amiable

Incorrect: The teams were amicable.

Correct: The teams were amiable.

Rule

Amicable: Used for arrangements or settlements agreed peacefully by parties. **Amiable:** used to describe kind, gentle and friendly people.

Examples

The amiable young man greeted me.

The meeting was amicable.

29. Among/between

Incorrect: She could not decide among the two shirts.

Correct: She could not decide between the two shirts.

Rule

Use 'between' when the comparison involves only 2 choices. 'Among' is used when there are 3 or more choices. **Examples**

They had to choose the winner between the red and the blue teams.

They had to choose the winner among the 5 competing teams.

30. Beside /besides

Incorrect: Ask him to sit besides me.

Correct: Ask him to sit beside me.

Rule

Beside means next to

Besides means in addition to

Examples

The bride was sitting beside the groom at the reception.

Besides her famous cupcakes, she will donate cookies and a pie to the bake sale.

31. Bring /take

Incorrect: He will bring the book from his friend.

Correct: He will take the book from his friend.

Rule

Bring: Take or go with (someone or something) to a place.

Take: Lay hold of (something) with one's hands; reach for and hold. **Examples**

In an emergency, my son could drive up and bring us home. He leaned forward to take her hand.

32. Can /may

Incorrect: I may drive because I passed the driving test. **Correct:** I can drive because I passed the driving test. **Rule**

Can is used to express ability.

May is used for Expressing possibility.

Examples

I can talk to her as she is my friend.

It may rain tomorrow.

33. Deadly/deathly

Incorrect: A bee sting can be deathly.

Correct: A bee sting can be deadly.

Rule

Deadly: Causing or able to cause death. **Deathly:**

Resembling or suggestive of death. **Examples**

It is a deadly weapon.

His face was deathly pale.

34. Farther /further

Incorrect: We will drive no further tonight.

Correct: We will drive no farther tonight.

Rule

Farther refers to physical distance.

Further refers to moreover; in addition; to a greater extent. **Examples**

We had to walk farther than the map indicated.

New Delhi is farther from Mumbai than from

Noida. We need to discuss this further.

35. Since/for

Incorrect: I've been in America since 3 months.

Correct: I've been in America for 3 months. **Rule**

Preposition For indicates the length of a period of time. **Preposition Since** is used for a precise moment in time **Examples**

for 20 minutes

for three days

for 6 months

for 4 years

for 2 centuries

for a long time

since 9am

since Monday

since January

since 1997

since 1500

since I left school

36. On/in

Incorrect: In January 13th, I will be twenty.

Correct: On January 13th, I will be twenty.

Rule

On: Indicating the day or part of a day during which an event takes place. *In:* used for unspecific times during a day, month, season, year: **Examples**

He will report *on* September 26

On a very hot evening *in* July.

She always reads newspapers *in* the morning.

In the summer, we have a rainy season for three weeks.

The new semester will start *in* March.

I was born *in* 1990.

37. No one/anyone

Incorrect: At the party, I didn't meet no one.

Correct: At the party, I didn't meet anyone.

Rule

The sentence becomes a double negative with the inclusion of both *didn't* and *nobody*.

Examples

I don't talk to anyone *in* the evening.

I like no one *in* their family.

38. If I was/If I were

Incorrect: If I was going to the movies... **Correct:**

If I were going to the movies... **Rule**

Use were after I when wishing something.

Examples

If I were the prime minister...

If I were given the chance...

39. Themselves/themselves

Incorrect: They organised the party *themselves*.

Correct: They organised the party *themselves*.

Rule

The word *Themselves* is not in a dictionary.

Themselves is a correct word to use. **Examples**

They will do their work *themselves*.

They do the arrangements *themselves*.

40. Very/really

Incorrect: I felt very fantastic.

Correct: I felt really fantastic

Rule

In many sentences both really and very can be used but there are some exceptions like Really is Used to emphasize a statement or opinion.

Examples

I really want to go.

I really think she is beautiful.

Very cannot be used in these sentences.

41. Superlative

Incorrect: She is more tall than Sita.

Correct: She is taller than Sita.

Rule

Comparative adjectives describe a noun as having more of a certain quality than another person or thing. Many adjectives take the comparative form by adding -er to the word (softer, nicer, taller). **Examples**

She is shorter than Ram.

He is smarter than David.

42. In my point of view/From my point of view

Incorrect: In my point of view, the coaching class really helps. **Correct:** From my point of view, the coaching class really helps. **Rule**

Use either from my point of view or In my view. In my point of view is incorrect. **Examples**

From my point of view, she has taken a good decision.

In my view, Robbert is the right person for the job.

43. During/for

Incorrect: She studied for the football game.

Correct: She studied during the football game.

Rule

During: Throughout the course or duration of a period of time. **For:** Indicating the length of a period of time.

Examples

The restaurant is open during the day.

My sister studied for five hours.

He was jailed for 12 years.

44. Could be better than that/Couldn't be better than that

Incorrect: It could be better than that. (when it is the best) **Correct:** It couldn't be better than that (when it is the best) **Rule**

It couldn't be better than that is used when the thing is the best. It could be better than that is used when there is room for improvement.

45. Awhile /a while

INCORRECT: I'll stay in Mumbai for awhile.

CORRECT: I'll stay in Mumbai for a while.

Rule

Awhile: Adverb that means "for a while." That is

for a short time.

While: means "a period of time."

So in the above sentence, we cannot use *awhile* with *for* as there will be a repetition of "for".

Examples

We chatted for a while.

Stand here awhile.

46. Alot/a lot

INCORRECT: He likes her alot.

CORRECT: He likes her a lot.

Rule

Alot is not a word. *A lot* is the correct word.

Examples

They travel a lot.

They do a lot of shopping.

47. Forty/fourty

INCORRECT: She gave me fourty dollars.

CORRECT: She gave me forty dollars.

Rule

Spellings of the number 4 is four and spellings of the number 40 is forty.

48. lightning/lighting

Incorrect: A tremendous flash of lighting.

Correct: A tremendous flash of lightning.

Rule

Lightning: Natural electrical discharge of very short duration in the atmosphere, accompanied by a bright flash. **Lighting:** Equipment in a room, building, or street for producing light.

Examples

These clouds often bring thunder and lightning.

They use fluorescent bulbs for street lighting.

49. Loose/lose

Incorrect: I don't want to loose the job.

Correct: I don't want to lose the job.

Rule

Loose: Not firmly or tightly fixed in place.

Lose: Be deprived of or cease to have or retain (something) **Examples**

The lid of the container is loose.

I don't want to lose her.

50. Passed/past

INCORRECT: The car past the bus.

CORRECT: The car passed the bus.

Rule

Passed: Move or cause to move in a specified direction. **Past:** Gone by in time and no longer existing. **Examples**

He passed through towns and villages.

The danger is now past.

51. Pore/pour

INCORRECT: Words pored from his mouth

CORRECT: Words poured from his mouth

Rule

Pore: A minute opening in a surface

Pour: Flow rapidly in a steady stream.

Examples

Skin cleansing products help remove dirt and germs from the skin surface and pores. Water poured off the roof.

52 .

Pronunciation/pronunciation

INCORRECT: I cannot understand his pronunciation. **CORRECT:** I cannot understand his pronunciation.

Rule

The verb is pronounce but the noun is pronunciation.

53. Tough/though

Incorrect: You will be informed of its progress, slow tough that may be. **Correct:** You will be informed of its progress, slow though that may be. **Rule**

Though: Despite the fact that; although.

Tough: Difficult and requiring determination or effort. **Examples**

Though they were speaking in undertones, I could hear them. We have six tough matches in a row.

54. Two / too

Incorrect: He wore suits that seemed a size two small for him. **Correct:** He wore suits that seemed a size too small for him. **Rule**

Two: A number two.

Too: To a higher degree than is desirable, permissible, or possible; excessively. **Example**

A romantic weekend for two in Paris.

He was driving too fast.

55. Weather/whether

Incorrect: If the whether is good we can go for a walk. **Correct:** If the weather is good we can go for a walk. **Rule**

Weather: The state of the atmosphere at a particular place. **Whether:** Expressing a doubt or choice between alternatives. **Example**

The forecast is for brighter weather after days of rain. He seemed undecided whether to go or stay.

56. Wreck/wreak

Incorrect: The plane was reduced to a smouldering wreck. **Correct:** The plane was reduced to a smouldering wreck. **Rule**

Wreak means to cause a large amount of damage or harm. Wreck means debris or remainder.

Examples

The wreck of their marriage.

Torrential rainstorms wreaked havoc yesterday.

57. Who's/whose

Incorrect: Whose there?

Correct: Who's there?

Rule

Who's: Contraction of Who is or who has.

Whose: Belonging to or associated with which person.

Examples

Whose round is it?

Then there's the blogger who's only blogging because he has no one else to turn to.

58. Averse/adverse

Incorrect: Taxes are having an averse effect on production. **Correct:** Taxes are having an adverse effect on production. **Rule**

Averse means having a strong dislike of or opposition to something. Adverse means harmful or unfavourable

Examples

Adverse weather conditions.

He is averse to smoking.

59. "Too....to" format

Incorrect: She is too honest so that she cannot lie.

Correct: She is too honest to lie.

Rule

Don't use so that in the above sentence structure. It can either be She is too honest to lie or She is so honest that she cannot lie.

Example

John is too weak to walk.

60. Before/ago

INCORRECT: He went five minutes before.

CORRECT: He went five minutes ago.

Rule

Ago: Before the present; earlier.

For ago, a specific time must be mentioned.

Examples

I met my wife twenty years ago.

Your boss phoned five minutes ago.

Before: During the period of time preceding (a particular event or time) They lived rough for four days before they were arrested

61.

Disinterested / uninterested

INCORRECT: He is totally disinterested in Maths.

CORRECT: He is totally uninterested in Maths.

Rule

Disinterested: Not influenced by considerations of personal advantage.

Uninterested: Lack of interest.

Example

The financial dispute was settled by a disinterested third party. Many students are uninterested in sports.

62. Either is/either are

Incorrect: Either Jack or Joan are correct.

CORRECT: Either Jack or Joan is correct.

Rule

Generally, a singular verb is used with either.

Examples

He will buy either the Honda or the Ford.

I will eat either ice cream or pancakes.

Either the novel or the textbook belongs to John.

However, when we have one singular choice and one plural, then the verb agrees with the nearer one. **Examples**

Examples

Either the house or flats are for sale.

Either the flats or the house is for sale.

63. Each ... their/All ... their

INCORRECT: Each candidate should have their own stationery. **CORRECT:** All candidates should have their own stationery. **Rule**

Each is singular and their is plural. So use all.

Examples

All students should have their own lunch.

All employees should use their own computers.

64. Better/best

INCORRECT: Who's the best performer, John or

Smith?

CORRECT: Who's the better performer, John or Smith?

Rule

Use the word *better* for comparing two people or things and use the word *best* to compare three or more people or things.

Examples

Which colour is better, red or blue?

Smith is the best student in the class.

65. These/those

INCORRECT: Do you visit these temples over there?

CORRECT: Do you visit those temples over there?

Rule

The plural of *this* is *these*. Use *these* for nearby things or people. The plural of *that* is *those*. Use *those* for things or people at a distance.

Examples

You can purchase these dresses now. Later, we

may not visit the same mall. I will purchase those dresses next week when I visit the mall.

66. Waiting on/waiting for

INCORRECT: She waited on the train, but it didn't come. **CORRECT:** She waited for the bus, but it didn't come. **Rule**

Wait on means to serve.

Wait for means waiting for someone or something. **Examples**

A maid was appointed to wait on her.

The children are waiting for their parents.

67. Ran/run

INCORRECT: The thief has ran away.

CORRECT: The thief has run away.

Rule

Run is an irregular verb.

Simple past of run: ran

Past participle of run: run

The above sentence is present perfect so past participle (run) has to be used. **Examples**

She runs every day.

She ran yesterday.

They have run every day this week.

68. suppose to/supposed to

INCORRECT: I'm suppose to write assignments.

CORRECT: I'm supposed to write assignments.

Rule

Suppose is a verb. Its past participle form is -ed.

With a helping verb, its past participle form is used. **Examples**

I am supposed to call her.

I am supposed to help her.

69. Let he/let him

Incorrect: Let he go there.

Correct: Let him go there

Rule

After let pronoun is used in the objective form.

Examples

Let him call her.

Let her try.

70. Whom/who

Incorrect: The person whom we met yesterday was Smith's uncle. **Correct:** The person who we met yesterday was Smith's uncle. **Rule**

Who is used to refer to the subject of a sentence.

Whom is used to refer to the object of a verb or preposition. Ask yourself the question:

Who called me?

OR

Whom called me?

If the answer is he, then who is correct. If the answer is him, then whom is correct. So, who called me is the right option.

Examples

Who is the team leader? (He is)

Who ate my sandwich? (He has)

Whom should I call? (Call him)

71. We, you, they

Incorrect: You, they and we should go together.

Correct: We, you and they should go together.

Rule

First use personal plural (we), followed by second person plural (you), and the third person plural (they).

72. Each other/ one another

Incorrect: They both love one another. Correct: They both love each other.

Rule

Each other is used for two persons.

One another is used for three or more people.

Examples

The two brothers love each other.

His family members love one another.

73. Mathematics

is/Mathematics are

Incorrect: Mathematics are his favourite subject.

Correct: Mathematics is his favourite subject.

Rule

The plural verb (are) does not agree with the singular subject Mathematics. There are some nouns that appear to be plural but in actual they are singular. For example, Physics, Robotics, Civics, Diabetes, Mechanics, Billiards, Gymnastics.

Examples

Robotics is the emerging branch of engineering.

She thinks Physics is a difficult subject.

74. Know

Incorrect: I know to drive a car.

Correct: I know how to drive a car.

Rule

Know is generally followed by how, when, where and why. **Examples**

They know how to write a letter.

She knows how to cook.

75. Past tense in subordinate clause

Incorrect: *She succeeded because she works hard.*

Correct: *She succeeded because she worked hard.*

Rule

A past tense in the main clause is followed by a past tense in a subordinate clause. Example
I visited the restaurant as I liked it.

He tried my number because he felt helpless.

76. Universal truth

Incorrect: *My father said the earth moved round the sun.*

Correct: *My father said the earth moves round the sun.*

Rule

In the case of a universal truth, a past tense in the main clause can be followed by a present tense in a subordinate clause.

Example

Our teacher said the sun rises in the east.

77. Present perfect continuous tense

Incorrect: I am waiting for you in the office for the last two hours.

Correct: I have been waiting for you in the office for the last two hours.

Rule

Use Present Perfect Continuous Tense when an action began in the past and it is still going on at the time of speaking. Generally, it is used with adverbs of time (for, since, how long).

Examples

How long have you been working as a trainer?

78. Future Indefinite Tense

Incorrect: I will wait for them, till they will finish their work.

Correct: I will wait for them, till they finish their work.

Rule

Present Indefinite Tense is used in the clause of time, place and position. Future Indefinite Tense is not used in this case.

79. Past Indefinite Tense.

Incorrect: I have completed my project yesterday.

Correct: I completed my project yesterday.

Rule

Use Past Indefinite Tense with the Adverbs of Past time (yesterday, last week, in 2000).

Examples

My mother bought a gift for me yesterday.

We visited Agra last week.

80. Some/any

Incorrect: Can I borrow any money?

Correct: Can I borrow some money?

Rule

Some is used in questions for making a request or for offering something. Any is generally used in negative sentences.

Examples

Would you like some milk? (offering)

Can I borrow your laptop? (request)

I don't have any friends. (negative)

There isn't any food left. (negative)

81. Comparing two qualities of the same person.

Incorrect: Jack is wiser than strong.

Correct: Jack is more wise than strong.

Rule

The comparative in -er is not used while comparing two qualities of the same person or thing. **Example**

Rohit is wiser than brave.

82. Senior than/senior to *Incorrect:*

She is senior than me.

Correct: She is senior to me.

Rule

To is the right preposition to use with senior

83. Phrasal Verb

Incorrect: Smith came across with a beggar.

Correct: Smith came across a beggar.

Rule

Came across is a phrasal verb which means happened to see or spot. So, use of with is unnecessary here. Example

I came across my aunt.

84. Cardinal and Ordinal numbers

Incorrect: The two last columns of the article are not clear.

Correct: The last two columns of the article are not clear.

Rule

A Cardinal Number is used for counting such as one, two, three, four, five.

An Ordinal Number is a number that tells the position of something, such as first, second, fourth, last. An ordinal number always precedes the cardinal number.

Example

Last two overs were really interesting.

85. Missing subject

Incorrect: We noticed the man lying seriously ill and died shortly afterwards. **Correct:** We noticed the man lying seriously ill and he died shortly afterwards. **Rule**

The subject was missing after the conjunction and. So, add subject he to complete the

sentence.

86. Neither nor

Incorrect: The company decided not to appoint him neither for the position of clerk nor for that of a stenographer.

Correct: The company decided to appoint him neither for the position of clerk nor for that of a stenographer. **Rule**

Neither nor makes a statement negative. So, we use of not is extra.

Example

I eat neither chocolate nor ice cream.

87. Habit to/ habit of

Incorrect: She has the habit to arrive late.

Correct: She has the habit of arriving late. **Rule**

The word habit is followed by of + ing. **Examples**

I have the habit of going to bed early. She has the habit of biting nails.

88. The number is / The number are

Incorrect: The number of vehicles are increasing on the road. **Correct:** The number of vehicles is increasing on the road. **Rule**

The number of.... is treated as singular, so singular verb(is) should follow it. A number of.... is treated as plural, so plural verb (are) should follow it. **Examples**

The number of animals is decreasing.

A number of people are going to the movies.

89. Collocations

Incorrect: The reason I have been unable to pay the bill is due to fact that I did not receive pay on time. **Correct:** The reason I have been unable to pay the bill is due to the fact that I did not receive pay on time. **Rule**

Collocations are a pair or group of words that are habitually used together. Strong tea and

heavy drinker are typical English collocations. It is due to the fact is also a collocation.

90. Superfluous errors (Repetition of words having the same meaning)

Incorrect: You must have to complete your assignment.

Correct: You have to complete your assignment.

Rule

Either use must or have to because both have the same meaning.

Examples

You have to be more cautious.

You must call him.

91. As well as

Incorrect: The ring as well as necklaces are available at the shop.

Correct: The ring as well as necklaces is

available at the shop.

Rule

As well as follows the primary subject. The primary subject, the ring is singular so singular verb (is) should be used.

92. Missing article before the Epic

Incorrect: Gita is his favourite holy book.

Correct: The Gita is his favourite holy book. **Rule**

The Gita is the epic so the is used before it.

Example

The Mahabharata is the longest epic.

93. Emphasizes/emphasizes on

Incorrect: Our teacher emphasizes on the need for a lot of practice.

Correct: Our teacher emphasizes the need for a lot of practice.

Rule

The word emphasizes means features. So, the preposition on is unnecessary after emphasizes.

94. Admission for/admission to

Incorrect: The ticket grants admission for the show. **Correct:** The ticket grants admission to the show. **Rule**

To is the right preposition after admission.

95. Preposition after but

Incorrect: He does nothing but to find faults with others. **Correct:** He does nothing but find faults with others. **Rule**

But is not followed by a preposition in the phrase. **Example**

He does nothing but sits in front of the TV all day.

96. Blind with/ Blind in

Incorrect: Ram is blind with one eye.

Correct: Ram is blind in one eye.

Rule

With is used for accompanying/together. So, in is the right preposition to use after blind.

97. Use of the indefinite pronoun 'one'.

Incorrect: One should respect the religion of others as much as his own. **Correct:** One should respect the religion of others as much as one's own. **Rule**

The pronoun one's should follow the one. The pronoun his follows he. **Examples**

He is responsible for his behaviour.

One should realise one's responsibilities.

98. Hard/hardly

Incorrect: It is a hardly job.

Correct: It is a hard job.

Rule

Hardly means rarely

Hard means difficult or tough.

Examples

He hardly gets up early.

I hardly knew any answer.

The question is really hard.

99. Early/soon

Incorrect: He'll be home early.

Correct: He'll be home soon.

Rule

Early: Happening or done before the usual or expected time. Soon: In or after a short time.

Examples

We ate an early lunch.

Everyone will soon know the truth.

100. Listen/listen to

Incorrect: She is listening music.

Correct: She is listening to music.

Rule

Intransitive verb listening follows a preposition too. **Example**

I like to listen to music.