

Supplementary

English for Advanced Studies

(Structure)

by

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Review of Errors Commonly Found in the Writing

Ability Section

Since you need only recognize errors in grammar and usage for this part of the exam, this section of the book will review those errors most commonly presented in the test and teach you what to look for. We assume that a candidate is familiar with basic grammar, and we will concentrate on error recognition based on that knowledge.

Verb Errors

1. Errors in Verb Tense

Check if the correct verb tense has been used in the sentence.

INCORRECT: When I came home, the children still didn't finish dinner.

CORRECT: When I came home, the children still hadn't finished dinner.

INCORRECT: As we ate dinner, the phone rang.

CORRECT: As we were eating dinner, the phone rang.

In REPORTED SPEECH, check that the rule of sequence of tenses has been observed.

INCORRECT: She promised she will come.

CORRECT: She promised she would come.

INCORRECT: She said she doesn't know his phone number.

CORRECT: She said she didn't know his phone number.

INCORRECT: She claimed she has never been there.

CORRECT: She claimed she had never been there.

2. Errors in Tense Formation

Check if the tense has been formed correctly. Know the past participle of irregular verbs.

INCORRECT: He threwed it out of the window.

CORRECT: He threw it out of the window.

INCORRECT: Having just drank some water, I wasn't thirsty.

CORRECT: Having just drunk some water, I wasn't thirsty.

3. Errors in Subject-Verb Agreement

Check if the subject of the verb is singular or plural. Does the verb agree in number?

Multiple subject will be connected by word AND:

Ted, John, and I are going.

If a singular subject is separated by a comma from an accompanying phrase, it remains singular:

The bride, together with the groom and her parents, is receiving at the door.

INCORRECT: There is many reasons why I can't help you.
CORRECT: There are many reasons why I can't help you.

INCORRECT: Sir Lloyd, accompanied by his wife, were at the party.
CORRECT: Sir Lloyd, accompanied by his wife, was at the party.

INCORRECT: His mastery of several languages and the social graces make him a sought after dinner quest.

CORRECT: His mastery of several languages and the social graces makes him a sought after dinner quest.

4. Errors in Conditional Sentences

*if S+V1, ... will V1, ...
if S+V1, ... would V2, ...
if S+had V2, ... would have V3, ...*

In conditional sentences, the word if will NEVER be followed by the words will or would.

Here are the correct conditional forms:

FUTURE: If I have time, I will do it tomorrow.
PRESENT: If I had time, I would do it now.
PAST: If I had had time, I would have done it yesterday.

Sentences using the words when, as soon as, the moment, etc., are formed like future conditionals: *Adverb Clause*

I will tell him if see him.
I will tell him when I see him.

The 'verb to be' will ALWAYS appear as 'were' in the present conditional:

If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
She wouldn't say so if she weren't sure.

NOTE: Not all sentences containing 'if' are conditionals. When "if" appears in the meaning of whether, it may take the future:

I don't know if he will be there. (I don't know whether he will be there.)

INCORRECT: If I would have known, I wouldn't have gone.
CORRECT: If had known, I wouldn't have gone.

INCORRECT: You wouldn't be so tired if you weren't going to bed so late.
CORRECT: You wouldn't be so tired if you didn't go to bed so late.

INCORRECT: Call me the moment you will get home.
CORRECT: Call me the moment you get home.

INCORRECT: We could go to the beach if it wasn't so hot.
CORRECT: We could go to the beach if it weren't so hot.

5. Errors in Expressions of Desire

Unfulfilled desires are expressed by the form "_____ had hoped that _____ would (or could, or might) do _____."

I had hoped that I would pass the exam. *Highly unlikely*

Expressions with "wish" are formed as follows:

PRESENT:	I wish I <u>knew</u> him.
FUTURE:	I wish you <u>could</u> (<u>would</u>) come.
PAST:	I wish he <u>had come</u> . (or <u>could have come</u> , <u>would have come</u> , <u>might have come</u>)

NOTE: As in conditionals, the 'verb to be' will ALWAYS appear as 'were' in the present: I wish she were here. → present *آرزوی* she isn't here.

INCORRECT: I wish I heard that story about him before I met him.
CORRECT: I wish I had heard (or could have heard or would have heard) that story about him before I met him.

INCORRECT: She wishes you will be on time. *آرزوی*
CORRECT: She wishes you could (or would) be on time.

6. Errors in Verbs Followed by VERB WORDS

The following list consists of words and expressions that are followed by a VERB WORD (the infinitive without the "to"):

ask	prefer	requirement
demand	recommend	suggest
desire	recommendation	suggestion
insist	require	urge

It is essential/imperative/important/necessary that

INCORRECT: She ignored the doctor's recommendation that she stops smoking.
CORRECT: She ignored the doctor's recommendation that she stop smoking.

INCORRECT: It is essential that you are on time. *
CORRECT: It is essential that you be on time.

INCORRECT: He suggested that we met at the train.
CORRECT: He suggested that we meet at the train.

7. Error in Negative Imperatives

Note the two forms for negative imperatives:

- a. Please don't do that.
- b. Would you please not do that.

INCORRECT: [✓] Would you please don't smoke here.
 CORRECT: ^{↓X} Please don't smoke here.

Would you please not smoke here.

8. Errors in Affirmative and Negative Agreement or Verbs

Note the two correct forms for affirmative agreement:

- a. I am an American and so is she.
- b. I am an American and she is too.
- a. Mary likes Bach and so does John.
- b. Mary likes Bach and John does too.

REVIEW OF

- a. My father won't be there and my mother won't either.
- b. My father won't be there and neither will my mother.

INCORRECT: I haven't seen the film and she hasn't neither.
 CORRECT: I haven't seen the film and she hasn't either.
 or
 I haven't seen the film and neither has she.

9. Errors of Infinitives or Gerunds in the Complement of Verbs

Some verbs may be followed by either an infinitive or a gerund:

I love swimming at night. } same meaning
 I love to swim at night.

Other verbs, however, may require either one or the other for idiomatic reasons: Following is a list of the more commonly used verbs in this category:

Verbs requiring an INFINITIVE:

agree	fail	intend	promise
decide	hope	learn	refuse
expect	want	plan	

Verbs requiring a GERUND:

admit	deny	quit
appreciate	enjoy	regret
avoid	finish	risk
consider	practice	stop

Phrases requiring a GERUND:

approve of	do not mind	keep on
be better off	forget about	look forward to
can't help	insist on	think about
count on	get through	think of

INCORRECT: I intend learning French next semester.
CORRECT: I intend to learn French next semester.

INCORRECT: I have stopped to smoke. *не надо курить*
CORRECT: I have stopped smoking. *перестал курить*

INCORRECT: We are looking forward to see you.
CORRECT: We are looking forward to seeing you.

10. Errors in Verbs Requiring HOW in the Complement

The verbs **KNOW, TEACH, LEARN, and SHOW** require the word **HOW** before an infinitive in the complement.

How to ?

INCORRECT: She knows to drive.
CORRECT: She knows how to drive.

INCORRECT: I will teach you to sew.
CORRECT: I will teach you how to sew.

11. Errors in Tag Endings

Check for three things in tag endings:

- Does the ending use the same person as the sentence verb?
- Does the ending use the same tense as the sentence verb?
- If the sentence verb is positive, is the ending negative; if the sentence verb is negative, is the ending positive?

is *isn't*
It's nice here, isn't it?
It isn't nice here, is it?

is *isn't*
She speaks French, doesn't she?
She doesn't speak French, does she?

will *won't*
They'll be here tomorrow, won't they?
They won't be here tomorrow, will they?

EXCEPTIONS:

am *aren't*
I'm right, aren't I?
ought *shouldn't*
We ought to go, shouldn't we?
let's *shall*
Let's see, shall we?

NOTE: If there is a contraction in the sentence verb, make sure you know what the contraction stands for:

INCORRECT: She's been there before, isn't she?
CORRECT: She's been there before, hasn't she?

INCORRECT: You'd rather go yourself, hadn't you?
CORRECT: You'd rather go yourself, wouldn't you? *Would you?*

12. Errors in Idiomatic Verb Expressions

Following are a few commonly used idiomatic verb expressions. Notice whether they are followed by a verb word, a participle, an infinitive, or a gerund. Memorize a sample of each to check yourself when choosing an answer:

- a. must have ^{V₃} (done)-meaning "it is a logical conclusion"

They're late. They must have missed ^{V₂} the bus.
 There's no answer. They must have done ^{V₃} out.

- b. had better ^{V₁} (do)-meaning "it is advisable"

It's getting cold. You had better take ^{V₁} your coat.
 He still has a fever. He had better not go ^{V₁} out yet.

- c. used to ^{V₁} (do)-meaning "was in the habit of doing in the past"

I used to smoke a pack of cigarettes a day, but I stopped.
 When I worked on a farm, I used to get up at 4.30 in the morning.

- d. to be used to ^{V_{ing}} meaning "to be accustomed to"

to get used to
to become used to

↕
^{V_{ing}} meaning "to become accustomed to" *acru*

The noise doesn't bother me; I'm used to studying ^{V_{ing}} with the radio on.
 In America you'll get used to hearing only English all day long.

- e. make someone do ^{V₁} meaning "force someone to do"
have someone do ^{V₁} meaning "cause someone to do"
let someone do ^{V₁} meaning "allow someone to do"

My mother made me take my little sister with me to the movies.

Let someone (do)
 The teacher had us write an essay instead of taking an exam.

The usher didn't let us come in until the intermission.

Let she go.
 I would rather meaning "would prefer"

I would rather speak to her myself.
I would rather not speak to her myself.

But if the preference is for someone other than the subject to do the action, use the

PAST:

I would rather you spoke to her.
I would rather you didn't speak to her.

Pronoun Errors

1. Errors in Pronoun Subject-Object

Check if a pronoun is the SUBJECT of a verb or preposition.

INCORRECT: All of us-Fred, Jane, Alice, and me-were late.

CORRECT: All of us-Fred, Jane, Alice, and I-were late.

INCORRECT: How could she blame you and he for the accident?

CORRECT: How could she blame you and him for the accident?

obj

2. Errors with WHO and WHOM

When in doubt about correctness of WHO/WHOM, try substituting the subject/object of a simpler pronoun to clarify the meaning:

I don't know who/whom Sarah meant.

Try substituting he/him; then rearrange the clause in its proper order:

he/him Sarah meant / Sarah meant him

Now it is clear that the pronoun is the object of the verb meant, so whom is called for.

CORRECT: I don't know whom Sarah meant.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE:

There was a discussion as to who/whom was better suited.
Try substituting she/her:

She was better suited / her was better suited

Here the pronoun is the subject of the verb suited:

CORRECT: There was a discussion as to who was better suited.

3. Errors of Pronoun Subject-Verb Agreement

Check if the pronoun and its verb agree in number. Remember that the following are singular:

anyone
anything
each

either
everyone
everything

neither
no one
nothing

what
whatever
whoever

These are plural:

both
few

many

several

others

INCORRECT: John is absent, but a few of the class is here.
CORRECT: John is absent, but a few of the class are here.

INCORRECT: Everyone on the project have to come to the meeting.
CORRECT: Everyone on the project has to come to the meeting.

INCORRECT: Either of those dresses are suitable for the party.
CORRECT: Either of those dresses is suitable for the party.

INCORRECT: Neither of them are experts on the subject.
CORRECT: Neither of them is an expert on the subject.

NOTE: The forms "either...or" and "neither...nor" are singular and take a singular verb. For reasons of diction, however, if the noun immediately preceding the verb is plural, use a plural verb. An English speaker finds it difficult to pronounce a singular verb after a plural as in "...they is coming, even though "they" is preceded by "Neither her nor..."

Verb ...
Either his parents or he is bringing it.
Either he or his parents are bringing it.

Neither his parents nor he was there.
Neither he nor his parents were there.

4. Errors of Possessive Pronoun Agreement

Check if possessive pronouns agree in person and number.

INCORRECT: If anyone calls, take their name.
CORRECT: If anyone calls, take his name.

INCORRECT: Those of us who care should write to their congressman.
CORRECT: Those of us who care should write to our congressman.

INCORRECT: Some of you will have to come in their own cars.
CORRECT: Some of you will have to come in your own cars.

5. Errors in Pronouns after the Verb TO BE

TO BE is an intransitive verb and will always be followed by a subject pronoun.

INCORRECT: It must have been her at the door.
CORRECT: It must have been she at the door.

INCORRECT: I wish I were him!
CORRECT: I wish I were he!

INCORRECT: He didn't know that it was me who did it.
CORRECT: He didn't know that it was I who did it.

pron. ant. V. to be must subj.

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the adjective.

EXCEPTIONS:	
Adjective	Adverb
early	early
fast	fast
good	well
hard	hard (hardly means almost not)
late	late (lately means recently)

↓

INCORRECT: I sure wish I were rich!
 CORRECT: I surely wish I were rich!

Don't + only

INCORRECT: The young man writes bad.
 CORRECT: The young man writes badly.

Don't + adjective

INCORRECT: He's real good teacher.
 CORRECT: He's a really good teacher.

2. Errors of Adjectives with Verbs of Sense

The following verbs of sense are intransitive and are described by ADJECTIVES:

be	look	smell	taste
feel	seem	sound	

*g. many, danger
but but...*

INCORRECT: She looked very well.
 CORRECT: She looked very good.

NOTE: "He is well" is also correct in the meaning of "He is healthy" or in describing a person's well-being.

INCORRECT: The food tastes deliciously.
 CORRECT: The food tastes delicious.

NOTE: When the above verbs are used as transitive verbs, modify them with an adverb, as usual: She tasted the soup quickly.

*① intransitive verbs - adjectives
② transitive verbs - adverbs*

3. Errors in Comparatives

a. Similar comparison

ADJECTIVE: She is as pretty as her sister.

ADVERB: He works as hard as his father.

b. Comparative (of two things)

ADJECTIVE: She is prettier than her sister.

She is more beautiful than her sister.

She is less successful than her sister.

ADVERB: He works harder than his father.

He reads more quickly than I.

He drives less carelessly than he used to.

NOTE 1: A pronoun following than in a comparison will be the subject pronoun:

You are prettier than she (is).

You drive better than he (does).

NOTE 2: In using comparisons, adjectives of one syllable, or of two syllables ending in-y, add -er: smart, smarter; pretty, prettier. Other words of more than one syllable use more: interesting, more interesting. Adverbs of one syllable and -er; longer adverbs use more: fast, faster; quickly, more quickly.

NOTE 3: The word "different" is followed by "from:"

You are different from me.

c. Superlative (comparison of more than two things)

ADJECTIVE: She is the prettiest girl in her class.

He is the most successful of his brothers.

This one is the least interesting of the three.

ADVERB: He plays the best of all.

He speaks the most interestingly.

He spoke to them the least patronizingly.

EXCEPTIONAL FORMS:

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much/many	more	most
little	less	least

INCORRECT: This exercise is harder then the last one.

CORRECT: This exercise is harder than the last one.

INCORRECT: He works faster than her.

CORRECT: He works faster than she.

INCORRECT: She is the more responsible person of the three.

CORRECT: She is the most responsible person of the three.

INCORRECT: She was much different than I expected.

CORRECT: She was much different from what I expected.

INCORRECT: This year I'll have littler free time.

CORRECT: This year I'll have less free time.

4. Errors in Parallel Comparisons

In parallel comparisons, check if the correct form has been used.

INCORRECT: The more you practice, you will get better.

CORRECT: The more you practice, the better you will get.

INCORRECT: The earlier we leave, we will get there earlier.

CORRECT: The earlier we leave, the earlier we will get there.

INCORRECT: The busier you become, lesser time you have for reading.

CORRECT: The busier you become, the less time you have for reading.

5. Errors of Illogical Comparatives

Check comparisons to make sure they make sense.

INCORRECT: Texas is bigger than any state in the United States.

CORRECT: Texas is bigger than any other state in the United States.
(If Texas were bigger than any state, it would be bigger than itself!)

INCORRECT: Of the two books, this one is best.

CORRECT: Of the two books, this one is better.

6. Errors of Identical Comparisons

Something can be the same as OR like something else. Do not mix up the two forms.

INCORRECT: Your dress is the same like mine.

CORRECT: Your dress is like mine.

OR

Your dress is the same as mine.

7. Errors in Idioms Using Comparative Structures

Some idiomatic terms are formed like comparatives, although they are not true comparisons:

as high as
as little as

as much as
as many as

as few as

INCORRECT: You may have to spend so much as two hours waiting.
CORRECT: You may have to spend as much as two hours waiting.

INCORRECT: It cost twice more than I thought it would.
CORRECT: It cost twice as much as I thought it would.

8. Errors in Noun-Adjectives

When a NOUN is used as an ADJECTIVE, treat it as an adjective. Do not pluralize or add 's.

INCORRECT: You're talking like a two-years-old child!
CORRECT: You're talking like a two-year-old child!

9. Errors in Ordinal and Cardinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.) are preceded by the. Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) are not.

We missed the first act.
We missed Act One.

NOTE: Ordinarily, either form is correct. There are two exceptions:

a. In dates use only ordinal numbers:

May first (not May one)
the first of May

b. In terms dealing with travel, use only cardinal numbers, as "Gate Three" may not actually be the third gate. It is Gate Number Three.

INCORRECT: We leave from the second pier.
CORRECT: We leave from Pier Two.

INCORRECT: His birthday is on February twenty-two.
CORRECT: His birthday is on February twenty-second.

10. Errors in Modifying Countable and Noncountable Nouns

If a noun can be preceded by a number, it is a countable noun and will be modified by these words: *I have more money than my friend*

a few	many, more	some
few, fewer	number of	

If it cannot be preceded by a number, it is noncountable and will be modified by these words: *I have less money than my friend*

amount of	little, less	some
a little	much, more	

INCORRECT: I was surprised by the large amount of people who came. *number + count N.*

CORRECT: I was surprised by the large number of people who came.

INCORRECT: You need only a little eggs in this recipe. *few count N.*

CORRECT: You need only a few eggs in this recipe.

④ Errors in Usage

1. Errors in Connectors

There are several ways of connecting ideas. Do not mix the different forms:

and	also	Not only....but also
too	as well as	both....and

INCORRECT: She speaks not only Spanish but French as well.

CORRECT: She speaks Spanish and French.
 She speaks Spanish. She also speaks French.
 She speaks Spanish and French too.
 She speaks not only Spanish but also French.
 She speaks both Spanish and French.
 She speaks Spanish as well as French.

2. Errors in Question Word Connectors

When a question word such as when or what is used as a connector, the clause that follows is not a question. Do not use the interrogative form.

INCORRECT: Do you know when does the movie start?

CORRECT: Do you know when the movie starts?

INCORRECT: I don't know what is his name.

CORRECT: I don't know what his name is.

INCORRECT: Did he tell you why hasn't he come yet?

CORRECT: Did he tell you why he hasn't come yet?

3. Errors in Purpose Connectors

The word so by itself means therefore.

It was too hot to study, so we went to the beach.

So that means in order to or in order that.

INCORRECT: We took a cab so we would be on time.

CORRECT: We took a cab so that we would be on time.

4. Errors with BECAUSE

It is incorrect to say: The reason is because... Use: The reason is that....

INCORRECT: The reason he was rejected was because he was too young.

CORRECT: The reason he was rejected was that he was too young.

OR

He was rejected because of his young age.

OR

He was rejected because he was too young.

5. Error of Dangling Modifiers

An introductory verbal modifier should be directly followed by the noun or pronoun which it modifies. Such a modifier will start with a gerund or participial phrase and be followed by a comma. Look for the modified noun or pronoun immediately after the comma.

INCORRECT: Seeing that the hour was late, it was decided to postpone the committee vote.

CORRECT: Seeing that the hour was late, the committee decided to postpone the vote.

INCORRECT: Unaccustomed to getting up early, it was difficult for him to get to work on time.

CORRECT: Unaccustomed to getting up early, he found it difficult to get to work on time.

INCORRECT: Wanting to get feedback, a questionnaire was handed out to the audience.

CORRECT: Since the speaker wanted to get feedback, he handed out a questionnaire to the audience.

6. Errors in Parallel Construction

In sentences containing a series of two or more items, check if the same form has been used for all the items in the series. Do not mix infinitives with gerunds, adjectives with participial phrases, or with nouns.

INCORRECT: The film was intersting, exciting, and it was made well. ^X

CORRECT: The film was interesting, exciting, and well made.

INCORRECT: The purpose of the meeting is to introduce new members and raising money. ^{to inf} ^{X Ving}

CORRECT: The purpose of the meeting is to introduce new members and to raise money.

OR

The purpose of the meeting is introducing new members and raising money.

INCORRECT: He died unloved, unknown, and without any money.

CORRECT: He died unloved, unknown, and penniless. →

INCORRECT: He was popular because of his sense of humor, his intelligence, and he could get along with people.

CORRECT: He was popular because of his sense of humor, his intelligence, and his ability to get along with people.

OR

He was popular because he had sense of humor, was intelligent, and could get along with people.

7. Errors of Unnecessary Modifiers

In general, the more simply an ideas is stated, the better it is. An adverb or adjective can often eliminate extraneous words.

INCORRECT: He drove in a careful way.

CORRECT: He drove carefully.

INCORRECT: The problem was difficult and delicate in nature.

CORRECT: It was a difficult, delicate problem.

Beware of words with the same meaning in the same sentence.

INCORRECT: The new innovations were startling.

CORRECT: The innovations were startling.

INCORRECT: Would you please repeat again what you said?

CORRECT: Would you please repeat what you said?

INCORRECT: He left more richer than when he came.

CORRECT: He left richer than when he came.

Beware of general wordiness.

INCORRECT: That depends on the state of the general condition of the situation.
CORRECT: That depends on the situation.

8. Errors of Commonly Confused Words

Following are some of the more commonly misused in English:

- a. to lie lied lied lying to tell an untruth
 to lie lay lain lying to recline
 to lay laid laid laying to put down (Idiomatic usage: LAY THE TABLE, put dishes, etc., on the table; CHICKENS LAY EGGS; LAY A BET, make a bet)

- b. to rise rose risen rising to go up; to get up
 to arise arose arisen arising to wake up; to get up (Idiomatic usage: A PROBLEM HAS ARISEN, a problem has come up)
 to raise raised raised raising to life; bring up (Idiomatic usage: TO RAISE CHILDREN, to bring up children; TO RAISE VEGETABLES, to grow vegetables; TO RAISE MONEY, to collect funds for a cause)

- c. to set set set setting to put down (Idiomatic usage: SET A DATE, arrange a date; SET THE TABLE, put dishes, etc., on the table; THE SUN SET, the sun went down for the night; TO SET THE CLOCK, to adjust the timing mechanism of a clock)
 to sit sat sat sitting to be in or get into a sitting position

- d. to let let let letting to allow; to rent
 to leave left left leaving to go away

- e. formerly--previously
 formally--in a formal way

- f. to affect--to influence (verb)
 effect--result (noun)

3 want do affect my friend
and ...
... really

INCORRECT: He was laying in bed all day yesterday.

CORRECT: He was lying in bed all day yesterday.

INCORRECT: It had laid in the closet for a week before we found it.

CORRECT: It had lain in the closet for a week before we found it.

INCORRECT: The price of gas has raised three times last year.

CORRECT: The price of gas rose three times last year.

OR

The price of gas was raised three times last year.

INCORRECT: He raised slowly from his chair.

CORRECT: He arose slowly from his chair.

INCORRECT: We just set around the house all day.

CORRECT: We just sat around the house all day.

INCORRECT: His mother wouldn't leave him go with us.

CORRECT: His mother wouldn't let him go with us.

INCORRECT: All the men were dressed formerly.

CORRECT: All the men were dressed formally.

INCORRECT: My words had no affect on him.

CORRECT: My words had no effect on him.

9. Errors of Misused Words and Prepositional Idioms

a. in spite of; despite

The two expressions are synonymous; use either one or the other.

INCORRECT: They came despite of the rain.

CORRECT: They came in spite of the rain.

OR

They came despite the rain.

b. scarcely; barely; hardly

All three words mean almost not at all; do NOT use a negative with them.

INCORRECT: I hardly never see him.

CORRECT: I hardly ever see him.

INCORRECT: He has scarcely no money.

CORRECT: He has scarcely any money.

c. Note and memorize the prepositions in these common idioms:

approve/disapprove of
be ashamed of
capable/incapable of
be conscious of
be afraid of
independent of
in the habit of
be interested in
except for
dependent on

be bored with *with*
agree/disagree with
compare to (point out similarities
between things of a different order)
compare with (point out differences between
things of the same order)
be equal to
next to
related to
similar to

12. Between one thing and another, Julie does not finish her work in time to go to the show last night.
A B C D
13. My counselor suggested that I make my professor to change my grade since I was sick the day of the exam.
A B C D
make someone do → force
14. I have studied very hard for my finals this term because unless I pass all of them, its the end of my scholarship.
A B C D
make me cry
Let me go
15. An old miser which picked up yellow pieces of gold had something of the simple ardor of a child who picks out yellow flowers.
A B C D
16. Since I loved her very much when she was alive, I prize my mother's-in-law's picture and I wouldn't sell it for all the money in the world.
A B C D
17. After I listened to the violinist and cellist, and enjoyed their interpretations, I hurried home to practice.
A B C D
his/her
18. None of the crew members who flied with me over Hanoi is happy today about the destruction caused in that bombing mission.
A B C D
my classmate
19. Sitting opposite my sister and me in the subway were them same men who walked alongside us and tried to pinch us on Fifth Avenue.
A B C D
prep + obj
20. The sun hadn't hardly set when the mosquitoes began to sting so annoyingly that we had to run off from the picnic grounds.
A B C D
had
21. It was our neighbor's opinion that if Kennedy was alive today the country would have fewer problems than it has now.
A B C D
wife

English for Advanced Studies
Error Recognition

Identify the one underlined word or phrase marked A, B, C and D that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

discorder of sentence

1. We hear dissent from a young man whom, we firmly believe, is not about to pay compliments to our political leader or to the local draft board.
A B C D

state a thing

2. There was only an apple and three pears in the refrigerator when we came home after a weekend in the country.
A B C D

be a verb

3. If I would have been there, I certainly would have taken care of the problem in a hurry.
A B C D

4. The crisis in the countries of the Middle East have been discussed at our weekly forum.
A B C D

*n + s + y -> us
n + y -> dist. -> ability*

5. To implement the new law may not be easy, but if everyone does their part we will succeed.
A B C D

6. Everyone is expected to attend the afternoon session but the field supervisor, the sales manager and I.
A B C D

7. When Columbus discovered America, he thought that he arrived in India, so he called the people he met "Indians".
A B C D

8. More leisure, as well as an abundance of goods, are attainable through automation.
A B C D

9. A boy who you must meet right away is Freddy Thompson, the best math student in our dormitory.
A B C D

10. Neither Sam nor Henry, sales representatives for the company, presented their summaries of sales before the deadline for doing so.
A B C D

11. Between you and I, I am convinced that this painting by Silp shows greater artistry than that of Picasso.
A B C D

*preposition + obj
between you and me*

22. Neither rain nor snow nor sleet keep the postman from delivering our letters which we so much look forward to receiving.

A B C D

23. Many people in the United States don't scarcely know about the terrible hardships that the Vietnamese are experiencing in their war-revaged country.

not + not
A B C D

24. When one leaves his car to be repaired, he assumes that the mechanic will repair the car good.

A B C D

25. If anyone in the audience has anything to add to what the speaker has already said, let them speak up.

number A B C D

26. Hoping she would not be seen, Mary rushed in, picking up purse, and rushed out.

A B C D

27. Mike is so lazy that he has laid in the hammock since lunch.

A B C D

28. The opinions of the crowd exerts more influence on her than they should.

plural A B C D

29. Each student may leave the room whenever they may desire to do so.

single A B C D

30. I don't know as you can recognize her from here, but the girl reading the newspaper is Susan.

if, whether A B C D

31. We need an unusual gifted chemist to solve this sensitive problem without creating any hazards.

usually gift need someone to do something A B C D

32. Henry is the one correspondent who writes letters more quickly than I can answer them.

A B C D

33. Although Alice has been to the mountains many times before, she still loves it.

A B C D

There is/are + Noun + Ving or Noun + Ving
 + V(3) in Noun + Ving
 S + V(3) + Noun
 one-eyed man
 a one-eyed half

34. In the yard there was a rake, a shovel, and a hoe, all getting rusty in the rain, but no one would run out to put them away.
35. Cliff's and Al's car broke down again, but luckily they knew how to fix it.
36. When he retires, Professor Jones will be teaching here for over thirty years, but his classes are never dull.
37. I intend to move that our committee appoints Tom as chairman, and I hope that you will second my motion.
38. Charlie assured his wife that there was no danger, but she could not help worry.
39. John is always worried about being late, so he leaves early than anyone else.
40. These pair of shoes looks too small, but I'd like to try them on.
41. You must remit tuition whether you was here during the hurricane or not.
42. I want everyone to set in his own seat before I serve dinner.
43. A red-hair boy is needed to play the part of Alfred in this new comedy.
44. You should try Larry and Kevin's restaurant because their's is the best.
45. A great many educators firmly believe that English's one of the poorest taught in high school today.
46. The captain of the squad was a sophomore, one of last years freshman team, a player of great intelligence, and, above all, endurance.

one-legged man
 a one-eyed half

There is/are + Noun + Ving or Noun + Ving
 + V(3) in Noun + Ving

Cliff and Al
 Cliff's and Al's
 second thought
 second my motion

get rusty in
 B
 D
 Cliff and Al's car
 or Cliff's and Al's cars
 when he
 will be + Ving
 D
 I intend to
 (Plural)
 A B
 I hope
 C
 second my motion

earlier
 C
 less than

these
 A
 I'd like to try
 C D
 whether you was here
 C here
 D
 I want everyone to set in his own seat before I serve dinner
 A B C D
 A red-hair boy is needed to play the part of Alfred in this new comedy
 A B C D
 their's is the best
 B C D
 A great many educators firmly believe that English's one of the poorest taught in high school today
 A B C D
 the poorest
 the most poorly taught

years
 A B
 C D
 above all
 D

imperative that
advice that
recommend that
insist that
demand that

Present Subjunctive

47. We advised our children that they were hard-working in their school subjects and put forth their best efforts.

A B
C D

48. Many students may not have answered all the test questions well enough but, at least, they do their best.

A B
C D

49. Before settling down permanently, my father had been travelling far and wide to different places of interest around the world.

A B
C D

50. In addition with our television set, the thief stole a large number of pieces of jewelry from the apartment last night.

A B
C D

51. Whenever there were difficult problems in the math homework, we found Bod very cleverly at explaining them all to his friends.

A B
C D

52. There is always too much noise in some parts of the city that it is fairly accurate to say the city has noise pollution problems.

A B
C D

53. Have you ever realized that flowers will wither in a short time if kept for long hours in a vase without any water?

A B
C D

54. When father said you had left home without even saying goodbye to him, did he sound angrily?

A B C
D

55. They put on their uniform, then sit down at the table, drank their milk and left for school.

A B
C D

56. Those workers finished the construction of the road well ahead of schedule, thanks to unusually good weather.

A B
C D

clear at
good at
bad at
weak at

thanks to + N, noun phrase, gerund

study hard = student
hardly study = poor student

57. The teacher says Mary will pass the course on condition that she studies hardly.
 A B C D
hardly = not
58. While the guests were dancing, thieves broke into the house and stealing a lot of fur coats.
 A B C D
stealing = stole
59. The shops were filled with beautiful things, but I had neither the time to shop nor the money for buying anything.
 A B C D
60. I am going to eventually put out a fence since I prefer the privacy of a fenced garden.
 A B C D
put out = put up
61. Because his family was not prepared for the tragic news, they came as a shock.
 A B C D
shock = surprise
62. The company has moved there only recently so a telephone number is not yet in the telephone book.
 A B C D
63. The high school graduate, if he is eighteen or nineteen, has these alternatives, attending college, finding job, or the army.
 A B C D
finding = joining
64. The chairman of the Board of Directors made it clear at the meeting that he will not step down from his position as chairman.
 A B C D
will not = would not
65. She wore a dress to the party that was far more attractive than the other girls.
 A B C D
more = most
66. A recent poll has indicated that Bob is considered brighter than any student in the senior class at the South California High School.
 A B C D
brighter = more intelligent
67. After the critics see the two plays, they will, as a result of their experience and background, be able to judge which is the most affective and moving.
 A B C D
most = more

68. These kind of people who have little education, who have no desire for cultural pursuits, and whose sole purpose is acquiring wealth, are not the type I wish to associate with.

69. Of the two cars that the Smiths have, the Plymouth is, without any question, the cheapest to run.

70. According to the most recent estimates, Greater Miami has more than 450,000 Spanish-speaking residents, of who about 400,000 are Cubans.

71. Had Lincoln have been alive during World War II, he would have regarded the racial situation in the armed forces as a throw back to pre-Civil War days.

72. You may not realize it but the weather in Barbados during Christmas is like New York in June.

73. Having swum two-thirds of the distance across the English Channel, Dixon could not give up now.

74. Lidocaine's usefulness as a local anesthetic was discovered by two Swedish chemists who repeatedly tested the drug's effect on their patients.

75. If he would have lain quietly as instructed by the doctor, he might not have had a second heart attack.

76. Now that the stress of examinations and interviews are over, we can all relax for a while.

77. The industrial trend is in the direction of more machine and less people.

fewer + available
less + machine

78. At last, late in the afternoon, a long line of flags and colored umbrellas were seen moving toward the gate of the place.
A B C D
79. The supervisor was advised to give the assignment to whomever he believed had a strong sense of responsibility, and the courage of his conviction.
A B C D
80. When the movie was over, Joe and me went for a quick walk.
A B C D
81. Having attended college since four years, Nana is quite proficient at taking notes.
A B C D
82. Alice was having trouble controlling the children because there was so many of them.
A B C D
83. Except for you and I, everyone is enjoying this new play it seems.
A B C D
84. As his sister, David needed a ride from some generous person in order to get home.
A B C D
85. Jessica is only an amateur, but she sings sweeter than most professionals.
A B C D
86. Each man and woman must sign their full name before entering the examination room.
A B C D
87. Every man, woman, and child in this community are now aware of the terrible consequences of the habit of smoking.
A B C D
88. No sooner had he begun to speak when an ominous muttering arose from.
A B C D
89. I appreciate you helping me to do the dishes, but I wish you would lay them down on the table more carefully.
A B C D
90. The mist raised from Lake Lemana as we watched, reminding us of Brigadoon and other magical places.
A B C D

91. Ellen tried to tell me that all the things Bob said is true.
A B C (D)
92. After they have eaten lunch, the boys ran outside to play with their friends.
A B C D
93. A liquid is similar to a gas because has molecules are not fixed to each other in any specific way.
A B C D
94. The Conestoga wagon, used for to carry heavy loads over long distances, originated around 1725 in a region of Pennsylvania occupied by the Conestoga Indians.
A B C D
95. Providence, Rhode Island, is a busy manufacturing city and seaport, as well the state capital.
A B C D
96. The young of most bird species are totally dependence on parental care after hatching.
A B C D
97. During most of this century, A. Philip Randolph struggled for Black rights in the United States and becomes an important figure in the labor movement.
A B C D
98. It has been calculated that the Earth's circumference around the equator is over forty longer miles than the circumference around the two poles.
A B C D
99. A fish must constantly to gulp water in order to keep a current flowing through its delicate gills.
A B C D
100. Maria Martinex, a Pueblo Indian, rediscovered the ancient art of Pueblo black pottery and, by teaching the process to family and friends, develop a lucrative business.
A B C D
101. Muscular motion is caused by the stimulate of specific nerve cells in the Brain and spinal cord.
A B C D

102. The first libraries in the North American colonies was established in Massachusetts in the year 1638.
A B C D
103. When does a neutron from one atom collides with the nucleus of another atom a chain reaction can occur.
A B C D
104. Alike other academic disciplines, sociology has several major subdisciplines.
A B C D
105. An enormous variety of information may be obtained from a largest daily newspaper.
A B C D
106. Before the invention of the clock, people had to reliable on the celestial bodies to tell time.
A B C D
107. How many people remember listening to Orson Welles' 1938 radio broadcast, "The War of the Worlds," which convince thousands that space aliens had invaded the Earth?
A B C D
108. Pewter, a metal with an ancient heritage, is still practical medium for the nonprofessional metalworker.
A B C D
109. According to cognitive theories of emotion, anger occurs when individuals believe that they have been harmed and that the harm was either avoidable and undeserved.
A B C D
110. Jackie McLean's recordings have shown that he is one of the few jazz musicians who style of playing has kept pace with the evolution of modern jazz.
A B C D
111. How Native Americans developed corn is a puzzling, for no wild corn has ever been discovered, and it grows only where people plant and tend it.
A B C D

112. A principle of manager is to ensure that every action or decision achieves a carefully planned goal.
A B C D

113. A good exercise program helps teach people to avoid the habits that might shorten the lives.
A B C D

114. Classicism as a doctrine seeks what is universally truth and good.
A B C D

115. Researchers at the University of Colorado are investigating a series of indicators that could help themselves to predict earthquakes.
A B C D

116. Fungi are important in the process of decay, which returns ingredients to the soil, enhances soil fertility, and decompose animal debris.
A B C D

117. A common use with gold in the nineteenth century was as a standard for the value of money.
A B C D

118. Interest in automatic data processing has grown rapid since the first large calculators were introduced in 1950.
A B C D

119. It is interesting to compare the early stylized art forms of ancient civilizations to the modern abstract forms of today.
A B C D

120. Although his lawyer felt very badly about the verdict, he advised him not to appeal the case.
A B C D

121. The plants that they belong to the family of ferns are quite similar in their size and structure.
A B C D

122. This vase has the same design, but it is different shaped from that one.
A B C D

123. An unexpected raise in the cost of living as well as a decline in employment opportunities has resulted in the rapid creation by Congress of new government programs for the unemployed.
124. Economists have tried to discourage the use of the phrase "underdeveloped nation" and encouraging the more accurate phrase "developing nation" in order to suggest an on-going process.
125. A good artist like a good engineer learns as much from their mistakes as from successes.
126. No other quality is more important for a scientist to acquire as to observe carefully.
127. After the police had tried unsuccessfully to determine to who the car belonged, they towed it into the station.
128. Fertilizers are used primarily to enrich the soil and increasing yield.
129. If the ozone gases of the atmosphere did not filter out the ultraviolet rays of the sun, life; as we know it, would not have evolved on earth.
130. The regulation requires that everyone who holds a non-immigrant visa reports his address to the federal government in January of each year.
131. If he made better use of his time, he will be more likely to finish his research.
132. Anthropologists assert that many of the early American Plains Indians did not engage in planting crops but to hunt, living primarily on buffalo meat.
133. The carefulness that Professor Williams took in preparing his lectures won him the respect of his students.

134. The differential attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect

effect + on in the rising and falling of the tides. *n. of n.*

B C D

135. If it receives enough rain at the proper time, hay will grow quickly as grass.

A B *as quickly as* C *as* D

136. This article is interesting, informative, and it is easy to read

A B C D

137. Before he died, the old gentleman who lives in the apartment on the corner used to take his dog for a walk everyday.

A B C D

138. It is essential that the temperature is not elevated to a point where the substance formed may become unstable and decompose into its constituent elements.

subjective *cannot be* A B C D

139. Six of the players has been chosen to participate in the All Star Game.

A B C D

140. In order for one to achieve the desired results in this experiment, it is necessary that he work as fast as possible.

A B C D

141. Whoever inspected this radio should have put their identification number on the box.

A B C D

142. The new model costs twice more than last year's model.

A B C D

143. The purpose of the United Nations, broadly speaking, is to maintain peace and security and to encourage respect for human rights.

A B C D

144. It is an accepted custom for one to say "excuse me" when he sneezed.

A B C D

145. Even though she lost the beauty contest, she was still more prettier than the other girls.

A B C D

146. ^{may be} There have been little ^{meant} changes in the patient's condition since he was moved to the intensive care unit.
A B C D
147. Although we are concerned with the problem of energy sources, we must not fail recognizing the need for environmental protection.
B C D
148. Next year we plan to go fishing with Bob and he because they are better acquainted with the area than we are.
A B C D
149. Professor Baker recommended that we are present at the reception this afternoon in order to meet the representatives from the Fulbright Commission.
B C D
150. Neither of the two candidates who had applied for admission to the Industrial Engineering Department were eligible for scholarships.
A was B C D
151. If one had taken the time to verify all of the data, you would not have published the article.
A B C D
152. If he would have finished his thesis a little sooner, he would have graduated this semester.
A B C D
153. It was her who represented her country in the United Nations and later became ambassador to the United States.
A B C D
154. The prices at The Economy Center are as reasonable, if not more reasonable as comparable discount stores.
A B C D
155. It is extremely important for an engineer to know that to use a computer.
A B C D
156. Rain clouds and smoke caused by pollution look so much alike that one cannot hardly tell the difference between the two of them.
A B C D

157. The register has requested that each student and teacher sign their name on the grade sheet before submitting it.
A B
C D
158. The president with his wife and daughter, are returning from a brief vacation at Sun Valley in order to attend a press conference this afternoon.
Singular
A B
C D
159. Unless we talk calm and logical about your problem we will not be able to resolve it.
calmly and logically
A B C D
160. The more the relative humidity reading rises, the worst the heat affects us.
A B
C D
161. The shore patrol has found the body of a man who they believe to be the missing marine biologist.
A B C
D
162. According to the graduate catalog, student housing is more cheaper than housing off campus.
A B C D
163. She thought that she will have to wait in line because there were many people in the office.
A B C
D
164. Some methods to prevent soil erosion are plowing parallel with the slopes of hills, to plant trees on unproductive land, and rotating crops.
plant
A B C
D
165. Personnel administration is the management of the people in organizations such as corporations.
which
A B C
D
166. A molecule is the smallest particle of a substance that exhibits all of the characteristic properties of that substance and is capable of independent existence.
A B C
D

167. Gold can be hammered into leaves too thin that they are almost transparent.
 A B C D
168. It has been estimated that almost sixty percent of the land at the Badlands National Monument is devoid of vegetation.
 A B C D
169. Precautions must be done in mines to detect and control methane gas, which is highly explosive.
 A B C D
170. Because of its intense blackness and permanent, Indian-ink is utilized extensively by architects and engineers.
 A B C D
171. Photoperiodism is the functional or behavioral response of an organism to changes in duration of daily, seasonally or yearly periods of light and darkness.
 A B C D
172. A ray of light passing through the center of a thin lens keep its original direction.
 A B C D
173. The mandolin, a musical instrument that has strings, was probably copied from the lute, a many older instrument.
 A B C D
174. A grain elevator is a tall building equipped with machinery for loading, unloading, cleaning, mixture, and storing grain.
 A B C D
175. Adella Prentiss Hughes served as manager of the Cleveland Orchestra since fifteen years.
 A B C D
176. Mark Twain is a good representative of post-Civil War authors because of his place of birth, education, and how he wrote.
 A B C D
177. A measuring worm can hold itself straight out from a branch so that looks like a small twig.
 A B C D

- Each/Every*
178. All village or tribe of the North American Indian confederacy had its annual green corn dance, a festival in which social ties were renewed.
 A B C D
179. Idaho ranks first among the states in potatoes production.
 A B C D
180. Machine tools shape metal by cutting, shearing, hammering, and squeezed.
 A B C D
181. A forum is an assembly for to discuss questions of public interest.
 A B C D
182. The American burnet, a native perennial, grows from six inches in high to as much as five feet.
 A B C D
183. Some of the more best preserved pre-Columbian cliff dwellings in the United States are located in Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado.
 A B C D
184. Although his initial interest was in musical composition, George Douglas Johnson gradual turned toward lyric poetry.
 A B C D
185. Because of its extra long nose, the anteater has and possesses a good sense of smell.
 A B C D
186. Radio waves, the same light waves, travel at a constant speed of 186,282 miles per second.
 A B C D
187. In 1884 and 1888, the National Equal Rights Party nominally Belva Lockwood for President of the United States.
 A B C D
188. There are many stories about how smart a fox can be when they are being chased by hounds.
 A B C D
189. More ethnic and cultural groups are represented in Hawaii than in any other states.
 A B C D
- any other living in any state with their membership*

190. Air law is defined as the body of law directly or indirectly is concerned with civil aviation.
A B C
D
191. Either the structure and the chemical composition of lamellae are complex.
A B C
D
192. The Suwannee River has been never important for transport and has no significant hydropower potential.
A B
C D
193. Most animals with ribs and backbones are able to twist and bend their bodies, but tortoises are differently.
A B
C D
194. The Earth can be divided to two parts, or hemispheres, according to meridians of east and west longitude.
A B C
D
195. A narcotic is a substance that was having a strong depressant effect on the human nervous system.
A B
C D
196. A well-known chemist, teacher, and industrial, Percy L. Julian made outstanding contributions in numerous fields.
A B
C D
197. The knife is probably the most useful of all the simple tools ever are devised.
A B C
D
198. Institutions of higher learning get their funds from a variety of sources.
A B C D
199. Floriculture is the art, science, and business of growing ornamental plants.
A B C D
200. The discovery of kerosene and the invention of a glass chimney made possible a greatly improved lamps.
A B
C D

**Language Institute
Thammasat University
English for Advanced Studies
Error Recognition**

1. B = who
2. A = were
3. A = had been
4. C = has been discussed
5. D = his
6. D = me
7. B = had arrived
8. C = is
9. A = whom
10. B = his
11. A = me
12. B = did not
13. B = ตัด "to" ที่เหลือแต่ Change
14. D = it is
15. A = who
16. B = mother-in-law's
17. B = his
18. A = flew
19. C = the
20. A = had hardly
21. B = were
22. B = keeps
23. A = ตัด "don't" ที่เพราะ scarcely มีความหมายว่า "แทบจะไม่" ซึ่งเป็นปฏิเสธอยู่แล้ว
24. D = well
25. D = him
26. C = picked up
27. B = he has lain
28. A = expert
29. B = he
30. A = if/whether
31. B = unusually gifted
32. D = than
33. D = loves them
34. A = there were
35. A = Cliff
36. B = will have taught
37. B = appoint
38. D = worrying
39. C = earlier
40. A = This
41. C = were
42. B = to sit
43. A = red-haired
44. B = theirs
45. C = most poorly
46. A = years
47. A = be
48. D = did

49. B = has been travelling had been travelling
50. A = In addition to
51. B = clever
52. B = parts
53. C = kept
54. D = angry
55. A = sat
56. C = thanks
57. D = hard
58. C = stole
59. D = to buy
60. B = put up
61. C = it
62. C = the
63. D = or join the army
64. C = would not
65. D = any other
66. C = any other students
67. D = most
68. A = These kinds... are not the type
69. C = the cheaper
70. D = of whom
71. A = been
72. D = like that in New York
73. B = two-thirds
74. B = who
75. A = had
76. B = is
77. D = fewer
78. C = was
79. B = whoever
80. C = I
81. B = for
82. D = were
83. B = you and me
84. A = Like
85. C = more sweetly
86. C = his/her
87. B = is
88. C = than
89. A = your
90. A = rose
91. D = were
92. A = had
93. B = its
94. A = carrying
95. C = as well as the
96. B = dependent
97. C = became
98. D = miles longer
99. A = gulp
100. D = developed
101. B = stimulus
102. A = library
103. A = ตัด "does" ที่
104. A = like
105. C = large
106. C = rely
107. D = convinced
108. C = still a practical medium
109. D = both
110. B = whose
111. B = puzzle
112. A = management
113. D = their
114. C = true
115. D = them
116. D = decomposes
117. B = of
118. C = rapidly
119. D = with
120. B = bad
121. A = ตัด "they" ที่
122. B = differently
123. A = rise
124. C = encourage
125. C = his
126. C = than
127. C = whom
128. D = increase
129. A = had not filtered
130. C = report
131. A = would be
132. B = to hunting

133. B = had taken
134. B = on
135. D = like
136. C = ตัด "it is" ทิ้ง
137. C = lived
138. A = not be
139. B = have
140. C = fast
141. D = it
142. B = as much as
143. B = broadly speaking
144. D = sneezes
145. C = prettier
146. A = There has been
147. C = to recognize
148. C = him
149. A = be
150. D = was
151. D = one
152. A = had
153. B = she
154. D = than
155. D = to know how
156. B = can hardly
157. B = his name
158. A = is
159. B = calmly and logically
160. B = the worse
161. B = whom
162. C = cheaper
163. A = would
164. D = planting
165. B = is
166. C = capable
167. C = so
168. B = percent
169. A = taken
170. C = permanence
171. D = seasonal
172. C = keeps
173. D = much
174. C = mixing
175. D = for
176. D = writing
177. D = that it looks
178. A = Every
179. D = potato
180. D = squeezing
181. B = discussing
182. C = height
183. A = ตัด "more" ทิ้ง
184. C = gradually
185. C = possesses
186. A = like
187. C = nominated
188. D = it is
189. D = state
190. C = (which is) concerned
191. A = both
192. A = has never been
193. D = different
194. B = into
195. A = has
196. B = industrialist
197. D = devised
198. D = sources
199. A = science
200. D = lamp

