



**Common**

**Mistakes**

**In**

**English**

## 1. Using the Wrong Preposition:

Mistakes are often made by using the wrong preposition after certain words. The following list includes the words which most often give trouble:

Word	Wrong prepositions used after the word	Correct prepositions come after the word
Aim Angry Arrive Good Look Surprised	on or against against to in to For	at
Careful Complain No doubt Warn	For for for	About
Guard	Guard (not from)	Against
Surprised	Surprised (not for)	By
Arrive Believe Dressed Fail Interested Succeed	To to with from for at	In
Accuse Afraid Ashamed Boast Careful Composed Consist Cure Die Full No doubt Proud Sure Tired Warn	For from from for for from from from from from with or from for for for from	Of

Congratulate Depend Insist	For from to	On
Different	Than	From
Angry Careful Pleased Satisfied	Against for from From	With
Accustomed Conform Indifferent Married Prefer Related similar	With with for with from with with	To
translate	To	Into

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## 2. Misuse of the infinitive:

### USE THE GERUND (AND NOT THE INFINITIVE):

#### **1. After prepositions:**

e.g: He worked without stopping (not to stop).

#### **2. After words which regularly take a preposition , such as fond of , insist on , tired of , succeed in.**

e.g: I'm tired of doing the work again. (not to do)

#### **3. After certain verbs such as avoid , enjoy , finish , stop , risk , excuse.**

e.g: They enjoy playing football. (not to play)

#### **4. After the adjective; busy and worth.**

e.g: She is busy writing a book. (not to write)

#### **5. After certain phrases , such as it's no use , it's no good , I can't help , would you mind , look forward to .**

e.g: I think it's no use trying again. (not to try)

#### **Use the gerund or the infinitive after certain verbs , such as begin , like , dislike , hate, love, prefer.**

e.g: He began to talk or He began talking.

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### 3. Use of the Wrong Tense:

Wrong forms	Correct Forms
<p><b>1. using the past tense after <u>did</u>:</b>            -Did you <u>went</u> to school yesterday?            -I didn't <u>went</u> to school yesterday.</p>	<p>Using the present infinitive after <b><u>did</u></b>:            Did you <u>go</u> to school yesterday?            I didn't <u>go</u> to school yesterday.</p>
<p><b>2. Using the third person singular after <u>does</u>:</b>            -Does the man <u>waters</u> the flowers?            -The man doesn't <u>waters</u> the flowers.</p>	<p>Using the infinitive after <b><u>does</u></b>:            Does the man <u>water</u> the flowers?            The man doesn't <u>water</u> the flowers.</p>
<p><b>3. Using the third person singular after <u>can</u> , <u>must</u> ,<u>may</u> , <u>shall</u> , and <u>will</u>:</b>            - She can <u>speaks</u> English very well.</p>	<p>Using the infinitive after <b><u>can</u> , <u>must</u> , <u>may</u> , <u>shall</u> , and <u>will</u></b>:            She can <u>speak</u> English very well.</p>
<p><b>3. Using <u>will</u> in a subordinate sentence when the verb in the main sentence is in the past tense:</b>            - He said he <u>will</u> come tomorrow.</p>	<p>Using <b><u>would</u></b> in a subordinate sentence when the verb in the main sentence is in the past tense:            He said he <u>would</u> come tomorrow.</p>
<p><b>4. Using the past simple tense after( <u>to + infinitive</u>):</b>            - He tried to <u>kicked</u> the ball away.</p>	<p>Using the infinitive after (<b><u>to+infinitive</u></b>):            He tried to <u>kick</u> the ball away.</p>
<p><b>5. Using the present perfect for an action completed in the past:</b>            - I <u>have seen</u> a good film yesterday.</p>	<p>Using <b><u>the simple past</u></b> for an action completed in the past:            I <u>saw</u> a good film yesterday.</p>
<p><b>6. Using the present continuous for a habitual action:</b>            - Every morning I <u>'m going</u> for a walk.</p>	<p>Using <b><u>the simple present</u></b> for a habitual action:            Every morning I <u>go</u> for a walk.</p>
<p><b>7. Using the future in a clause of time:</b>            - I'll see you when I <u>shall</u> come back.</p>	<p>Using <b><u>the present tense</u></b> in a clause of time:            I'll see you <u>when I come</u> back.</p>
<p><b>8. Using the future in the <u>if</u> clause:</b>            - If he <u>will</u> ask me , I'll stay.</p>	<p>Using <b><u>the present tense</u></b> in the <b><u>if</u></b> clause:  <u>If he asks</u> me , I will stay.</p>
<p><b>9. Mixing up the tenses:</b>            - They asked him to be captain , but he <u>refuses</u>.</p>	<p>Keeping the verb forms in <b><u>the same tense</u></b>:            They asked him to be captain , but he <u>refused</u>.</p>

#### 4.Un-English Expressions:

Mistakes often result from too close a translation into English of foreign idiomatic expressions. The following are examples of such mistakes:

Wrong Expressions	Correct Expressions	Notes
Give an exam.	Take an exam.	The teacher gives the exam and the students take it.
To have right or wrong.	To be right or wrong.	
To have a work.	To be busy.	We can say: I have a lot of work to do.
It has cold.	It's cold.	
Make a walk.	Go for a walk.	We can say: We take a walk.
Go for a walk on a bicycle.	Go for a ride on a bicycle.	We ride on a bicycle , on horseback , but we ride in a bus, train or other public vehicle.
Ride a horse.	Mount or get on a horse.	To ride denotes a continuous action. To mount or get on denotes a simple action.
Go with the feet.	Go on foot.	
Make a shower.	Take or have a shower.	
Make a question.	Ask a question.	
Need an hour.	Take an hour.	
Make a discount.	Give a discount.	
Make exercise.	Take exercise.	
Make a lecture.	Give a lecture.	We can say: He made an interesting speech.
See a dream.	Have a dream.	
Do a mistake.	Make a mistake.	
Say the truth.	Tell the truth.	To tell a lie (not to say a lie).
Follow a game.	See or watch a game.	
Open or shut the light on or off.	Turn or switch the light on or off.	

Bring an example.	Give an example.	
Put a mark.	Give a mark.	
Play a film.	Show a film.	

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### 5. Incorrect Omissions:

<b>Wrong Omissions</b>	<b>Correction</b>
<p><b>1. Omission of –s or –es of the third person singular:</b></p> <p>- He <u>speak</u> English very well.</p>	<p>Don't leave out –s or -s from the present tense when the subject is singular noun or pronoun:</p> <p>He <u>speaks</u> English very well.</p>
<p><b>2. Using don't instead of doesn't:</b></p> <p>- He <u>don't</u> care what he says.</p>	<p>Use don't with plural subjects but use doesn't with singular subjects:</p> <p>He <u>doesn't</u> care what he says.</p>
<p><b>3. Omission of –d or –ed of the past tense:</b></p> <p>- I <u>receive</u> a letter yesterday.</p>	<p>Don't leave out –d or –ed from the past tense of regular verbs:</p> <p>I <u>received</u> a letter yesterday.</p>
<p><b>4. Omission of –s , -es or –ies of plural form:</b></p> <p>- I paid six <u>pound</u> for the book.</p>	<p>Don't leave out –s , -es or –ies of the plural of regular nouns:</p> <p>I paid six <u>pounds</u> for the book.</p>
<p><b>5. Omission of possessive ending:</b></p> <p>- A hen's egg is different from a <u>pigeon</u>.</p>	<p>If the first noun in the comparison is in the possessive case , the second must also be in the possessive:</p> <p>A hen's egg is different from a <u>pigeon's</u>.</p>
<p><b>6. Omission of the article before a countable in the singular:</b></p> <p>-I've no money to buy <u>car</u>.</p>	<p>Use either the or a or an before a countable noun in the singular:</p> <p>I've no money to buy <u>a car</u>.</p>
<p><b>7. Omission of( a or an) after <u>the verb to be</u>:</b></p> <p>- I'm not <u>teacher</u>.</p>	<p>Use the indefinite article a or an to express a singular noun-complement of the verb to be:</p> <p>I'm not <u>a teacher</u>.</p>
<p><b>8. Omission of( a or an) after the word <u>half</u>:</b></p> <p>- He drank <u>half glass</u> of milk.</p>	<p>Don't leave out a or an after the word half:</p> <p>He drank half <u>a glass</u> of milk.</p>
<p><b>9. Omission of (a or one) before <u>hundred</u>:</b></p> <p>- <u>Hundred</u> years make a century.</p>	<p>Use the indefinite article a or the numeral one before hundred and thousands:</p> <p><u>A hundred</u> years make a century. <u>One hundred</u> years make a century.</p>
<p><b>10. Omission of( the) before the names of <u>nationalities</u>:</b></p> <p>-<u>English</u> are fond of sports.</p>	<p>Place the definite article before the names of nationalities:</p> <p><u>The English</u> are fond of sports.</p>

11. Omission of the auxiliary <b>do</b> from questions: - You understand the problem?	Use the auxiliary do before the subject in the questions in simple past and present tenses: <u>Do</u> you understand the problem?
12. Omission of <b>how</b> after the verb <b>to know</b> : -She knows to play the piano.	The adverb how always comes after the verb to know: She <u>knows how to play</u> the piano.
13. Omission of <b>other</b> after a comparative: - Homer was greater than all the Greek poets.	Homer was greater than all <u>the other Greek</u> poets.
13. Omission of <b>it</b> as subject of an impersonal verb: - Is very hot in Sudan.	Use the pronoun it as the subject of an impersonal verb: <u>It's</u> very hot in Sudan.
14. Omission of the personal pronoun after a quotation: -" I'm learning English" said.	After a quotation, express the personal pronoun as the subject of the reporting verb: "I'm learning English" <u>he</u> said.
15. Omission of the noun after an adjective: - The unfortunate was shot dead.	The noun comes after an adjective must be expressed: <u>The unfortunate man</u> was shot dead.
16. Omission of the word <b>old</b> from age: - My sister is fifteen years.	My sister is <u>fifteen years old</u> .
17. Using ( <b>I don't think</b> ) instead of ( <b>I don't think so</b> ): - I don't think.	I don't think means I don't use my brain, while I don't think so means I'm not of that opinion: <u>I don't think so</u> .

## 6. Wrong Use of Definite Article (the):

Wrong Use of (the)	Correction	Notes
1. With <b>proper nouns</b> : - The Sarah will go to England.	Don't use the definite article with proper nouns: <u>Sarah</u> will go to England.	Generally place <u>the</u> before the names of rivers, seas, oceans , bays, gulfs, mountain ranges , groups of islands and countries: <u>The Nile</u> .
2. With <b>abstract nouns</b> : - The bravery is a great virtue.	Don't use the definite article with abstract nouns (if used in a general sense): <u>Bravery</u> is a great virtue.	Abstract nouns , used in a particular sense , use the article: <u>The bravery of the Spartans</u> was renowned.
3. With <b>material nouns</b> : - The gold is a precious metal.	Don't use any article with material nouns(if used in a general sense): <u>Gold</u> is a precious metal.	Material nouns , used in a particular sense , require the definite article: <u>The coal from the midlands</u> is exported to many countries.
4. With <b>plural nouns used in general sense</b> :	Omit the definite article before common nouns in the	

	plural (if used in a general sense): -The <b>dogs</b> are faithful animals. <u>Dogs</u> are faithful animals.	
<b>5. With names of languages:</b>  - He speaks <b>the English</b> very well.	Never use the definite article before the names of language: He speaks <u>English</u> very well.	We can say: He speaks <u>the English language</u> very well.
<b>6. With names of meals:</b>  - We'll start after <b>the breakfast</b> .	Don't use the definite article before the names of meals: We'll start after <u>breakfast</u> .	We can use the definite article when we refer to a particular meal: <u>The lunch</u> was excellent.
<b>7. With names of games:</b>  - My favourite game is <b>the football</b> .	Don't use an article before the names of games: My favourite game is <u>football</u> .	
<b>8. With names of diseases:</b>  - <b>The Cholera</b> is a dreadful disease.	Don't use the definite article before the names of diseases: <u>Cholera</u> is a dreadful disease.	The indefinite article is needed with common names of illnesses: I was suffering from <u>a cold</u> .
<b>9. With names of colours:</b>  - <b>The green</b> is a beautiful colour.	Don't use the definite article before the names of colours (when used as nouns): <u>Green</u> is a beautiful colour.	
<b>10. With names of days and months:</b>  - <b>The December</b> is the last month.	Don't use the definite article before the names of days and months: <u>December</u> is the last month.	We say: <u>The December of 1990</u> , <u>the Sunday before the last...</u> etc.
<b>11. With nature:</b>  - <b>The nature</b> is beautiful in spring.	Don't use the definite article before nature: <u>Nature</u> is beautiful in spring.	We can use the definite article if nature is used in other meanings: It's <u>the nature</u> of a dog to be faithful.
<b>12. with society:</b> - A thief is a danger to <b>the society</b> .	A thief is a danger to <u>society</u> .	Use the definite article if society is used: 1. in a particular sense: <u>The society</u> of Greeks was based on freedom. 2. In the sense of companionship: I enjoy <u>the society</u> of my friends.

## 7. Misplaced Words:

### 1. The adverb of definite time misplaced:

Don't say: I **last night** went to the cinema.

Say: I went to cinema **last night**.

Adverbs or adverbial phrases of definite time are usually placed at the end of the sentence. We put the adverb at the beginning if we want to emphasise the time:

*Yesterday I was very busy.*

### 2. The adverb of indefinite time misplaced:

Don't say: They come **always** to school by bus.

Say: They **always** come to school by bus.

Place adverbs of indefinite time like often, never,...etc. before the verb, but with the verb to be place them after the verb:

*They **are always** beautifully dressed.*

### 3. The adverb of time misplaced before the adverb of place:

Don't say: The builders will be **tomorrow** here.

Say: The builders will be **here tomorrow**.

When using an adverb of time and an adverb of place together in a sentence, the adverb of place must come first.

### 4. Not misplaced with a compound verb:

Don't say: I should **have not** gone...

Say: I **should not have** gone...

Place not in a compound verb after the first auxiliary. With the present or perfect participle, place not at the beginning:

***Not** being rich, he couldn't afford it.*

### 5. Not misplaced with the negative infinitive:

Don't say: I told Liz **to not** come on Monday.

Say: I told Liz **not to** come on Monday

Place not in the negative infinitive immediately before the word to and not after it.

6. **The subject of the sentence** misplaced:

Don't say: Last week visited our school a man.

Say: A man visited our school last week.

In most English sentences place the subject first , the verb next , then the object with the rest following.

7. **The subject** misplaced **in questions**:

Don't say: You were at the cinema yesterday?

Say: Were you at the cinema yesterday?

In interrogative sentences place the subject after the verb. If the tense is compound , the subject comes after the auxiliary , and the rest follows.

8. **The subject** misplaced **in questions beginning with interrogative word**:

Don't say: Why you were absent last Friday?

Say: Why were you absent last Friday?

In questions beginning with an interrogative word, like what , when , where, how, place the verb before the subject as in all questions.

9. **The subject** misplaced after **never**:

Don't say: Never I have heard of such a thing.

Say: Never have I heard of such a thing.

When never , seldom ,neither ,nor ,not only, no sooner, are placed at the beginning of a complete clause m the verb must come before the subject.

10. **The qualifying adjective** misplaced:

Don't say: My uncle has a garden very large.

Say: My uncle has a very large garden.

Put the adjective immediately before the noun it qualifies.

11. **The relative clause** misplaced:

Don't say: A girl has a pony who is in our class.

Say: A girl who is in our class has a pony.

Put the relative clause immediately after the noun to which it refers. Enclose the relative clause that may be omitted between commas:

*My brother, who is in another class, has a new bicycle.*

12. **Correlative conjunctions** misplaced:

Don't say: He neither speaks English nor French.

Say: He speaks neither English nor French.

Place the correlative conjunctions like neither...nor, not only...but also m before words of the same part of speech.

13. **The apostrophe** misplaced with contractions:

Don't write: Did'nt , has'nt, is'nt ,etc.

Write: Didn't , hasn't , isn't.

14. **Mentioning oneself first:**

Don't say: Only I and my mother are present.

Say: Only my mother and I are present.

English idioms requires when a person speaks of himself/herself and others, he/she must mention the others first and leave himself/herself last.

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8. Confused Words:

**A. PREPOSITIONS:**

**1. To and At:**

Use( **to** ) to express motion from one place to another, but use ( **at** ) to denote position:

Don't say:

- We come **at** school every morning. ( to )

- Someone is standing **to** the door. ( at )

**2. In and Into:**

**In** denotes position inside something , while **into** denotes motion or direction towards the inside of something:

Don't say:

- She spent all the day **into** her room. ( in her room. )

- She came **in** the room and sat down. ( into the room )

### 3. On , At , In (Time):

Use **on** with the days of the week or month: on Friday , on March 25.

Use **at** with the exact time: at four o'clock , at noon , at night , at dawn.

Use **in** with a period of time: in April , in winter , in 1990.

#### Don't say:

- My uncle will arrive **at** Saturday. ( on Saturday)
- I usually get up **on** seven o'clock. ( at seven o'clock).
- She goes for a walk **at** the afternoon. ( in the afternoon.)

### 4. For and At:

Use **for** if the actual sum is mentioned : use **at** if the actual sum is not given.

#### Don't say:

- I bought a book **at** fifty pence. ( for fifty pence)
- I can't buy it **for** such a high price. ( at such a high price.)

### 5. Between and Among:

Use **between** for two only. Use **among** for more than two:

#### Don't say:

- There was a flight **among** two boys. ( between two boys.)
- Divide the apple **between** you three. ( among you three.)

### 6. From for By:

Use **by** (not from) after the passive form to show the doer of the action.

#### Don't say:

- Mary was punished **from** her father. ( by her father.)

### 7. Since for For:

Place the preposition **for** before words or phrases denoting a period of time: for three days , for six weeks , for a few minutes , for a long time.

Use **for** with any tense except the present.

#### Don't say:

- She's lived here **since** two years. ( for two years.)

## B. VERBS:

### 1. Say and Tell:

Use **say** when referring to a person's actual words, and in direct speech if the sentence does not contain an indirect object.

**Don't say:**

- He told: "I will go home" (He said)

### 2. Make and Do:

To **make** primarily means to construct or manufacture something , while to **do** means to accomplish a thing.

**Don't say:**

- You must **make** your work carefully. (do)

### 3. Lie and Lay:

**Lie** (to rest) is an intransitive verb and never has an object. **Lay** (to put) is a transitive verb and always requires an object. Their principal parts are: lie , lay, lain , and lay, laid, laid.

**Don't say:**

- I'm going to **lay** down for an hour. (lie down)

- Please **lie** the exam papers on the desk. (lay)

### 4. Sit and Seat:

Use **sit** as an intransitive verb. **Seat** is a transitive verb and requires an object. Very often the object of seat is a reflexive pronoun: He seated himself near the fire. The principal parts of the two verbs are: sit , sat, sat , and seat , seated, seated.

**Don't say:**

- We **seat** at desk to write a letter. (sit)

- He **sat** the passenger one by one. (seat)

### 5. Rise and Raise:

**Rise** is an intransitive verb and means to go up , stand up , or get out of bed. It doesn't require an object. **Raise** is a transitive verb and means to lift up something. Their principal parts are: rise, rose , risen and raise , raised ,raised.

**Don't say:**

- He **raises** very early in the morning. (rises)

- She **roses** their salaries too often. (raised)

## 6. Like and Love:

Both verbs can be used for people and things. The only difference is one of degree. **Love** is much stronger than **like**.

**Don't say:**

- I **like** you ! Will you marry me? (love)

## 7. Stay and Remain:

To **stay** means to live for a short time as a guest or a visitor , and to **remain** means to be left after part has been taken or destroyed. Remain is more formal.

**Don't say:**

- We **remained** in a very good hotel. (stayed)

- Not many figs have **stayed** on the tree. (remained)

## 8. Refuse and Deny:

To **refuse** means not to take what is offered , and to **deny** means to say that a statement is not true.

**Don't say:**

- She **denied** to take the money. (refused)

- He **refused** that he'd done it. (denied)

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## C. ADVERBS:

### 1. Very and Too:

**Very** makes the adjective or adverb stronger. **Too** means more than enough, or so much that something else happens as a result.

**Don't say:**

- It's **too** hot in Rome in the summer. (very)

- It's now **very** hot to play football. (too)

### 2. Very and Much:

Use **very** with adjectives and adverbs in the positive. Use **much** with comparatives.

**Don't say:**

- He is a **much** strong man. (very)

- He is **very** stronger than I am. (much)

### 3. Too much for Very much:

Use **very much** instead of much for greater emphasis. **Too much** denotes excessive quantity or degree: She ate too much, and felt ill.

**Don't say:**

- She likes the cinema **too much**. (very much)

### 4. Hardly for Hard:

**Hard** means severely. **Hardly** means not quite or scarcely: The baby can hardly walk.

**Don't say:**

-She rubbed her eyes **hardly**. (hard)

### 5. Lately for Late:

The opposite of early is **late** (not lately) . **Lately** means in recent time: I haven't been there lately.

**Don't say:**

- Last night I went to bed **lately**. (late)

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## **D. ADJECTIVES:**

### 1. Many and Much:

Use **many** with plural nouns : many books. Use **much** with uncountable nouns: much water.

**Don't say:**

- My brother hasn't **much** books. (many)

- Is there **many** dust in the room? (much)

### 2. Each and Every:

Use **each** for one of two or more things , taken one by one. Never use **every** for two, but always for more than two things , taken as a group. **Each** is more individual and specific , but **every** is the more emphatic word.

**Don't say:**

- She gave an apple to **every** of the children. (each)

- **Each** child had an apple. (every)

Note: **Each** and **every** are always singular.

### 3. Interesting and Interested:

**Interesting** refers to the thing which arouses interest, while **interested** refers to the person who takes an interest in the thing.

**Don't say:**

- I've read an interested story. (interesting)
- Are you interesting in your work? (interested)

### 4. Farther and Further:

Use **further** to mean both greater distance and more of something. Use **farther** for distances:

I live a bit farther away than you.

**Don't say:**

Turn the page for farther instructions. (further)

### 5. Some for Any:

We usually use **some** for affirmative phrases. We use **any** in negative or interrogative phrases.

We sometimes use **some** in questions: Would you like some soup?

**Don't say:**

- She has got any milk. (some)
- They aren't some books in the shells. (any)

### 6. Last for Latest:

**Latest** is the last up to the present. **Last** is the final one.

**Don't say:**

- What is the last news from the Palace? (the latest)

### 7. High for Tall:

We generally use **tall** with people, and it's the opposite of short. Use **high** when referring to trees, buildings, or mountains, and it's the opposite of low.

**Don't say:**

- My elder brother is six feet high. (tall)

## 8. Beautiful for handsome:

We usually say that a man is **handsome**, and that a woman is **beautiful**.

**Don't say:**

- He's grown into a **beautiful** young man. (handsome)

## 9. Sick and Ill:

To be **ill** means to be in bad health. To be **sick** means to vomit. We sometimes use **sick** to mean feeling ill: The smell made me sick.

**Don't say:**

- He's been **sick** for over a year. (ill)

## 10. Nervous for Angry:

**Nervous** means to be easily frightened or upset. **Angry** describes someone's mood at a given moment.

**Don't say:**

- Our teacher is very **nervous** today. (angry)

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## E. NOUNS:

### 1. House and Home:

A **house** is any building used for dwelling in , while **home** is the particular house in which someone is living. **Home** may also denotes one's own country.

**Don't say:**

- You should go to your **house** now. (home)

### 2. Habit and Custom:

A **habit** belongs to the individual , but a **custom** belongs to a society or country.

**Don't say:**

- Telling lies is a very bad **custom**. (habit)

- The Chinese have strange **habits**. (customs)

### 3. Cause of and Reason for:

A **cause** is that which produces a result. A **reason** is that which explains or justifies a result.

**Don't say:**

- What's the **reason for** a sandstorm? (cause of)
- You have a good **cause of** coming. (reason for)

### 4. Shade and Shadow:

**Shade** is a place sheltered from the sun , **Shadow** is a shade of a distinct form , as of a tree , a man , a dog ,etc.

**Don't say:**

- I like to sit in the **shadow**. (shade)
- The dog saw his **shade** in the water. (shadow)

### 5. Customer and Client .

A person can be a **customer** at a shop, but a **client** of a lawyer, a bank, etc.

**Don't say:**

- That grocer has plenty of **clients**.(customers)
- That lawyer has plenty of **customers**.(clients)

### 6. Travel for journey:

**Travel** is a verb, used to describe any type of movement from one place to another.

**Journey** is the noun but we also use (take a) trip for having a short journey: We took a **trip** to the seaside last Sunday. We also use travelling as a noun: Time loves travelling. We use possessive pronoun with travels as an idiom: Jenny is off on her **travels** again.

**Don't say:**

- Our **travel** to Wales was lovely. ( journey )

**Note:** We use the noun **travel** ( 1) in a general sense: She loves travel.(2) in the plural: He has written a book about his travels.

### 7. Foot for Leg:

**Leg** is the part of the body from the hip down to the ankle, and **foot** is the part below the ankle. (Hand must also be carefully distinguished from arm.)

**Don't say:**

- I hurt my **foot** – if the injury is anywhere above the ankle. ( leg )

**Note:** The leg of a chair, a table, a bed; the foot of a hill, a wall, a ladder, a page.

### 8. Finger for Toe:

**Finger**s are on the hand, and **toe**s are on the foot.

**Don't say:**

- I hurt a **finger** of my right foot. ( toe )

### 9. Theatre for Play:

A **theatre** is a building in which plays are acted, not the **play** itself.

**Don't say:**

- Sarah is going to see a **theatre** tonight. ( play )

### 10. Play for Game:

Avoid using **play** in the sense **game**. **Play** means amusement : He is fond of play.

**Don't say:**

- They had a nice **play** of football. ( game )

### 11. Air for Wind:

**Air** is what we breathe, and **wind** is what makes the leaves of trees move.

**Don't say:**

- The strong **air** blew her hat away. ( wind )

\*\*\*\*\*

*The End*

**mistake**

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