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Introduction

Part 1 includes 40 cloze passages of the style currently used on the HKCEE, Paper II. Most of the questions test knowledge of grammar and usage, though some test word meaning. The first 20 units group errors by part of speech, providing the teacher and student with the opportunity to focus on common errors of each type made by students and tested in examinations.

In Part 1, I have tried to include as **broad a range of topics** as possible to expand students' vocabulary. I have included a unit on *fung shui*, for example, even though students likely know a lot more about it than I do, so that they can become familiar with the English vocabulary used to explain *fung shui*.

Part 2 is a summary of many basic points of grammar and usage that students at the Form 5 level should already be familiar with. I have not included anything new about English grammar here. This information is available in much greater detail in many fine grammar books available in Hong Kong. What is different here is the way the material is organised and summarised, focusing on **50 of the most common errors** made by native Cantonese speakers, and **summarizing problem areas in 31 tables**. The benefit of this approach is that I have been able to include in 38 pages what might normally take over 200 pages. The drawback is that explanations are short, so weaker students may need a lot of teacher input.

A common weakness of all grammar books is that they are full of sentences with no context. My examples have no context either, but I have taken all of them from a single industry – **travel and tourism** – so there is some relevance to the working world.

In some sections I have taken a different approach to classifying and explaining grammar than teachers and students might be used to. I have done this because sometimes looking at the language in a different way can help clarify things that were always a bit fuzzy.

Part 2 is intended for **quick reference**, when students want further information about a particular point of grammar. It can also tie into composition marking if the teacher uses marking symbols.

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1. E-mail home from an expatriate (prepositions)

I've found I'm always comparing things here in Hong Kong (1)_____ things back home. Friends tell me I'll get (2)_____ this as I settle in.

For the first few weeks it seemed that everything was bigger and better here. There's more of everything, the pace is faster, and everything's more efficient. The place is so full (3)_____ energy; it seems as if things never stop, at least where I live (4)_____ North Point. Traffic continues (5)_____ the night, many bars and restaurants are open (6)_____ 5am, and quite a few offices have their lights (7)_____ all night, so people must be working.

Even when I came through Customs and Immigration (8)_____ the airport, everything was done so quickly. Five seconds and I was through. They didn't even seem to care about what I had (9)_____ me. It's the same in the stores (10)_____ check-out counters – not a second is wasted. I'm very impressed. I'm not complaining (11)_____ Canada. It's just that everyone I've seen here so far works so efficiently.

There are some bad points though, particularly the crowds, high prices and lack (12)_____ space. I would never have believed that so many people could live in such a tiny place, but I quickly got used to it and now I just flow with the crowds. The flats are incredibly small and expensive. I thought my salary was quite high until I realised how much I would have to pay (13)_____ rent. I've got about half the space I had (14)_____ home in Canada and I'm paying five times as much. That makes it ten times more expensive.

And food is more expensive too. The grocery stores are small, the prices are high, and the selection is poor. McDonald's is cheaper, but that's about all. Even *dim sum* restaurants are cheaper in Canada.

(15)_____ the fast pace, the people seem quite nice. They treat foreigners well. But like any big city, people are too busy to bother (16)_____ politeness. If you said sorry to everyone you bumped (17)_____ in the streets and (18)_____ public transport, you'd probably lose your voice.

I'll write again next week.



1. A. from
B. to
C. or
D. by
2. A. over
B. into
C. along
D. with
3. A. with
B. about
C. in
D. of
4. A. in
B. on
C. into
D. with

5. A. along
B. to
C. until
D. throughout
6. A. over
B. before
C. until
D. since
7. A. open
B. on
C. closed
D. up
8. A. by
B. through
C. at
D. within

9. A. inside
B. against
C. including
D. with
10. A. at
B. in
C. on
D. outside
11. A. as to
B. about
C. to
D. after
12. A. from
B. for
C. in
D. of

13. A. the
B. for
C. without
D. about
14. A. in
B. for
C. at
D. inside

15. A. Even
B. Although
C. Despite
D. Despite of

16. A. with
B. to
C. for
D. concerning
17. A. between
B. into
C. through
D. up
18. A. near
B. in
C. on
D. within

1. Answers and explanations

1. **B** compare A *to*, *with* or *and* B; *compare to* is used to show similarity; *compare with* is used for similarities and differences (like 'compare and contrast')
2. **A** *get over* = overcome or return to normal (*He got over his cold quickly.*)
3. **D** *full of* = completely filled (*Your report is full of errors.*)
4. **A** *live in* a place; *live at* an address; *live on* a street
(*I live in HK. I live at 100 Nathan Road. I live on Nathan Road.*)
5. **D** *throughout* = during the entire night; here it is used for time, but it is also used for space, meaning 'in every part of' (*I've travelled throughout Asia.*)
6. **C** *Until* is a time preposition meaning *up to* a time; *before* fits grammatically, but does not fit in this context.
7. **B** Lights are left *on* or *off*
8. **C** *at the airport*; *at school*; *at home*; *at the beach*
9. **D** *with* = in my possession (*How much money do you have with you?*)
10. **A** *at* a point or place (*He's not at his desk. I'll meet you at the MTR exit.*)
11. **B** used transitively – complain *at* or *about* something; complain *to* somebody; complain *of* something (usually a physical problem); complain *that* + clause (*She complained that I was late.*); used intransitively – (*You're always complaining.*)
12. **D** When *lack* is used a noun it is followed by *of* (*We have a lack of time.*) When it is used as a verb, it is not followed by a preposition (*We lack time. We are lacking time.*)
13. **B** You *pay for* something (*Please let me pay for the meal.*); *pay* somebody for something (*I'd like to pay you for what you've done.*)
14. **C** *at home*; *at the office*; *at school* (*I'll be at home. I'll be at the office all day. I'll see you at school.*)
Compare this with *in* (*I have two air-conditioners in my house. I had over visitors in my office this morning. We have over 30 rooms in my school. I'll see you in class.*)
15. **C** *Despite* is a preposition and must be followed by a noun or noun phrase; *the fast pace* is a noun phrase. *Despite* is interchangeable with the compound preposition *in spite of*. Both are used to show contrast or opposition. *Even* is an adverb used to show emphasis (*She didn't even say goodbye.*) *Although* is a subordinating conjunction, and must be followed by a clause.
16. **A** The verb *bother* can be followed by the preposition *with* + *something*, when the *something* can be troublesome or can take time; *bother* can be followed by *about* + *something* in the same way; *bother* can also be followed directly by *someone* (*Don't bother me.*)
17. **B** *Bump into* in this context means 'collide with', but it can also mean 'meet someone by chance' (*I bumped into my old boss today.*)
18. **C** You ride *on* a bus/train/ferry/plane/train (*I saw him on the bus. I'll talk to you on the plane.*) But you go somewhere *by* bus/train/ferry/plane/train/MTR (*Will you be going by bus or MTR?*)

2. The near meeting of empires (*prepositions/conjunctions*)

It is interesting to consider (1)_____ two of the greatest empires the world has ever seen came to meeting. Both the Han empire in Asia and the Roman empire in Europe and the Middle East were at the peak of expansion (2)_____ roughly the same time.

The Roman empire extended as far east as present-day Turkey, (3)_____ at the same time, the 70,000-man Han army had marched (4)_____ present-day Iran. Only the Caspian Sea and one mountain range stood (5)_____ the two empires. (6)_____ they never came into direct contact, and each knew very little (7)_____ the other.

(8)_____ the two empires had a number of things in common, there were also many differences. They were both very large and were made up of conquered states whose citizens were often made slaves and formed an important part of the work force. In both, trade and commerce were (9)_____ the most important reasons (10)_____ expansion and were highly developed.

Perhaps the greatest difference between the two was that the Han empire was more unified, (11)_____ it was (12)_____ people who had generally a common culture and language, (13)_____ it was relatively easy to achieve unity. The Roman empire, (14)_____, was made up of a large number of different cultures who spoke many different

languages (15)_____ were separated geographically (16)_____ seas, mountains and long distances.

One benefit (17)_____ the Han army's push westward was the establishment of the Silk Road, an overland trade route between China and Central Asia. Caravans of camels carried silk and pottery (18)_____ China and brought back things like gold, jade, horses and chemicals from the west.



1. A. how close
B. that
C. when
D. what
2. A. to
B. at
C. in
D. during
3. A. since
B. or
C. that
D. while
4. A. near to
B. far to
C. as far as
D. as far from
5. A. among
B. between
C. in the midst of
D. surrounded by
6. A. But
B. That
C. Although
D. Even
7. A. regarding of
B. than
C. as concerning
D. about
8. A. But
B. Though
C. Even
D. However
9. A. between
B. some
C. among
D. not
10. A. for
B. of
C. in order to
D. that
11. A. while
B. on account of
C. due to
D. as
12. A. consisting
B. comprising of
C. made up
D. made up of
13. A. so
B. therefore
C. thus
D. for that reason
14. A. but
B. although
C. on the other hand
D. despite
15. A. and
B. moreover
C. in addition to
D. as well as
16. A. with
B. by
C. among
D. alongside
17. A. concerning of
B. regarding of
C. out of
D. of
18. A. around
B. from
C. beginning with
D. for

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2. Answers and explanations

1. **A** *How* is used here as an adverb, modifying *close* to emphasise the 'closeness'. *How* can also be used as a conjunction to introduce a clause (*I asked him **how** he did it.*) *How* is most commonly used as interrogative adverb (***How*** *did you do it?*)
2. **B** The preposition *at* is commonly used to show time – an exact time (*I'll be there **at** eight.*), or a period of time (*I'll be going to Canada **at** Christmas.*)
3. **D** *While* is used as a time conjunction here with the same meaning as *when*.
4. **C** The *as...as* construction is used to make a comparison, in this case, with the second *as* as a preposition followed by the noun *Iran*. The same construction is used earlier in the same sentence.
5. **B** *between* two things; *among* several
6. **A** *But* is used to show contrast. *Although* is also used to show contrast, but is a subordinating conjunction and cannot be used with the coordinating conjunction *and*. *Even*, when used alone, is an adverb, and would have to be closer to the verb to be grammatically acceptable (*He never **even** came.*)
7. **D** *Know about* is a phrasal verb meaning *be aware of*. (*I don't **know** anything **about** this report.*)
8. **B** *Though* is interchangeable with *although*. Both are used to show contrast and are subordinate conjunctions, so they must join a subordinating clause and a main clause. *But* also shows contrast but would be used between the two clauses. *However*, too, shows contrast, but would go between the two main clauses and they would have to be separated with a semi-colon or full stop. *Even* is an adverb, used to show emphasis, and should not be confused with the subordinate conjunction *even though*.
9. **C** The preposition *among* here means 'included in'.
10. **A** *Reason* is normally followed by the preposition *for* (*What's the reason **for** that?*) or by a *that* or *why* clause.
11. **D** *As* can be used as a conjunction in the same way *because* and *since* are used – to show cause.
12. **D** *Made up of* is a phrasal verb meaning *formed or composed of*.
13. **A** All four options show result, but only *so* is a coordinating conjunction and can join two clauses in the same sentence. The others can open one clause but it would have to be separated from the other clause in the relationship by a semi-colon or full stop (...*language*; *thus*, *it was*...)
14. **C** Of the four options, only the conjunctive adverb *on the other hand* would be set off by commas.
15. **A** The subject *who* in the relative clause has a compound verb – *spoke* and *were separated* – joined by the coordinating conjunction *and*.
16. **B** This is the passive form – *separated by* – and the passive voice always uses the preposition *by*, sometimes deleted, but always understood.
17. **D** The noun *benefit* can be followed only by the prepositions *from*, *of* and *to*. The prepositions *concerning* and *regarding* are not followed by other prepositions, and in any case do not make any sense in this context.
18. **B** The preposition *from* is used to show from where something starts (*start from*, *come from*, *departed from*, etc.)

Section II: Grammar & sentence structure

A. Grammar

1. Nouns

A noun can be a person (*Chris, the President*), place (*Hong Kong, Nathan Rd*), thing (*desk, computer*), action (*speaking, swimming*), quality (*loyalty, diligence*), or concept (*democracy, love*).

A noun can be used as the subject of a verb (*The flight is late*), object of a verb (*I missed my flight*), object of a preposition (*I'm going to Hong Kong*), object of an infinitive (*I forgot to make the reservation*), or object of a gerund (*Going home is the best part*).

- a. **Group nouns** (Table 1) can be used with a singular or plural verb depending on whether or not they are acting as a single unit.

The class has made its decision. (acting as a single unit)

The class are not able to agree on this. (not a single unit)

Table 1: Common group nouns

audience	choir	club	family	public	team
bank	class	committee	government	staff	union

- b. **Countable nouns** have a singular and plural form (*ticket, tickets*).
- c. **Uncountable nouns**, also called mass nouns, (Table 2) have only one form, either because they cannot be counted (*sand, rain, glass*), because they refer to ideas (*knowledge, understanding*), or because we consider them as a group or collection (*furniture, luggage*), not as separate objects. They do not end in the plural -s.

Table 2: Common uncountable nouns

advice	data	glass	information	money	publicity	traffic
apparatus	dirt	guidance	knowledge	nature	punctuation	understanding
baggage	equipment	hardware	laughter	news	research	weather
behaviour	fiction	harm	luck	poetry	rubbish	welfare
bread	flu	health	luggage	pollution	scenery	work
chess	furniture	homework	machinery	progress	software	
clothing	fun	housework				

Common error 1 adding a plural -s to uncountable nouns – *Thanks for your advices.*

Rule: Uncountable nouns do not end in -s.

Wrong	Right
<i>Thanks for your advices.</i>	<i>Thanks for your advice.</i>

2. Pronouns

Pronouns replace nouns when repeating the noun would be boring for the reader, (*Winnie said Winnie was tired* ☒ *Winnie said she was tired* ☑), when the noun is not known (*Somebody left the door open*), or as a form of politeness when you don't want to name someone who made a mistake (*No one told me to cancel the reservation*). There are many classes of pronouns (Tables 3-6).

Table 3: Personal pronouns

Nominative (subject)	I, you, it, we, you (pl), they
Objective	me, you, him, her, it, us, you (pl), them
Possessive	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours (pl), theirs
Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Common error 2 mixing up nominative and objective pronouns			
	Wrong	Right	Explanation
1	You and me will be going. (subject of verb)	You and I will be going.	If the pronoun is in the subject position, always use the nominative form.
2	I asked she to mail the letter. (object of verb)	I asked her to mail the letter.	If the pronoun is the object of a verb or verbal, always use the objective form.
3	Is it necessary for he to go with you? (object of preposition)	Is it necessary for him to go with you?	If the pronoun is the object of a preposition, always use the objective form.
4	They are going to visit we next week. (object of to-infinitive)	They are going to visit us next week.	If the pronoun is the object of a verbal, always use the objective form.

Table 4: Indefinite pronouns

	any-	some-	every-	no-
-one	anyone	someone	everyone	no one
-body	anybody	somebody	everybody	nobody
-thing	anything	something	everything	nothing

Common error 3 using <i>all the people</i>	
Rule: Use <i>everyone</i> or <i>everybody</i> instead of <i>all the people</i> .	
Wrong	Right
<i>All the people</i> love the excitement of Hong Kong.	<i>Everyone/everybody</i> loves the excitement of Hong Kong.

Common error 4 using a plural verb with an indefinite pronoun	
Rule: When the subject is an indefinite pronoun, the verb is always singular.	
Wrong	Right
<i>Everyone</i> are here.	<i>Everyone</i> is here.

Table 5: Demonstrative pronouns

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

Table 6: Other pronouns also used as determiners and adverbs

	Pronoun	Determiner	Adverb
all	<i>All of the tickets have been sold.</i>	<i>All bookings have been confirmed.</i>	<i>My son will be travelling all alone.</i>
any	<i>I don't want to order any.</i>	<i>Have you got any advice?</i>	<i>I can't type any faster.</i>
both	<i>I'd like to cancel both.</i>	<i>Both flights are on time.</i>	<i>I speak both languages.</i>
each	<i>Order one of each.</i>	<i>Each ticket must be stamped.</i>	<i>The tickets are \$5,000 each.</i>
either	<i>I don't want either.</i>	<i>Either hotel will do.</i>	<i>I won't be going either.</i>
enough	<i>I've had enough.</i>	<i>Leave enough time to get through immigration.</i>	<i>You don't practise English enough.</i>
few	<i>I've seen a few.</i>	<i>He left a few days ago.</i>	<i>I have a few more orders.</i>
fewer	<i>Fewer are going this year.</i>	<i>We have fewer problems.</i>	–
least	<i>That's the least of our worries.</i>	<i>Of the three, he has the least experience.</i>	<i>This is the least expensive hotel in the area.</i>
less	<i>I have less to do now.</i>	<i>I have less free time now.</i>	–
little	<i>I remember very little of my trip.</i>	<i>There's very little time left.</i>	<i>The plane leaves in little over an hour.</i>
many	<i>Many of our clients are from Japan.</i>	<i>Were there many singles on the cruise?</i>	–

	Pronoun	Determiner	Adverb
more	<i>I'm sorry we don't have any more.</i>	<i>May I have some more coffee, please?</i>	<i>Please enter the data more carefully next time.</i>
most	<i>You sold a lot but I sold the most.</i>	<i>Who sold the most tickets this month?</i>	<i>Our most popular destination is Thailand.</i>
much	<i>Do you speak Spanish? Not much.</i>	<i>How much insurance do you need?</i>	<i>I don't like flying very much.</i>
neither	<i>Which do you prefer? Neither.</i>	<i>Neither one of us can speak Japanese.</i>	<i>I don't fly economy and neither do my employees.</i>
no	–	<i>No two clients are the same.</i>	<i>Business is no worse than last year.</i>
one	<i>She's not one of our regular clients.</i>	<i>There's only one window seat left.</i>	–
several	<i>How many hours will it take? Several.</i>	<i>There are several faxes to answer.</i>	–
some	<i>You'll find some under your desk.</i>	<i>Some tour operators are offering discounts.</i>	–
that	<i>That's a nice hotel.</i>	<i>That brochure is outdated.</i>	<i>It doesn't cost that much.</i>
these	<i>Look at these tours.</i>	<i>These tickets are cheap.</i>	–
this	<i>This is how you do it.</i>	<i>This hotel is cheaper.</i>	<i>I can't afford this much.</i>
those	<i>Are those new?</i>	<i>Those shots are effective.</i>	–
what	<i>What did he tell you?</i>	<i>What date did he suggest?</i>	<i>What does it matter if we're a bit late?</i>
which	<i>Which is the best deal?</i>	<i>Which kind do you like?</i>	–
whose	<i>Whose is that?</i>	<i>Whose desk is this?</i>	–

3. Determiners

Determiners (Table 7) go before nouns, and like adjectives, they give information about the noun.

Table 7: Determiners

articles	<i>a, an, the</i>
possessives	<i>my, your, his, her, its, one's, our, your, their, whose</i>
demonstratives	<i>this, these, that, those</i>
quantifiers	<i>one, two, three, etc.; first, second, third, etc.; all, both, half; some, any, no; each, every, either, neither; enough; a few, fewer, fewest; a little, less, least; much, many, more, most; several</i>
multipliers	<i>twice, double, three times, etc.</i>
wh-words	<i>what, whatever, which, whichever, whose</i>

Common error 5 singular countable nouns without a determiner

Rule: Singular countable nouns must have a determiner unless they are part of an idiom.

Wrong	Right
<i>E-mail ticketing is definitely threat to travel agents.</i>	<i>E-mail ticketing is definitely a threat to travel agents.</i>

Common error 6 uncountable nouns with plural determiners

Rule: Do not use a plural determiner with an uncountable noun.

Wrong	Right
<i>These luggage are not mine.</i>	<i>This luggage is mine. These suitcases are mine.</i>

B. Sentence Structure

3. Parallelism

When a sentence contains a series of nouns, adjectives, verbs, phrases, clauses, and so on, they must be in the same grammatical form (parallel).

Common error 30 faulty parallelism – nouns

Faulty: *We need more people in **accounting, ticketing, and who can sell.*** ☒ (two nouns, one relative clause)

Parallel: *We need more people in **accounting, ticketing and sales.*** ☑ (three nouns)

Common error 31 faulty parallelism – verbs

Faulty: *I will **leave tomorrow and returning** on Friday.* ☒ (one verb, one -ing phrase)

Parallel: *I will **leave tomorrow and return** on Friday.* ☑ (two verbs)

Common error 32 faulty parallelism – adjectives

Faulty: *She's **helpful, friendly and a good worker.*** ☒ (two adjectives, one noun)

Parallel: *She's **helpful, friendly and hardworking.*** ☑ (three adjectives)

Common error 33 faulty parallelism – prepositional phrases

Faulty: *He's stuck **in the desert on his own and having** no money.* ☒ (two prep. phrases, one -ing phrase)

Parallel: *He's stuck **in the desert on his own with** no money.* ☑ (three prepositional phrases)

Common error 34 faulty parallelism – infinitive phrases

Faulty: *We understand that you don't always have time to **search for the lowest airfare, take care of your hotel reservation or for looking after your car rental.*** ☒ (two infinitive phrases, one prepositional phrase)

Parallel: *We understand that you don't always have time to **search for the lowest airfare, take care of your hotel reservation or look after your car rental.*** ☑ (three infinitive phrases)

Common error 35 faulty parallelism – gerund phrases

Faulty: *We strongly recommend **hiring a tour guide, visiting only popular tourist spots, and to stay in major hotels.*** ☒ (two gerund phrases, one infinitive phrase)

Parallel: *We strongly recommend **hiring a tour guide, visiting only popular tourist spots, and staying in major hotels.*** ☑ (three gerund phrases)

Common error 36 faulty parallelism – relative clauses

Faulty: *You'll be visiting Tibet, **which is cold and dry, and Nepal, being hot and humid.*** ☒ (one relative clause, one -ing phrase)

Parallel: *You'll be visiting Tibet, **which is cold and dry, and Nepal, which is hot and humid.*** ☑ (two relative clauses)

Common error 37 faulty parallelism – noun clauses

Faulty: *You didn't tell me **that the hotel was a mile from the beach, that the rooms were tiny and no restaurant.*** ☒ (two that-clauses and one noun phrase)

Parallel: *You didn't tell me **that the hotel was a mile from the beach, that the rooms were tiny, and that there was no restaurant.*** ☑ (three that-clauses)

Common errors quiz

1. I'd like to buy ____.
- some new clothings
 - new cloths
 - a new clothing
 - some new clothes
2. I can't get ____ from them.
- any of information
 - some informations
 - any informations
 - any information
3. ____ took a late flight.
- My mother and me
 - My mother and I
 - Me and my mother
 - I and my mother
4. The agent emailed both ____.
- me and my boss.
 - my boss and me.
 - my boss and I
 - I and my boss
5. ____ aboard.
- Everybody are
 - All the people are
 - Everyone is
 - All of we
6. ____ I phoned is coming.
- The people
 - All the people
 - Everyone
 - Anyone of
7. May I have ____ card number?
- your credit
 - yours credit
 - credit
 - your's credit
8. We want to transfer ____ to another department.
- these furnitures
 - these furniture
 - this furniture
 - this furnitures
9. ____ think there should be more government support, not less.
- Much people
 - Much of peoples
 - Many of people
 - Many people
10. I go to ____ twice a month.
- the Mainland
 - Mainland
 - Mainland's
 - the mainland China
11. I have to go to ____ next week.
- United States
 - States
 - the United States
 - those United States
12. ____ overdue.
- These invoice are
 - These invoices
 - This invoices are
 - This invoice is
13. ____ always late.
- This ferry
 - These ferry
 - This ferries are
 - These ferries are
14. I ____ for the whole trip.
- was boring
 - was bored
 - boring
 - bored
15. You will see some ____ rock formations on Tung Ping Chau.
- interesting
 - interested
 - interest
 - interest for
16. The rock formations on Tung Ping Chau ____.
- are more unique
 - which are unique
 - are unique
 - are very unique
17. The airline ____ the price of fuel.
- very concerned about
 - is very concerned about
 - very concerns
 - is very concerning about
18. This business-class upgrade ____ \$1,000.
- is worth
 - worth
 - worths
 - being worth
19. ____ the revised deadline?
- Do you aware of
 - Are you aware of
 - Do you aware
 - Are you aware of that
20. You will ____ to make it to the airport in one hour.
- hard
 - have a hard
 - find it hard
 - be hard
21. We worked very ____ to finish the project on time.
- hardly
 - hard
 - harder
 - hardlier
22. ____ we work all night we won't be able to finish on time.
- Even while
 - Even so
 - Even if
 - Even
23. Did you see the lightning? Yes, ____.
- I saw it
 - I saw
 - I seen it
 - I seen
24. The same problem ____ to me last week.
- happened
 - was happened
 - happening
 - had been happened