## Common Errors to Watch For

The following chart lists the twenty-eight common writing faults most likely to be on the exam. The second column gives a simple sentence to illustrate the fault (on the exam, unfortunately, the errors will not be nearly so easy to see), with the error underlined. The third column gives the corrected version of the example.

| Type of Error | Example of Error | Corrected Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Noun agreement error | France and Italy are a country in Europe. | France and Italy are countries in Europe. |
| 2. Subject-verb agreement error | The students of English is taking the test. | The students of English are taking the test. |
| 3. Pronoun agreement error | Jack was late, so we left without them. | Jack was late, so we left without him. |
| 4. Unclear pronoun reference | Jane, June, and Joan applied, and she got the job. | Jane, June, and Joan applied, and Jane got the job. (Joan or June) |
| 5. Missing specific pronoun antecedent | Dave ate too fast which made him sick. | Dave ate too fast so he got sick. |
| 6. Change of pronoun subjects | One needs a calculator, and you should bring two pens. | One needs a calculator, and one should bring two pens. |
| 7. Wrong pronoun | She is the judge which sentenced the felon. | She is the judge who sentenced the felon. |
| 8. Adjective/adverb error | His writing is carelessly because he writes too rapid. | His writing is careless because he writes too rapidly. |
| 9. Comparative adjective error | Of the seven swimmers, she is the stronger. | Of the seven swimmers, she is the strongest. |
| 10. Misplaced modifier | We saw the boy and his mother in a Batman costume. | We saw the boy in a Batman costume and his mother. |
| 11. Dangling modifier | Flowing from the mountain top, he drank from the stream. | He drank from the stream that was flowing from the mountain top. |
| 12. Double negative | There is hardly no coffee left in the pot. | There is hardly any coffee left in the pot. |
| 13. Illogical comparison | In California, the sun rises later than New York. | In California, the sun rises later than in New York. |
| 14. Verb tense sequence error | He rang the bell, opened the door, and enters the house. | He rang the bell, opened the door, and entered the house. |
| 15. Verb tense error | Last week she buys a new car. | Last week she bought a new car. |
| 16. Change of voice of verb | He runs a mile daily, and weights are lifted by him. | He runs a mile daily and lifts weights. |
| 17. Verb form error | He has brung a bottle of wine. | He brought a bottle of wine. |
| 18. Sentence fragment | Having three sisters, two of them doctors. | Having three sisters, two of them doctors, made her feel better. |


| Type of Error | Example of Error | Corrected Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19. Comma splice | She has three sisters, two of them are doctors. | She has three sisters, and two of them are doctors. |
| 20. Fused (or run-on) sentences | She has three sisters two of them are doctors. | She has three sisters, and two of them are doctors. |
| 21. Parallelism error | He is studying biology, physics, and how to swim. | He is studying biology, physics, and swimming. |
| 22. Coordination error | Ames wrote only about Boston, and he was never there. | Ames wrote only about Boston, although he was never there. |
| 23. Subordination error | Wilson sets many of his novels in Galway, and he was born there. | Wilson sets many of his novels in Galway where he was born. |
| 24. Diction error | He will be relapsed from prison in June. | He will be released from prison in June. |
| 25. Idiom error: gerund infinitive confusion | I am eager in seeing the film. <br> He is incapable to answer the question. | I am eager to see the film. <br> He is incapable of answering the question. |
| 26. Idiom error: choice of preposition | They are in support to the idea. | They are in support of the idea. |
| 27. Idiom error: choice of conjunction | He is as subtle than a fox. | He is as subtle as a fox. |
| 28. Wordiness | Because of the fact that he failed to give total and complete attention, he missed the exit. | Because he failed to give complete attention, he missed the exit. |

