**COMMON ERRORS**

1. I **am afraid of** dogs. / I have fear of dogs.

2. The film was very **boring.** I was very bored. Los adjetivos acabados en –ing se utilizan para referirnos a las cosas y los acabados en –ed para referirnos a las personas.

 3. **Plurales irregulares:** man-men; woman-women; child-children; person-people

4. Estar de acuerdo: “agree with”

John **agrees** with me on politics.

5. I can’t wait, I have hurry. / I can’t wait**, I’m in a hurry.**

6. **He’s very jealous**. / He has a lot of jealousy.

7. She knows the words to that song **by heart**. / She knows the words to that song by memory.

8. Pass= aprobar; spend=pasar

I passed the weekend in bed. / I **spent** the weekend in bed.

9. No se permite una doble negativa en inglés

They didn’t do nothing. / **They didn’t do anything**.

10. She has ten years old. / **She’s ten years old.**

11. We have success. / **We are successful.**

12**. Already/Yet**. Ambos se usan con los tiempos perfectos. “Already” significa “ya” y yet lo traducimos en negativa como “todavía” y como “ya” en interrogativa. Already se utiliza sólo en afirmativa y se coloca entre el “have” y el participio; yet se usa en negativa e interrogativa y se coloca al final de la oración.

 I’ve already finished my homework.

OI haven´t finished my homework yet

Have you finished your homework yet?

**13. For/since**. Ambos se usan con los tiempos perfectos. “For” se utiliza cuando indicamos la duración de una acción y se traduce por “durante” (no utilizar “Turing) o “desde hace”. “Since” se utiliza cuando indicamos el momento en el que empezamos a hacer algo y se traduce por “desde que” o “desde”

I have lived in Seville for 3 years

I have lived in Seville since 2006 / I was 27

**14. Alone/Lonely/Only**. Las tres se pueden traducir como “solo”. La diferencia es que “alone” y “lonely” son adjetivos. Utilizamos “alone” cuando estamos sólos en un lugar y “lonely” cuando nos sentimos sólos.

I am alone at home because my parents are on holidays

Although I have got lots of friends, I feel lonely

“Only” es un adverbio que lo utilizamos cuando “solo” lo podemos sustituir por “solamente”

I only eat vegetables on Tuesdays

**15. Everybody/Everyone/Everything/Somebody/Someone/Something/Nobody/No one/Nothing.** Todos, todos, todo, alguien, alguien, algo, nadie, nadie, nada. Todos van seguidos de un verbo en singular.

Everybody feels sad when failing an exam

Nobody feels happy when failing an exam

Something happens every year

**16. People/Police/The majority**. Van seguidos de un verbo en plural

People are always complaining about British weather

The police are looking for him

Some people are interested, but the majority don't care.

**17. Verbos con 2 objetos (directo e indirecto).** Como norma general si el objeto indirecto es un pronombre se suele colocar detrás del verbo y a continuación el objeto directo. Si el objeto indirecto no es un pronombre se puede colocar detrás del verbo o detrás del objeto directo pero si lo colocamos detrás del objeto directo necesitamos anteponerle la preposición “to” o “for”

I gave her a present last Sunday

I gave Mary a present last Sunday

I gave a present to Mary last Sunday

**18. No usar “the” para hablar de cosas en general.**

Books are expensive. (NOT The books are expensive.)

I love music. (NOT I love the music.)

**19. El orden de la frase en inglés es muy fijo, no puede cambiarse: sujeto+verbo+Complementos (directo e indirecto)+ Complementos circunstanciales**

I bought her a new car yesterday morning in the shopping center

**20. TOO/TOO MANY/TOO MUCH**. Los tres significan “demasiado”. Utiliza “too” cuando va seguido de un adjetivo. Y “too many”(nombres contables)/”too much” (nombres incontables) cuando van seguidos de un sustantivo , que puede ir precedido o no de un adjetivo

There are too many children

I bought too much red paint.

Those shoes are too expensive. (NOT Those shoes are too much expensive.)

**21. Usa los pronombres reflexivos (myself, yourself, herself, ourselves…) cuando el objeto es el mismo que el sujeto**

I looked at myself in the mirror. (NOT I looked at me in the mirror.)

Why are you talking to yourself? (NOT Why are you talking to you?)

**22. Usa el presente simple cuando quieras hablar sobre el futuro detras de las conjunciones temporales “when, until, as soon as, after, before etc”. El verbo de la oración subordinada si suele ir en tiempo futuro**

I’ll phone you when I arrive. (NOT I’ll phone you when I will arrive.)

Let’s wait until it gets dark. (NOT Let’s wait until it will get dark.)

We’ll start as soon as Mary arrives. (NOT We’ll start as soon as Mary will arrive.)

**21. Delante de la mayoría de los nombres abstractos usamos “great”, no “big”**

I have great respect for her ideas. (NOT I have big respect for her ideas.)

**22. Usa “than” y no “that” detrás de los comporativos**

My mother is three years older than my father. (NOT My mother is three years older that my father.)

Petrol is more expensive than diesel.

**23. En las preguntas coloca el sujeto inmediatamente después del verbo auxiliar y a continuación el verbo principal**

Where are the President and his family staying?

(NOT Where are staying the President and his family?)

Have all the guests arrived? (NOT Have arrived all the guests?)

**24. “Used to” se utiliza cuando hablamos de un hábito en el pasado. Si queremos hablar de un hábito en el presente tenemos que utilizar el present simple y el adverbio de frecuencia “usually”.**

I usually play tennis at weekends. (NOT I use to play tennis at weekends.)

Where do you usually have lunch? (NOT Where do you use to have lunch?

**25. Usa el presente perfecto con “This is the first/second time … “etc.**

This is the first time I’ve been here. (NOT This is the first time I’m here.)

This is the fifth cup of coffee I’ve drunk today. (NOT This is the fifth cup of coffee I drink today.)

**26. Usa “like”, no “as”,para dar ejemplos.**

I prefer warm countries, like Spain. (NOT I prefer warm countries, as Spain.)

I eat a lot of meat, like beef or lamb.

**27. Usa “whether”, no “if”, después de las preposiciones**

We talked about whether it was ready. (NOT We talked about if it was ready.)

It’s a question of whether we have enough time. (NOT It’s a question of if we have enough time.)

**28. Cuando queremos decir “debía, tenía que” no utilizamos “must, sino “had to”**

I had to see the dentist yesterday. (NOT I must see the dentist yesterday.)

When I left school, young men had to do military service. (NOT When I left school, young men must do military service.)

**29. Cuando aparecen dos sustantivos juntos, el orden en ingles es el contrario al castellano**

I like eating milk chocolate. (NOT I like eating chocolate milk.)

What’s your phone number? (NOT What’s your number phone?)

**30. In front of= delante de; Opposite= en frente de**

She sat down opposite me and looked into my eyes. (NOT She sat down in front of me and looked into my eyes.)

There’s a hotel opposite our house. (NOT There’s a hotel in front of our house.)

**31. Utiliza “can” para indicar habilidad y “may” para referirnos a posibilidad. Ambos se traducen como “puedo, puede”…**

It may rain this evening. (NOT It can rain this evening.)

I think Jane may come tomorrow. (NOT I think Jane can come tomorrow.)

I can swim very vell (NOT I may swim very well)

**32. Usa un sustantivo en singular detrás de “every”.**

I play tennis every Wednesday. (NOT I play tennis every Wednesdays.)

He wrote to every child in the village. (NOT He wrote to every children …)

**33. Para decir la profesión de alguien hay que utilizar el artículo indefinido “a/an”**

My sister is a photographer. (NOT My sister is photographer.)

I’m studying to be an engineer. (NOT I’m studying to be engineer.)

**34. Usa “a lot of”, “lots of”, “plenty of” (mucho-a-os-as🡪nombres incontables y contables en plural) en oraciones afirmativas. Usa “much” (mucho-a🡪nombres incontables y “many” (muchos-as🡪nombres contables en plural) en oraciones negativas e interrogativas. No obstante, se puede encontrar “much y many” en oraciones afirmativas cuando el estilo es muy formal.**

He has a lot of money. (NOT He has much money.)

My father has travelled to lots of countries. (NOT My father has travelled to many countries.)

I haven´t got many notebooks

Have you got much water?

**35. Detrás de las fracciones en singular y el nombre en plural, hay que utilizar el verbo en plural.**

A third of the students are from abroad. (NOT A third of the students is from abroad.)

A quarter of the trees have been cut down.

**36. Most=la mayoría de**

Most people agree with me. (BUT NOT Most of people agree with me.)

**37. Usa “to be” con adjetivos, no “to have” con nombres, para hablar de sensaciones físicas como frío, hambre, sed…**

I am thirsty. (NOT I have thirst.)

We are cold in this house. (NOT We have cold in this house.)

**38. Used to + base form (soler en pasado) ; Be used to + -ing/nombre (estar acostumbrado a + infinitivo/nombre); Get used to + -ing (acostumbrarse a + infinitivo)**

* Used to + base form: se utiliza para expresar hábitos en el pasado. Se traduce por “solía”

 (+) Used to + base form I used to drive to work but now I take the bus

 (-) Didn’t use to + base form I didn’t use to play with my dolls when I was 5

 (¿) Did you use to + base form…? Did you use to go out a lot when you were young?

* Be used to + -ing/nombre (estar acostumbrado a + infinitivo/nombre). En negativa, se niega el verbo “to be”

Peter has been living in England for 3 years so he is used to driving on the left now

Nick was born in Siberia so he is used to such cold temperatures

* Get used to + -ing / noun (acostumbrarse a + infinitivo/nombre). En negativa, se niega el auxiliar

You’ll get used to being alone soon

I didn’t understand the accent when I first moved here but I quickly got used to it

After a while you get used to the noise

I can’t get used to the rain

**39. Very (muy)- a lot of/many/much (mucho-a-os-as)**

I’m very happy

There are a lot of cars

**40. Adjetivos demostrativos: This (este-a-o) vs. These (estos-as)**

 **That (aquel-a-o vs. Those (aquellos-as) Ese-a-o) esos-as)**

**41. Genitivo sajón:** poseedor + cosa poseída

* Si el poseedor no acaba en “S”🡪 poseedor’s + cosa poseída Mary’s car; Men’s car
* Si el poseedor acaba en “S”🡪 poseedor’ + cosa poseída Pupils’ notebooks James’ car

**42. None:** ninguno

*None of the pupils passed the exam*

**43. Few** ( pocos-as🡪 nombres contables plural) vs. **Little** (poco-a🡪nombres incontables)

There are few cars in the street

There is little milk in the fridge

**44. Los adjetivos siempre van delante de los sustantivos, menos cuando el verbo es copulativo, que puede ir detrás, funcionando como atributo**

I bought a new car

My car is new

**45. Cuando aparecen varios adjetivos que se refieren al mismo sustantivo, el orden es el siguiente:** adjetivos subjetivos + adjetivos objetivos (tamaño, antigüedad, color, procedencia y material)

The beautiful, big, black, Italian, leather shoes are in the wardrobe

**46. COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS**

**COMPARATIVO:**

**1) Inferioridad: Less+adjetivo+than** *Nick is less than than his brother*

**2) Superioridad:**

 **A) 1 ó 2 sílabas acabado en “y” 🡪 adj+er than**

*Nick is taller than his brother*

 **B) 2 sílabas no acabado en “y” ó más sílabas 🡪 more+adj+than more**

 *Nick is more intelligent than his brother*

**3) Igualdad: as+adj+as**

 *Nick is as tall as his brother*

**SUPERLATIVO**

**1) Superioridad:** 4. Estar de acuerdo: “agree with” **1 ó 2 sílabas acabado en “y” 🡪 the adj+est**

*Nick is the tallest*

 **B) 2 sílabas no acabado en “y” ó más sílabas 🡪 the most+adj**

*Nick is the most intelligent*

**2) Inferioridad: the least+adj**

 *Nick is the least intelligent*

**Los adjetivos con formas irregulares son:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ADJETIVO** | **COMPARATIVO** | **SUPERLATIVO** |
| Good | Better | The best |
| Bad | Worse | The worst |
| Far | Further | The furthest |

**47. Hay dos construcciones con el comparativo que debes conocer:**

 **\* Comparativo + and + comparativo (cada vez más)**

Bigger and bigger (cada vez más grande)

More and more interesting (cada vez más interesante)

\* **The+comparativo, the+comparativo (cuánto más….,….)**

The younger, the better (cuanto más joven, mejor)

The more handsome, the sillier (cuánto más guapo, más tonto)

The more I study, the less I know (cuánto más studio, menos sé)