

Exercise

6.14

Focus: Reviewing and practicing problems involving errors with prepositions, gerunds/infinitives/simple forms, pronouns, and singular/plural nouns.

Directions: Circle the *one* underlined expression that must be rewritten in order to form a correct sentence.

1. You will need a visa in order for to enter
A B C
that country.
D
2. The assembly-line workers will be more
A
productive when the company installs the
B C
new equipments.
D
3. Skylights allow a lot of light entering a room.
A B C D
4. Antonio is going to abroad to sign an
A B C
important agreement.
D
5. Thousand of new products become
A B
available every year.
C D
6. Mr. Kloos was so upset by the news that
A B
he was unable to concentrate in his work.
C D
7. Their negotiations with that company have
A B
led the formation of a joint venture.
C D
8. The building across the square is one of the finest
A
example of colonial architecture I have ever seen.
B C D
9. Let's meeting for lunch tomorrow to discuss
A B C
your idea.
D
10. After finishing college, James and Rick hope
A B
to become professionals golfers.
C D
11. Small businesses often confine theirs
A B
operations to a single neighborhood.
C D
12. The dentist put a crown on one of my teeth.
A B C D
13. As foreigners, I do not understand all the
A B C
customs here.
D
14. I have missed to see my sister since she
A B C
moved to Toronto.
D
15. Executives who accept other positions should
A
inform their employers at least three week before
B C
leaving.
D
16. In a recent book, the actress described his
A B C
thirty-five years in the London theater.
D

17. There is an apartment on rent in the
 A B C
 complex where I live.
 D

18. We attended at several classical music
 A B
concerts in December.
 C D

19. The computer terminal which I was using it
 A B
 was not attached to the network.
 C D

20. Every one of the airline's plane is serviced
 A B C
regularly.
 D

H. Errors with Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

There are three forms of most adjectives: the **absolute** (base) form, the **comparative** form, and the **superlative** form. The comparative is used to describe someone or something that has more of a certain quality than someone or something else. The superlative is used to show that someone or something has the most of a quality in a group of three or more. The basic rules for forming comparatives and superlatives are given in the chart.

	Absolute Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
One-syllable adjective	long	longer (than)	the longest
Two-syllable adjectives ending in -y	funny	funnier (than)	the funniest
Two-syllable adjectives not ending in -y	common	more common (than)	the most common
Adjectives of three or more syllables	important	more important (than)	the most important

A few adjectives have irregular forms:

many/much	more (than)	the most
little/few	less (than)	the least
good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst
far	farther (than) (or further than)	the farthest (or the furthest)

Note: There are two comparative and superlative forms of *far*; the distinction between the two forms will not be tested on TOEIC.

There are two common errors involving the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives:

One Form Used in Place of Another

In this type of problem, an absolute form is used in place of a comparative form, a comparative in place of a superlative, and so on.

Sample Items: Comparative/Superlative Choice Errors

Of the three cars that we took for a test drive, the

Italian one was the faster.

- (A) (B) (C) ●

Mexico City is one of the most largest cities in

the world.

- (A) ● (C) (D)

The sentence refers to a group of three cars, so the superlative must be used in place of the comparative.

The correct superlative form of *large* is *largest*.

Exercise

6.15

Focus: Identifying errors involving comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

Directions: Decide if the underlined word or phrase is used correctly. If so, mark it "C" for "Correct." If not, mark the sentence "X" and rewrite the underlined expression, correcting the mistake.

1. That was the most serious accident I have ever seen. _____
2. The Medina is the most oldest section of the city of Tunis. _____
3. Of all the firms that make electrical components, I find Cooper Electronics the more reliable. _____
4. This is one of the worse movies I have seen in a long time. _____
5. My new apartment is closer to my office than my old one was. _____
6. Mount Fuji is the most highest mountain in Japan. _____
7. I think there was least snow this year than there was last year. _____
8. You have been selected to work on one of the importantest projects this firm has ever taken on. _____
9. Clark has more free time than I do. _____
10. Over there is the newest computer we own, and only the mainframe computer downstairs is fastest.

I. Errors with Articles

These errors involve the definite article *the* and the indefinite articles *a* and *an*. The basic uses of articles are given in the chart.

Indefinite Articles <i>A and An</i>	Definite Article <i>The</i>	No Article
<p><i>A</i> or <i>an</i> is used before singular nouns when one does NOT have a specific person, place, thing, or concept in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>an apple</i> • <i>a suitcase</i> 	<p><i>The</i> is used before singular, plural, and noncount nouns when one DOES have a specific person, place, thing, or concept in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the apple</i> • <i>the apples</i> • <i>the fruit</i> • <i>the suitcase</i> • <i>the suitcases</i> • <i>the luggage</i> 	<p>No article is used before noncount nouns or plural nouns when one does NOT have specific persons, places, concepts, or things in mind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>apples</i> • <i>fruit</i> • <i>suitcases</i> • <i>luggage</i>

The indefinite article *a* is used before words that begin with a consonant sound (*a suitcase, a book*); *an* is used before words that begin with a vowel sound (*an apple, an ocean liner*). Before words that begin with the letters *h-* and *u-*, either *a* or *an* can be used, depending on the pronunciation of the words.

Vowel Sounds	Consonant Sounds
<p>an hour an umbrella</p>	<p>a horse a uniform</p>

There are also some specific rules for using (or not using) articles that you should be aware of:

- An indefinite article can be used to mean "one." It is also used to mean "per."
 - a half (one half)
 - a mile a minute (one mile per minute)
 - an apple a day (one apple per day)
- A definite article is used when there is only one example of the thing or person, or when the identity of the thing or person is clear.
 - The sun* went behind some clouds. (There's only one sun.)
 - Please close *the window*. (You know which window I mean.)
- A definite article is usually used before these expressions of time and position:

the morning	the past	the top	the beginning
the afternoon	the present	the bottom	the middle
the evening*	the future	the front	the end
		the back	

*No article is used in the expression "at night."

- A definite article comes before a singular noun that is used as a representative of an entire class of things. This is especially common with the names of plants, animals, inventions, musical instruments, and parts of the body.

The elephant is a huge creature.
 My favorite tree is *the oak*.
 Cathy can play *the piano* very well.
 Who invented *the typewriter*?
The brain is marvelously complex.

- A definite article is used before expressions with an ordinal number. No article is used before expressions with cardinal numbers.

The First World War	World War I
the tenth day	day ten

- A definite article is used before decades and centuries.

the 1960s	the 1800s
the nineties	the twenty-first century

- A definite article is used before superlative forms of adjectives.

the worst mistake	the most interesting idea
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- A definite article is used in quantity expressions in this pattern: quantity expression + *of* + the + noun.

many of the offices	not much of the paper
some of the water	most of the commercials

These expressions can also be used without the phrase *of the*:

many offices	not much water
some water	most commercials

- A definite article is used before the name of a group of people or a nationality. No article is used before the name of a language.

The Swedish are proud of their ancestors, *the Vikings*.
 She learned to speak *Swedish* when she lived in Stockholm.

- A definite article is used before the "formal" name of a place (usually containing the word *of*). No article is used before the "informal" name.

the Republic of Indonesia	Indonesia
the city of Athens	Athens

- A definite article is usually used before a noncount noun or a plural noun when it is followed by a modifier that makes it specific. No article is usually used when these nouns appear alone because these nouns have a general meaning.

The rice that I bought today is in the bag.
Rice is a staple in many countries.
Trees provide shade.
The trees in this park are mostly evergreens.

- A definite article is used before the name of a field of study followed by an *of* phrase. If a field is used alone, or is preceded by an adjective, no article is used.

the art of Japan	Japanese art
the history of the twentieth century	history

In Part VI, there are two main types of errors involving articles:

Incorrect Article Choice

This may involve the use of *a* for *an* or vice versa. It may also involve the use of *the* in place of *a/an* or vice versa.

Sample Item: Incorrect Article Choice

Before Chul-Ho accepted a management
A B C
position, he had been a engineer.
D

The article *an* should be used because the noun *engineer* begins with a vowel sound.

- (A) (B) (C)

Incorrect Inclusion or Omission of an Article

Sometimes an article is used when one is not needed, or one is not used when it is needed.

Sample Items: Inclusion/Omission Article Errors

I generally take a vacation once year.
A B C D

The article *a* has been omitted before the word *year*.

- (A) (B) (C)

In the Chapter One of the manual, the author primarily
A B
defines some important terms.
C D

The article *the* should be omitted.

- (B) (C) (D)

Exercise

6.16

Focus: Identifying errors involving articles.

Directions: Decide if the underlined word or phrase is used correctly. If so, mark it "C" for "Correct." If not, mark the sentence "X" and rewrite the underlined expression, correcting the mistake.

1. That was one of the best novels I have ever read. _____
2. I can't find the Volume Three of the encyclopedia. _____
3. You can see the stars more clearly from the country than from the city. _____

- _____ 4. How do I get to airport from here? _____
- _____ 5. Tom has a idea he wants to tell you about. _____
- _____ 6. The invention of the elevator made skyscrapers possible. _____
- _____ 7. The water is necessary for all life. _____
- _____ 8. Some of photographs are overexposed. _____
- _____ 9. There is a satellite dish on a roof of this building. _____
- _____ 10. Larry works here only three days the week. _____
- _____ 11. About the third of my country is very mountainous. _____
- _____ 12. You can expect a package to be delivered to you in a near future. _____
- _____ 13. He attended an university in Southern California. _____
- _____ 14. A first time I went to Japan was about ten years ago. _____
- _____ 15. I think humor is an important quality in anyone. _____
- _____ 16. Water in the tea kettle is boiling. _____
- _____ 17. The receptionist said I would have to wait a half hour to see Dr. Bingham,
but I actually had to wait a hour. _____
- _____ 18. You can find vegetarian restaurants in the most big cities. _____
- _____ 19. Do you speak French very well? _____
- _____ 20. He studied the business administration. _____

J. Word-Order Errors

Most word-order problems in Part VI involve the inversion of two words. In other words, if the correct word order is A + B, the underlined words appear as B + A.

Sample Item: Word-Order Error

Sales personnel must understand

A B

psychology human in order to be successful.

C D

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

The correct word order is *human psychology*.

Word-order errors occur in a number of grammatical situations. Some common ones are given in the chart:

Word-Order Error	Example	Correction
noun + adjective	house blue	blue house
incorrect order of nouns in a compound noun	agent travel	travel agent
subject + verb in a direct question	Where the memo is?	Where is the memo?
verb + subject in an indirect question	Tell me where is the memo.	Tell me where the memo is.
adjective + adverb	an expensive extremely hotel	an extremely expensive hotel
participle + adverb	a read widely magazine	a widely read magazine
relative pronoun + preposition	the taxi which in he arrived	the taxi in which he arrived
<i>enough</i> + adjective*	enough warm	warm enough
adverb + <i>almost</i>	completely almost	almost completely
<i>too</i> + <i>much</i> + adjective**	too much important	much too important

* *Enough* is usually used before nouns: *enough money*

** *Too much* is correctly used before nouns: *too much trouble*

Exercise 6.17

Focus: Identifying errors involving word order.

Directions: Decide if the underlined word or phrase is used correctly. If so, mark it "C" for "Correct." If not, mark the sentence "X" and rewrite the underlined expression, correcting the mistake.

- _____ 1. I'm not sure if the trunk of my car is enough big to hold all this luggage. _____
- _____ 2. A grown fully Saint Bernard dog may weigh as much as 70 kilograms. _____
- _____ 3. I don't know what means that. _____
- _____ 4. Before you begin your job search, ask yourself this question: "What kind of a job am I trying to find?"

- _____ 5. This is the room which in the reception will be held. _____
- _____ 6. I don't have enough time to talk to him right now. _____
- _____ 7. Today the discussion will concern air pollution and other problems environmental. _____
- _____ 8. The hotel is on a beach that is ten long miles. _____
- _____ 9. The immigration official asked to show us him our passports. _____
- _____ 10. I think there was too much salt in the soup. _____

- _____ 11. The porter asked us how many suitcases were there. _____
- _____ 12. The document consisted entirely almost of mathematical formulas. _____
- _____ 13. He was too much tired to go out tonight. _____
- _____ 14. Ultrasonic waves sound may be sent through pieces of metal to detect flaws. _____
- _____ 15. Bob is the new manager country for Japan. _____

K. Errors with Connecting Words

(For more information on connecting words, see Lesson 5, Section F, pages 149-159)

A number of problems involving connecting words may appear in underlined portions of Part VI sentences.

Incorrect Forms of Correlative Conjunctions

These errors involve the two-part conjunctions: *either . . . or*, *neither . . . nor*, *both . . . and*, *not only . . . but also*. The error is usually an incorrect matching of the first word and the second.

Sample Item: Connecting Word Error — Correlative Conjunction

There is neither a stoplight or a stop sign at that
 A B C
corner.
 D

The correct pattern is *neither . . . nor*.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Incorrect Choice of Noun-Clause Marker

This error involves the incorrect use of *that*, *if/whether*, or one of the *wh-* words: *what*, *how*, *when*, and so on.

Sample Item: Connecting Word Error — Noun-Clause Marker

Please tell them how you want for dinner.
 A B C D

The noun-clause marker *what* should be used in place of *how*.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

Incorrect Choice of Adjective-Clause Marker

This error involves the use of one relative word in place of another. Often, *who* is used incorrectly in place of *which* to refer to things, ideas, or organizations, or *which* is used in place of *who* to refer to persons.

Sample Item: Connecting Word Error — Adjective-Clause Marker

The proposal whom Mr. Seong made was eventually
A B C
adopted.
D

The relative word *which* (or *that*) must be used in place of *whom* to refer to the noun *proposal*.

- (A) (C) (D)

Prepositional Expression in Place of Adverb-Clause Marker, or Vice Versa

This error consists of using expressions such as *although* or *because* before noun phrases, or expressions such as *despite* or *because of* before clauses.

Sample Item: Connecting Word Error — Adverb-Clause Marker/Prepositional Expression

Despite it is old, the house is in good condition.
A B C D

Although should be used in place of *despite* before a clause.

- (B) (C) (D)

Exercise 6.18

Focus: Identifying errors involving connecting words.

Directions: Decide if the underlined word or phrase is used correctly. If so, mark it "C" for "Correct." If not, mark the sentence "X" and rewrite the underlined expression, correcting the mistake.

1. Because the stress of his job, Mr. Reardon decided to take a long vacation. _____
2. I wonder how Elaine's opinion of this matter is. _____
3. There was a cut on his left hand who later became infected. _____
4. Do you know if that Ms. Vega has finished yet? _____
5. In spite of his sore ankle, he was able to participate in the dance contest. _____
6. Those of you which have not purchased tickets yet should stand in the line on the left. _____
7. The old cabin had either electricity nor running water. _____
8. We are still not sure what caused this machine to malfunction. _____
9. Being in the earthquake was a terrifying experience whom I will never forget. _____
10. If she was a child, she wanted to be a doctor. _____
11. He promised the boss whether he wouldn't be late again. _____
12. The plant is not only expanding its operations and also hiring new workers. _____

L. Errors with Participial Adjectives

This error involves the use of a present participle (an *-ing* form) when a past participle (an *-ed* or an irregular form) is needed, or a past participle when a present participle is needed. A present participle is used to express an active idea. In other words, it is used to describe a person or thing that performs an action.

This is a *surprising* development.

This development is *surprising*.

In each of these two sentences, the development surprises people. The noun performs the action of the verb, so the present participle is used.

Naoki rented a *furnished* apartment.

The apartment that Naoki rented was *furnished*.

In both sentences, the noun *apartment* receives rather than performs the action. Someone furnishes (provides furniture for) the apartment. Therefore, the past participle is used.

Sample Items: Participial Adjective Errors

Because of the flood, we will have to drink bottling
A B C
water instead of tap water.
D

(A) (B) (C) (D)

I thought the promotional film that we saw was
A B C
quite bored.
D

(A) (B) (C) (D)

A past participle (*bottled*) is needed because the noun *water* receives the action. In other words, someone bottles the water.

The film performs the action. (It bored me.) The present participle *boring* should be used.

Exercise

6.19

Focus: Identifying errors involving participial adjectives.

Directions: Decide if the underlined word or phrase is used correctly. If so, mark it "C" for "Correct." If not, mark the sentence "X" and rewrite the underlined expression, correcting the mistake.

1. This offer is available for a limiting time only. _____
2. The president had some disappointed news for the board of directors. _____
3. A long delay on the phone can be very frustrated to someone who has a lot to do. _____
4. What are we going to do with five boxes of broken glasses? _____
5. We had an oral agreement rather than a writing contract. _____
6. We were all amazing at the revelation. _____
7. Experienced workers require less training than workers who have no experience. _____

- _____ 8. I could hear the approaching train long before I could see it. _____
- _____ 9. The film critic found the new movie disgusted. _____
- _____ 10. The man was charged with the possession of stealing goods. _____

Exercise

6.20

Focus: Practicing and reviewing errors involving comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, articles, word order, connecting words, and participial adjectives.

Directions: Circle the one underlined expression that must be rewritten in order to form a correct sentence.

1. Chinese New Year is celebrated in Hong Kong
A
with an huge fireworks display over the harbor.
B C D
2. Freezing foods is the fastest growing
A B C
segment of the food industry.
D
3. The automobile was developed near end
A B C
of the nineteenth century.
D
4. Mr. Rhee did well on the job because his
A B
strong background in economics.
C D
5. The boiling point is the temperature which at
A B
water begins to bubble and turn to steam.
C D
6. I saw the machine, but I didn't know how
A B C
its purpose was.
D
7. We can take either a shuttle bus and a taxi
A B C
to the airport.
D
8. Tom said that the shift manager
A
reprimanded him for too slow working.
B C D
9. That was Vicki's brother whose was
A B C
playing the guitar.
D
10. It is not enough warm for us to go to the
A B C
beach this morning.
D
11. The animals in the circus performed some
A B C
amused tricks.
D
12. Of the two examples, the second one is the
A B C
clearest.
D
13. That was a most delicious pastry that I
A B C
have ever tasted.
D
14. Do you believe that there is a life on other planets?
A B C D

15. An ice cream that we bought at the store had almost completely melted before we got home.

16. A dialect of German is the most spoken widely language in Switzerland.

17. Continental Motors is developing a new generation of hybrid automobiles that operate partially on the electricity.

18. In the early hours of the morning, I saw a speeding car race through the deserting streets.

19. Because this side of the building faces south, it is more warmer than the other side.

20. Do you know what kind of factory is this?

Review Test Part VI

Directions: Circle the one underlined expression that must be rewritten in order to form a correct sentence.

1. Nutritionists recommend that everyone eat from three to five serving of vegetables a day.

2. Without operating funds, a firm cannot continue to make business.

3. I had already meet Ms. Shim several times before tonight.

4. Mr. Klein has decided opening his own international consulting company.

5. Henry bought a oak desk that was made over one hundred years ago.

6. One of the most popular form of music in the world today is reggae, which originated in Jamaica.

7. The company intends for to relocate its global headquarters to either Australia or New Zealand.

8. We are leaving at the morning on a three-week trip to South America.

9. The layout of the streets in the old part of town is very confused to me.

10. Single proprietorships, partnerships, corporations: this are the main types of business organizations.

11. The owner of the restaurant is going to install a hundred-liters aquarium in the dining room.

12. This machine needs to be serviced monthly under ordinarily conditions.