

SPELLING MISTAKES

Spelling mistake is an error occurred in the conventionally accepted form of spelling a word. Mistakes can be caused by not taking the time to proofread or lack of knowledge about what the correct spellings are, and other times it's from confusion about usage.

There are mainly 4 types of mistakes in written language: Spelling, Punctuation, Grammar, and Usage.

Some of the basic concepts of spelling mistakes are

1. When 'ei' is pronounced 'i:' as in 'bee', 'ei' comes after the 'c'. eg: Precon**ce**ived, Rece**iv**e.
2. When adding 'ed' and 'ing' endings to verbs that end with a single vowel plus a consonant, do not double the final consonant if the stress doesn't fall at the end of the word. eg: Inher**it**ing, Inher**it**ed.
3. When adding 'ed' and 'ing' endings to verbs that end with a single vowel plus a consonant, double the final consonant if the stress falls at the end of the word. eg: Admit**ti**ng, Admit**te**d.
4. Drop the final "l" from words that end with a double "l" before adding endings which begin with a consonant. (Such as '**ment**', '**ful**' and '**li**'). eg: will-wilful, skill-skilful.
5. When there are two vowels in a row, the first one usually has a long sound, and the second is silent. "That's why it's 'lean', not 'laen'; 'team', not 'taem'; 'coat', not 'caot' etc.
6. Here is the list of some misspelled / confused words: Referred, Compelled, Accommodation, Manoeuvre/ Maneuver, Bungalow, Indispensable etc. Make sure to avoid such spelling mistakes in these words.

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This is one of the important topic in English Section. In all banking exams like IBPS clerk, PO, SO, SBI exams and even government exams, the English section includes questions from spelling mistakes topic. So it is important for candidates who are appearing for government exams or competitive exams to be well prepared with this topic. Know the difference between words and answer the questions carefully.

Another main reason for spelling mistakes is Homophones. A homophone is a word that sounds like other words, but is spelled differently. One of the best ways to remember the correct spelling is to consider their usage in the sentence, as shown in these examples:

their, there, they're

The neighbours are on *their* lawn. ('Their' is a pronoun.)

We haven't ever been *there*. ('There' is a place.)

They're coming over to our house tomorrow. ('They're' is a contraction for they are.)

through, threw

He *threw* out the garbage. ('Threw' is past tense of the verb to throw.)

I drove *through* a small town. ('Through' can mean physically going from one side to another, or it can mean *finished*, as in 'I'm through now.')

to, too, two

Charles is going *to* work now. ('To' is an article.)

I am going to work, *too*. ('Too' means also.)

The *two* of us work late hours. ('Two' is a number.)

advice, advise

Diane gave him great *advice*. ('Advice' means to give recommendation.)

The doctor will *advise* you about which exercises work best. ('Advise' is a verb that means counsel.)

Thus, candidates are advised to study the topic carefully and score more in the English Section.

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