



Ramu's Institute Of
Spoken English

Correct
Your English

More than 1000 Sentences

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Correct Your English

RULE

Nouns like news, politics, innings, civics, economics, billiards, mumps, AIDS, mathematics, measles, hair and the plural names of books and countries though they end in "-s" are used in the singular, and they take a singular verb as in the examples 1-11.

RULE☒**WRONG SENTENCE**☒☒**CORRECT SENTENCE**☒

Ungrammatical/unacceptable

1. What are the latest news?
2. Politics are powerful.
3. Economics are an interesting subject.
4. Physics are easier than politics
5. Gulliver's Travels are Very interesting.
6. Billiards are an indoor games.
7. The first innings are still going on.
8. Measles are infectious.
9. Mumps are not fatal.
10. Her hairs are long and lovely.
11. The United States are powerful

Grammatical/Acceptable

- What *is* the latest news?
- Politics *is* powerful.
- Economics *is* an interesting subject.
- Physics *is* easier than politics.
- Gulliver's Travels *is* Very interesting.
- Billiards *is* an indoor game.
- The first innings *is* still going on.
- Measles *is* infectious.
- Mumps *is* not fatal.
- Her hair *is* long and lovely.
- The United States *is* powerful now.

RULE

Nouns ending in- "-ry" like scenery, machinery, imagery, poetry, stationery, jewellery, etc., are used in the singular form, though they have a plural significance. ?

RULE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>12. The sceneries of Simla are picturesque</p> <p>13. The machineries are old.</p> <p>14. The imageries of the poem are intricate.</p> <p>15. I like the poetries of Keats and Browning</p> <p>16. I bought two books in the stationeries to shop.</p> | <p>The scenery of Simla is picturesque
(but we say <i>scenes</i> are)</p> <p>The machinery <i>is</i> old
(but we say <i>machines</i> are).</p> <p>The <i>imagery</i> of the poem is intricate
(but we say <i>images</i> are).</p> <p>I like the <i>poetry</i> of Keats and Browning
(but we say <i>poems</i> are)</p> <p>I bought two books in the stationery shop.</p> |
|---|---|

RULE

Nouns like annals, bellows, binoculars, orders, pincers, tongs, scissors, spectacles, proceedings, trousers/pantaloon, thanks, plier, premises, tides, tidings (news) and wages are always used in the plural.

RULE

17. The spectacles is very good.

The spectacles *are* very good, (or)

18. This pair of spectacles are old.

The glasses *are* very good. (US)

This pair of spectacles *is* old.

19. Kargil war will be written in the annal of Indian History.

Kargil war will be written in the *annals* of Indian history.

20. The bellows/tongs/scissors is good.

The bellows/tongs/scissors *are* good.

21. She has received the appointment order.

She has received the appointment *orders*.

22. There are interesting proceedings in the meeting.

There are interesting *proceedings* in the meeting.

23. My trousers/pantaloon is loose.

My trousers/pantaloon *are* loose.

24. Thanks is conveyed to you in the letter.

Thanks *are* conveyed to you in the letter.

25. The premises is not vacated by the police.

The premises *are* not vacated by the police.

26. The tides is furious in the sea today.

The tides *are* furious in the sea today.

27. His wages is Rs. 1950 = 00 a month.

His wages *are* Rs. 1950=00 a month.

RULE

There are some nouns like advice, corps, deer, fish, bread, furniture, offspring, salmon, series, sheep, cattle, species, stone, swine, etc., which have the same form in the singular and the plural.

RULE

28. I saw many sheeps and cattles on the road.

I saw many *sheep* and *cattle* on the road.

29. The audience is requested to keep its tickets till the end of the show.

The audience *are* requested to keep *their* tickets till the end of the show.

30. We got the informations.

We got the *information* (or) We got much (or) *a lot* of information.

31. There are many deers at the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary.

There are many deer at the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary.

32. Fruits are expensive these days.

Fruit is expensive these days (*Fruits* in 'Botany only').

33. The furnitures in our Institute are good.

The furniture in our Institute *is* good (or)
The items of *furniture* are good.

RULE

When a singular subject is separated from the verb by a plural enlargement, we are likely to be guided by the number of the noun nearest to the verb and use the verb wrongly as in the examples 34-37. The real subject is taken into consideration.

RULE

34. The study of the grammatical rules are not systematic.

The *study* of the grammatical rules is not systematic.

35. Dr. Nagarajan, with his wife and children, have gone to the States.

Dr. Nagarajan, *with his* wife and children has gone to the states.

36. The widening of the roads take its own time.

The widening of the roads *takes* its own time.

37. One of my friends are a doctor.

One of my friends is a doctor.

RULE

If the sentence starts with "a number of + noun" a plural verb is used.

RULE

38. A number of co-operative colleges has been set up by the previous government.

A number of co-operative colleges have been set up by the previous government.

39. There was a number of students in the classroom.

There were a number of students in the classroom.

RULE

"The greater /greatest part" takes a singular verb when it denotes quantity, or amount. It takes a plural verb when the noun is in the plural.

RULE

40. Two pens costs six rupees.

Two pens cost six rupees,
(or) A pen costs Rs.3/-..

41. Ninety rupees are enough to buy a pocket transistor.

(An amount of) ninety rupees is enough to buy a pocket transistor.

42. One hundred paise are equal to one rupee.

One hundred paise is equal to one rupee.

43. The greater part of the building are damaged.

The greater part of the building is damaged.

44. The greater part of the grapes is bad.

The greater part of the grapes are bad.

45. Half of the film are very boring.

Half of the film is very boring.

46. Half of the applicants is admitted.

Half of the applicants are admitted.

47. Two-thirds of the cake are damaged.

Two-thirds of the cakejs damaged.

48. Two-thirds of the passengers has been killed in the accident.

Two-thirds of the passengers have been killed in the accident.

RULE

When who or which or that is the subject of the relative clause, the verb (of the relative clause) must agree with the preceding complement, not with the anticipatory subject, "it".

RULE

49. It is I who is responsible.

It is I. who am responsible.

50. It is he who was responsible.

It is he who is responsible.

51. It is they who is responsible.

If is they who are responsible.

RULE

When the subjects connected by or are in the same number and person, the verb agrees with each of the subjects. In examples 53-55, the conjunction and suggests a plural meaning.

RULE

52. Tea or coffee are not good for health.

Tea or coffee is not good for health.

53. Platinum and gold is precious metals.

Platinum and gold are precious metals.

54. North and West never comes together.

North and West never meet together

55. He and I am classmates.

He and I are classmates.

RULE

If the nouns suggest one idea as in the sentences 56-58, or refer to the same person (or) thing as in the sentence 59, they take a singular verb.

RULE

56. Time and tide wait for no man

Time and tide waits for no man.

57. Bread and butter are good for health.

Bread and butter is good for health.

58. Slow and steady win the race.

Slow and steady wins the race.

59. The poet and novelist are dead.

The poet and novelist is dead (or)

The poet and the novelist are dead.

(Notice the)

RULE

Words like each, everyone, anyone, any person, etc., will come under the category of masculine gender and they take a masculine singular pronoun.

RULE

60. Each person has its own way of doing the things.

Each person has his/her own way of doing the things.

61. Every one should pay its fee.

Every one should pay his fee.

62. Any one would have done its best.

Anyone would have done his best.

RULE

As paper, it's an uncountable noun. It can be used in plural as sheets of paper. But we can say newspapers.

RULE

63. I want six papers.

I want six sheets of paper.

RULE

'-s' is not added to dozen, hundred, thousand, million, etc., when the numerical is used before them. The numerical word itself gives the plural sense.

RULE

64. I bought three dozens bananas.

I bought three dozen bananas.

65. She gets six hundreds rupees a month.

She gets six hundred rupees a month.

66. The bus is crowded with peoples.

The bus is crowded with people.

67. I saw a ten-rupees note on the road.

I saw a ten-rupee note on the road.

68. 20-points programme was launched in 1976.

The 20-point programme was launched in 1976.

69. He has two millions dollars.

He has two million dollars.

RULE

Avail, enjoy, abandon and abase take reflexive pronouns like myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, oneself, themselves, etc.

RULE

70. We should avail of every opportunity.

We should avail ourselves of every

71. He enjoyed during the holidays.

opportunity. He enjoyed himself during the holidays.

72. She abandoned to despair.

She abandoned herself to despair.

RULE

The apostrophe (') is used to indicate the possessive case. In 74, women is a plural noun. Hence, 's' comes after it. In 76, the word students has two 's' sounds. One more s sound does not sound good in pronunciation.

RULE

73. He resigned to his post.

He resigned for his post.

74. There are three Womens' Colleges in Waraneal.

There are three Women's Colleges in Warangal.

75. A student notebook is missing.

A student note book is missing.

76. The student's Union is not active.

The Students' Union is not active

RULE

In the examples 77-91, the noun forms in appropriate gender are used. The nouns like doctor, poet, conductor, founder, etc., though they have different forms for the feminine gender, are generally used in the common gender.

RULE

77. The dog gave birth-to four puppies.

The bitch gave birth to four puppies.

78. Chandrakala is the Director of the BIE.

Chandrakala is the Directress of the BIE.

79. Sarojini Naidu is a good poet.

Sarojini Naidu is a good poet/poetess.

80. Shabhana is a good actor

Shabhana is a good actress.

81. She is the Chairman.

She is the Chairwoman/Chairperson.

82. She is the headmaster.

She is the headmistress.

83. She is a good host.

She is a good hostess.

84. She is an instructor..

She is an instructress.

85. She wants to become a monk.

She wants to become a nun.

86. She is a bachelor.

She is a spinster/maiden/celibate/virgin.

87. She is my nephew.

She is my niece.

88. She is the manager.

She is the manageress.

89. Raja Rao is a widow.

Raja Rao is a widower.

90. She is a proprietor.

She is a proprietress.

91. She is an administrator.

She is an administratrix.

RULE

The plural form of the criterion is criteria. Accordingly, the verb also changes.

RULE

92. What are the criterion for selection?

What are the criteria for selection?(plural)

(or) What is the criterion for selection?

(singular)

RULE

The plural forms of the words, phenomenon, synopsis and crisis are phenomena, synopses and crises respectively.

RULE

93. Certain natural phenomenon surprise us.

Certain natural phenomena surprise us.
(plural) (or) It is a natural phenomenon,
(singular)

94. He dictated three synopsis of the stories.

He dictated three synopses of the stories.

95. India has faced several crisis.

India has faced several crises.

RULE

Story means "an account of events real imaginary," but storey means "a floor-or level of a building."

RULE

96. The building has six stories.

The building has six storeys.

RULE

I've add "s" to the key word in a compound noun. Alumnae is used for the "ladies." In modern English, brother-in-laws is used.

RULE

97. Several passers-by have seen it.

Several passers-by have seen it.

98. I have two brother-in-laws.

I have two brothers-in-law.

99. We are alumnus of Arts and Science College.

We are alumni of the Arts and Science College.

100. Many Majors-General and Governor-Generals were against the freedom for India.

Many Major-Generals and Governors-General were against the freedom for India.

RULE

After nor, the number of the noun is important.

RULE

101. Neither Sudhakar nor his children is at home.

Neither Sudhakar nor his children are at home.

102. Neither the passengers nor the driver were hurt.

Neither the passengers nor the driver was hurt, (or) Neither the driver nor the passengers were hurt.

RULE

The words advice and bread are uncountable nouns. They can be used in the plural as explained in the above examples.

RULE

103. He gave me many advices.

He gave me many pieces/bits/words of advice.

104. He ate many breads.

He ate a lot of bread, (or) He ate many slices/ loaves/pieces of bread.

RULE

"Work" is uncountable when we refer to 'personal engagement' but in technical sense, we say "engineering works, technical works, agricultural works, "etc.

RULE

105. I have many works to do.

I have much/a lot of work to do.

RULE

The definite article the befo/e an adjective suggests a plural meaning.

RULE

106. Don't degrade poors.

Don't degrade the poor (poor people).

RULE

In the sense of "promise/oath," the noun "word" is an uncountable one.

RULE

107. We have to keep our words.

We have to keep our word.

RULE

" One of " is always followed by a noun in the plural.

RULE

108. He is one of my best friend.

He is one of my best friends.