

## **Rule for correction and fill in the blank**

**Rule:14**- singular and plural form of Deer, Sheep, Cannon, innings, salmon, etc are same.

- Example: Inc: They had five deers.  
Cor: They had five deer.

Inc: They caught two salmons.  
Cor: They caught two salmon.

**Rule:15**- For fraction number, if the part is more than one “S” will be added with the total part (two-thirds) but the first part is one “S” will not be added with the total number(one-third). After the fraction number if the noun is singular the helping verb will be singular and if the noun is plural the helping verb will be plural number.

- Example: Inc: Two-third of the mango is rotten.  
Cor: Two-thirds of the mango is rotten.

Inc: One-third of the mangoes is rotten.  
Cor: One-third of the mangoes are rotten.

**Rule:16**-“S” is not added with pair, dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million, though one, two, three, some, several, a few, many are placed before them. But if it indicates repetition (in meaning- dozen-dozen, hundred-hundred, thousand-thousand etc) “S” will be added after them.

- Example: Inc: I need three dozens eggs.  
Cor: I need three dozen eggs.

Inc: Hundred of people were present there.  
Cor: Hundreds of people were present there.

**Rule:17**- Before positive degree very and comparative degree much is used.

- Example: Inc: I am much glad to see you.  
Cor: I am very glad to see you.

Inc: He is very better now.  
Cor: He is much better now.

**Rule:18**- For time after full hour O'clock is used but after fraction hour o'clock/hours is not used.

- Example: Inc: We shall go by 3 bus.  
Cor: We shall go by 3 o'clock bus.

Inc: I shall start by 4:10 o'clock train.  
Cor: I shall start by 4:10 train.

**Rule:19**- After the object of the transitive verb as- see, find, watch, notice, hear, make etc the to-infinitive is used for passive voice but for active voice to-infinitive is not used. [Note: For let/help to is not used]

- Example: Inc: I saw him to go.  
Cor: I saw him go.

Inc: She was heard sing a song.  
Cor: She was heard to sing a song.

**Rule:20**- After the transitive verb as stop, finish, prefer, avoid, like etc gerund ( verb+ing) is used instead of to-infinitive.

- Example: Inc: I cannot avoid to do it.  
Cor: I cannot avoid doing it.

**Rule:21**-After with a view to, look forward to, get used to, addicted to, accustomed to, etc and all other preposition ( Verb+ing) is used.

- Example: Inc: He was used to smoke.  
Cor: He was used to smoking.

**Rule:22**- For moving thing watch is used.

- Example: Inc: I see the television.  
Cor: I watch the television.

**Rule:23**- Die, apologies, arrive, alone, awake, coincide, commiserate, compete, decay, complain, condole, connive, consent, converge, depend, occur, belong, appear, disappear, consist, appeal, ensure. etc are used as intransitive verb. So they are not used as passive voice

- Example: Inc: His father was died last year.  
Cor: His father died last year.

**Rule:24**- preposition is not used after sign, consult, confuse, describe, announce, join, attack, love, request, resemble, resign, recommend, comprice, investigate, reach, inform, meet, answer etc

- Example: Inc: He signed in the form.  
Cor: He signed the form.

**Rule:25**- Senior, Junior, superior, inferior, prefer, preferable, etc are not used as positive or superlative degree. They are used only as comparative and there is no comparative word before them. It will be used instead of than in this regard.

- Example: Inc: Nipu is more superior than Shipu.  
Cor: Nipu is superior to Shipu.

**Rule:26**- Unique, chief, golden, unanimous, ideal, perfect, etc are use as only positive degree. They are not used as comparative or superlative degree.

- Example: Inc: This is the most unique case.  
Cor: This is a unique case.

**Rule:27**-Active voice of infinitive ( to be+ past participle of verb) is used after adjective. Passive voice is not used.

- Example: Inc: English is easy to be learnt.  
Cor: English is easy to learn.

**Rule:28**- Infinitive (to+ base form of verb) is used after the verbs as- Agree, appear, arrange, ask, claim, consent, decide, demand, deserve, expect, fail, forget, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, want etc.

- Example: Inc: He failed keeping his promise.  
Cor: He failed to keep his promise.

**Rule:29**- Until, unless are always negative. So' negative sign' will not be used again.

- Example: Inr: Wait here until I do not come.  
Cor: Wait here until I come.

**Rule:30**- If two noun are added by 'as well as, with, along with, together with accompanied by, and-|no/not etc. verb will be used according to the first noun.

- Example: Inc: Nipa as well as her brothers are good.  
Cor: Nipa as well as her brothers is good.

Inc: I and not Kamal, has done it.

Cor: I and not Kamal have done it.

**Rule:31**- a lie, a lot of, a cough, a close, a finish, an end, a temper, a bad cold, a headache, a noise, a coward, a hundred taka, a half, a rest, a fire, a walk, a picnic, a good speech, good a place, nice a man, a slip of the, etc. before the above noun 'a' is used.

- Examlpe: Inc: I made fire.  
Cor: I made a fire

Inc: They went for rest.

Cor: They went for a rest.