



ERROR ANALYSIS AND RULES

<u>Nº</u>	<u>RULE</u>	<u>EXAMPLE</u>
1.	No puede haber dos negativas en la misma oración.	- I didn't see anybody. - I saw nobody.
2.	Toda negativa e interrogativa necesita un auxiliar . <u>Excepción</u> : en oraciones interrogativas cuando el sujeto es el pronombre interrogativo	- She didn't take the bus - Albert shouldn't do that - Who brought the milk?
3.	Los adjetivos en inglés no tienen plural y lo preceden cuando es complemento	- I made important decisions. - She took the easiest way out.
4.	“a / an” son determinantes en singular; no pueden preceder a formas plurales. Para decir unas o algunas: some / a few	- I had an interesting conversation - I met some good friends in Italy.
5.	WORD ORDER (el más habitual; más rígido que en español) Afirmativa: Sujeto + Verbo + Complementos + Adv. (C.C) Negativa: Sujeto + Auxiliar + Verbo + Complementos + Adv. Interrogativa: (Pron Interr) + Auxiliar + Verbo + Complementos + Adv.	
6.	Después de preposición, gerundio	I'm tired of waiting for them
7.	El determinante the se omite cuando hablamos de cosas en general; también delante de nombre propios.	- We like sport/s - I haven't taken the Sarah's book
8.	Los diccionarios especifican la categoría gramatical de las palabras. Has de elegir la que corresponda.	-I'd like to be more worker (n) ☹ - I'd like to be hard-working (adj)
9.	Las formas personales <u>Hay, había, habrá</u> , etc, no se construyen con el verbo to have, sino con There + Be	- There is a place called Lantry - There was a castle in the woods - There will be less wars
10.	Después de preposición no puede aparecer un pronombre personal, pues éste sólo puede hacer función de sujeto	- with her (no with she) ☹ - About them
11.	Coherencia en los tiempos verbales ;ej: si estás hablando del pasado, lo normal es que uses tiempos verbales en pasado	- "I saw a book; I thought that the book would be interesting" ✓ Will ☹
12.	Un buen diccionario hace referencia al ámbito en el que se produce un concepto (palabras polisémicas). <i>"I've got a poster with a shield of GETAFE football club" badge ✓</i>	escudo SM 1 [protección]shield; 2 (= moneda) escudo; 3 [insígnia] badge, crest 3 escudo de armas coat of arms;
13.	People es plural Tb lo son police, cattle, clergy	People are nice; There are very smart people here
14.	Tener que: have to	The family had to call the police
15.	False friends : palabras de idiomas distintos con lexemas muy parecidos conducen al error pues significan cosas distintas.	Eventually: finalmente Actually: en realidad. Attend: asistir (ir a) Assist: atender, auxiliar. etc
16.	Imperativo en estilo Indirecto : Sujeto + told/asked + Person + Infinitive	- Marta told me to buy the food - He asked me to leave the house
17.	Interrogativas en estilo Indirecto : no existen como tal, y tienen la forma y orden de una oración afirmativa. (ver 5)	- Julia asked me where my ID was - They wanted to know where Jill lives.



18.	Las expresiones idiomáticas muy rara vez coinciden entre dos lenguas. Traducirlas literalmente supone casi con absoluta certeza, un error y un sinsentido en la lengua a la que se traduce	- Hacer el payaso # do the clown ✓to fool around. - Consultar con la almohada ✓ to sleep on it.
19.	Every rige singular aunque se pueda traducir por todos/as	- I play football every day.
20.	Be + adjetivo: estar (indica estado) Get + adjetivo : verbo en proceso	- My neighbour is nervous (está) - He gets nervous (se pone nervioso)
21.	Los superlativos llevan in en la referencia cuando se trata de lugares	- Madrid is the most beautiful city in Spain
22.	How. - Cómo (sentido interrogativo) As (como, comparación, identificación, y conjunción) Like (de manera parecida) Such as (como por ejemplo)	- I don't know how he could do it. - He acted as a doctor (it's real) - I did as I was told - You behaved like a clown (he isn't) - I know celebrities such as Tom Cruise
23.	Alone. - solo, in compañía en ese momento Just/ Only .- sólo, solamente Lonely. - solitario	- She is alone at home now - I just need some time to get it - She is a lonely girl
24.	Pass # Spend # Go through # Happen Pass (sentido físico) Pasar y aprobar Spend (pasar tiempo) Go through (pasar por situaciones) Happen (suceder)	-I passed the library on my way home - Did you pass your driving test? - I've spent the whole afternoon here - She went through very bad times. - These things happen/What happens?
25.	Los adverbios de frecuencia y palabras como still (todavía) y also (también) tienen una posición: entre el sujeto y el verbo; pero cuando hay un auxiliar va después del auxiliar.	- We always meet on Christmas Day - I have never seen such a nice lady - People still believe the hell exists - Laura is still in town. - I also agree with that opinion. - We can also take the 2:10 a.m train
26.	The same.... as Different from/to	- I have the same idea as you - Our aim is very different to yours
27.	En las oraciones de relativo , cuando el antecedente es una proposición, el pron. Relativo es which	- You are always finding fault with people, which I don't stand
28.	Say # Tell: Say no necesita el CI, es decir a quien. Si se quiere expresar, se le añade to. Tell necesita obligatoriamente el CI	- She said she was very worried. - She said to us she was worried - She told us she was worried
29.	Sujetos: a) El imperativo es el único tiempo verbal que no tiene sujeto. b) En las oraciones de relativo, el pron. relativo puede hacer función de sujeto; si es así, no puede haber otro.	a) - Don't talk to me that way! - Please, try to understand. b) - This church, which is very old, it was built in 1243.
30.	QUEDAR: Stay # Meet # Remain #Arrange Stay = verbo pronominal, quedarse. Meet = quedar, reunirse, encontrarse con Remain (= be left): Haber todavía Arrange= (agree to) Quedar en, acordar	-You can go. I will stay here. - We are meeting tomorrow morning - All that remains is left of the city is the castle; -They arranged to play at 6 tomorrow
31.	Too (demasiado) + adjetivo o adverbio So (tan) + adjetivo o adverbio Too much /many (demasiado/s)+ nombre So much/many (tanto/s) + nombre.	-It was too late; the book is too old - You did it so well!; I am so tired! - We spent too much money on it - Sarah reads so many books!



32.	El modo subjuntivo está reducido a muy escasos usos. En inglés se usa el tiempo correspondiente en Indicativo	-When I <u>find</u> a job,I'll live on my own. - If you <u>knew</u> how much I like you!
33.	Used to : Acción habitual en el pasado, que ya no se continúa en el presente. Se traduce como solía o Pret imperfecto d indicativo. Use to: no se puede usar para acciones habituales en el presente; se utiliza Usually .	- As a young boy, I used to wear casual clothes - I usually take the bus to work ✓ - I use to take the bus to work ☹
34.	Adjetivos acabados en ed/ing -ed .- Muestran el estado tired (cansado) -ing.-El efecto que produce; tiring (cansino)	- I'm very tired because my work is really tiring.
35.	Verbos irregulares: muy habituales y se considera un aspecto básico en el aprendizaje del inglés. No dominarlos es un déficit importante en estos niveles	
36.	Needn't # Don't need ☞ Needn't es un verbo modal; por tanto requiere un verbo en infinitivo sin to. ☞ Don't need es un verbo léxico y puede ir seguido de un grupo nominal	- You needn't bring a sleeping bag; you can borrow mine - You don't need a car in this small town.
37.	High # Tall # Loud (alto) - High (edificios, lugares, precios, etc) - Tall (para personas) - Loud (para volumen)	- The price of cars in Spain is high - She is very tall: almost 2 metres - Speak loud, please.
38.	La edad se expresa con el verbo to be	- Karl was 17 when he married Ann
39.	Posición de los adverbios: cuando coinciden varios adverbios en la oración el orden normal es Modo + lugar + Tiempo	- She was sitting comfortably on his chair yesterday.
40.	Arrive at (lugares pequeños) Arrive in (lugares grandes: paises ciudades)	- We arrived at the airport on time -They'll arrive in London at 7 a.m
41.	Los diccionarios ofrecen información si un verbo es transitivo (vt) o intransitivo (vi); saberlo evitará errores.	- The sun rises at 6 a.m (rise, vi) - Unemployment is still rising (vi) - Raise your hands (vt)
42.	Early: temprano; Soon: pronto; Como adverbios suelen ir al final de la oración	- I get very early in the morning - I'll be back soon (in a short time)
43.	Tratar de : To be about/ to deal with (muy útil para hacer sinopsis narrativas) Tratar (a personas, o medicina).- To treat	- The book <u>deals with</u> a man called Tom who..... - She <u>treats</u> me like a child
44.	Sons son hijos varones . Usa children	- Have you got children?
45.	Win # Earn/make # Gain (ganar) Win .- Juegos, deportes, juegos de azar Earn/ make .- Dinero asalariado. Gain: peso, prestigio,etc.. (sent metafórico.)	- Mariah won the lottery once. - A politician earns at least 3000 € - Tom has gained 5 kilos at Christmas
46.	Determinantes Demostrativos: SINGULAR PLURAL - this (este/a/o) these (estos/as) - that (ese/aquel those (esos/ aquellos)	- This car belongs to the president - These people are really friendly. - I don't agree at all with that girl. - Have you ever met those men?
47.	Little /a little (incontables) poco/ un poco Few /a few (contables plur)pocos/unos pocos	- I have little time . I have few friends ☹ - She is a little shy, I have a few friends
48.	I want/would like,etc +Object +To Infinit Las oraciones subordinadas con sujetos distintos requiere esta estructura.	- I want him to go - We would like your father to come. - He needs us to help him
49.	To live # To die (vb) Alive # dead (adj) Life # Death (n)	- And they lived happily ever after - I want him, dead or alive. - Life is like a box of chocolates, ...



	Living # Dying (part.presente & gerund)	- We're dying for a drink
50.	Neither /Nor/Never/Hardly/Without* son partículas negativas; por tanto, no pueden aparecer con el verbo en negativa (Ver1). *Without no puede preceder a una negativa.	- I don't like winter either. - Albert never lied to me - I can hardly wait. - He left without saying anything.
51.	At first (al principio).- Nos remontamos en el tiempo. First/Firstly: en primer lugar (enumeración) At the beginning of (+ S.N)	- At first I felt homesick and sad - Firstly, it's too small and secondly it's too expensive - At the beginning of the term
52.	Verbos Modales:Características comunes - Van seguidos de infinitivo sin to - No llevan -s en la 3ª persona del singular - Son auxiliares. - No tienen todos los tiempos verbales. - No tienen significado completo, necesitan de un verbo léxico, al que añaden un matiz en términos de actitud del hablante.	- We should try it again - He can swim very well - May I get to the toilette, please? - He will-can get there in time (will be able to) ✓
53.	At home (con verbos de estado) Go/ come back/home (verbos movimiento)	- We all stayed at home. - Sara went home after the film ended
54.	To play: Significados: - Jugar; - Reproducir (poner) - Representar (hacer el papel de..); - tocar un instrumento musical	- Play that song again, please. - She played Ophelia in Macbeth - While I was playing football she was playing the piano.
55.	Last... # the last... Next # the next Se omite the cuando se refiere a la referencia inmediatamente anterior o posterior al momento que expresa el interlocutor.	- Last night I saw Tom (anoche). - The last night there was the best. - Next month we'll have exams. - The next day he called me
56.	Job # work Job es el empleo y es contable Work es el trabajo en sí y es incontable	Lucy found a job as a librarian. I've got a lot of work to do
57.	Make y let Make/let + Complemento + Infinitivo base	- William made me laugh -They don't let me get back so late
58.	PLURALES IRREGULARES	
	Child – children	Mouse – mice
	Man – men	Goose – geese
	Woman – women	Ox - Oxen
	Foot – feet	Tooth- teeth
59.	Although (conjunción) In spite of/ despite (prep):-noun phrase - Ving	-Although I tried hard, I didn't get it - Despite my attempts, I didn't get it Despite trying hard, I didn't get it
60.	father; mother, (parents = padres) fathers Son ; daughter; children (sons , son varones)	- My parents don't let me go out - Have you got sons ? children 😊
61.	Very + adjetivo o adverbio : Muy No puede preceder a un sustantivo	- It's very kind of you. - It's very late
62.	El pronombre relativo that no puede aparecer en oraciones explicativas (es decir, cuando la oración de relativo va entre comas)	- Mary, that is 18, can already vote - Mary, who is18, can already vote
63.	For # during (durante) For indica periodos completos de tiempo y suele ir con expresiones numéricas. During , indica "en el transcurso de",no periodos completos.Precede a 1 grupo nominal	- I have lived there for 15 years. - I was there during the summer (maybe only in August,or a week)
64.	Enjoy + direct object or reflexive verb. No puede aparecer sin complemento.	- I enjoyed the film a lot. - Did you enjoy yourself?



65.	<u>Wait (for) # expect # hope</u> Wait (for).- esperar (tiempo) algo o alguien Expect (previsión).Lo q se espera q ocurra. Hope (esperanza).- Significado positivo. Excepción: She's expecting a baby.	- We are waiting for the bus. - I expect him to arrive soon. - I hope to pass the exams.
66.	<u>Story # history</u> Story = narration (historia) History = Branch of knowledge.	- That's a sweet love story. - I don't like history at all. It's the most boring subject of all.
67.	<u>Plural de los sustantivos acabados en -y</u> ⇒ Si la y es precedida de consonante: y > ies ⇒ Si es y es precedida de vocal y > ys	City – cities Toy – toys.
68.	<u>Much (incontable) # many (contables pl)</u>	- They don't have much time left - There aren't many cars here.
69.	<u>Marry # get married</u> Marry es 1 verbo transitivo, necesita CD Get married (with) es intransitivo	- He married a Bulgarian actress - Marta got married when she was 23
70.	<u>At Christmas # On Christmas Day.</u> At (con periodos de vacaciones o fiestas): at Christmas, at Easter On. Con fechas, días señalados, días semana	- We gave her a present <u>at Christmas.</u> - We met <u>on Christmas Day</u> - Rachel was born <u>on the 4th of July</u>
71.	<u>After(después de)#afterwards =(later)</u> ⇒ After es conjunción o preposición. Como conjunc, va seguido de una oración o Ving. Como preposición necesita de un sintagma nominal. ⇒ Afterwards es un adverbio.	- After the exams,we'll go back home - After finishing the exams, we'll ... - After we went back home -⊗ - Afterward we all helped with the washing up
72.	<u>Conocer: Know # meet</u> Know: conocer, saber cómo es alguien Meet: conocer, en el sentido de haberse encontrado con alguien.	- I know him (le conozco,sé como es) And I know he won't like this idea. - I met him at a party last year.
73.	<u>Bajo (adj) : Low # short</u> Short (para estatura) Low (para Alturas de edificios, lugares, etc, y para volumen)	- Laura is a short girl - That house has very low ceilings - Speak low.The baby's sleeping
74.	<u>Tell # Count</u> Tell = contar, decir, narrar Count = contar numeros, cantidad.	- Allam told us a spooky story - I'm counting the days Expresión:Count on me:cuenta conmigo
75.	<u>House and Home</u> <u>House</u> es el término genérico para indicar casa. <u>Home</u> es el lugar donde se vive, centro de vida familiar (hogar) ⇒ At home ⇒Go home	- Sara wants to sell her house - I'm really tired. I'm going home - We spent Christmas at home.
76.	<u>What/How en oraciones exclamativas</u> ⇒ What (a) + (adjetivo) + sustantivo ⇒ How + adjetivo/ adverbio	- What an expensive car! - How expensive (this car) s!
77.	Verbo Llevar Ropa.- wear-wore-worn Transportar cosas.- Carry. Tardar tiempo (llevar).- Take Llevar tiempo haciendo algo.- P.Perfecto	- She was wearing jeans. - Shall I carry your suitcase? - It takes me an hour to get there - I have lived here since 1987
78.	<u>Soon – Early</u> Soon: pronto (dentro de poco tiempo) Early: temprano	- She will be back soon -He gets up very early in the morning



79.	⇒ In the morning/afternoon/ evening ⇒ at night. Pero ⇒ Tomorrow in the morning	- We'll meet later in the evening - I play golf on Saturday morning - Sara will come tomorrow night
80.	All night / all day # every night/day All night (long).- Toda la noche Every night .- Todas las noches.	- We were dancing all night long - I have nightmares every night
81.	Enough. - Suficiente (o bastante en el sentido de que basta, nunca mucho) ⇒ Delante de sustantivos ⇒ Detrás de adjetivos y adverbios	-I haven't got enough money to buy it - He isn't smart enough to know that - It is far enough to take the car.
82.	Capital letters in: Weekdays, Months, Languages and Nationalities.	- I hate Mondays; We'll finish in May - I don't speak German; I am Irish
83.	Your # yours ⇒ <u>Your</u> es determinante posesivo y no varía con el número del sustantivo ⇒ <u>Yours</u> es el pronombre posesivo.	-Your product is very expensive - Your products are very expensive - My book is here, and yours?
84.	Different from/to ; AmE than	-Our customs are different from theirs
85.	Be able to y Can/ could Normalmente be able to se utiliza para sustituir a can en los tiempos que can no tiene; sin embargo, añade el matiz de ser capaz de (se presupone una dificultad o adversidad previa)	- I could translate this text. - I was able to translate this text (se asume que no fue fácil). - I will be able to translate it (can no tiene futuro)
86.	Do y Make = Hacer Do se refiere a acciones, en general Make ofrece la idea de fabricar. No obstante, existen muchos usos que no obedecen a esta normal tan general	He's done a lot of nice things for you These cars are made in Germany Will you do me a favour? You're making excuses.
87.	El complemento agente es introducido por la preposición BY.	This book was written by H.Palm
88.	Remember / Remind Remember → acordarse de Remind (someone) (of) → recordar algo a alguien	We remember you every day. I want to remind you your promise You remind me of my old boss
89.	A(n)/ one A(n) es un determinante indeterminado que precede a un sustantivo,sin referencia previa One hace énfasis en el número,	I saw a girl in the museum I saw one girl in the museum (una niña y no dos o tres.
90.	To agree = estar de acuerdo.	I agree with you. ☺✓ I am agree with you ☹
91.	Verbo sustantivado acabado en – ing Cuando el verbo hace función de sustantivo en inglés se forma con la terminación -ing	-Eating fruit is a healthy habit. - I don't understand your behaving that way.
92.	True # Truth True es adjetivo (verdadero) Truth es sustantivo (verdad)	-Please, tell me the truth. - What you're saying is not true.
93.	Lend – Let- Leave – Stop (Dejar) Lend- lent – lent (prestar) Let – let-let (permitir) Leave- left –left: (marcharse, abandonar) Stop (dejar de hacer algo)	-Lend me your car, please - My parents don't let me stay here - The train leaves at 7 a.m - She left the house / He has left me - I have stopped smoking.



94.	Sustantivos que cambian su plural de forma - f(e) > ves					
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	MEANING	SINGULAR	PLURAL	MEANING
	Wife	Wives	Esposa	Life	Lives	vida
	Half	Halves	Mitad	Leaf	Leaves	Hoja
	Wolf	Wolves	Lobo	Thies	Thieves	Ladrón
	Self	Selves	Auto	Shelf	Shelves	estanteria
	Calf	calves	becerro	loaf	loaves	Barra pan
95.	Usos de too 1.- demasiado (delante de adjetivos) 2.- también (al final de la oración)			It's too late. We are going on holidays too		
96.	Treat – Deal with (tratar) Deal with= tratar de,(to be about) Treat: (dar un tratamiento de salud) Treat: (tratamiento social)			The book deals with a heartless kid The doctor treated the patient He always treats his wife gently		
97.	Oneself # each other (se) Oneself, (myself, yourself... ourselves) → Pronombre reflexivo Each other → Pronombre recíproco			-They looked at themselves in the mirror (a sí mismos) -They looked at each other in the mirror (el uno al otro)		
98.	Still # Yet (todavía) Yet, en oraciones negativas y al final de la oración. Still, norm, en oraciones afirmat, y entre sujeto y verbo y después aux.			-I haven't written the letter yet. - He still loves Laura. - I can still find a solution to this.		
99.	How.....? # What Be like? How is your mother? (estado). → ¿ Cómo está tu madre? What's your mother like? (descripción personal) ¿ Cómo es tu madre?					
100.	- Ving uses: 1.- Verbo sustantivado: Winning is not important; Playing is what matters. 2.- Go + Actividades (esp)sports: Go jogging, go swimming, go fishing; sightseeing 3.- Después de preposición .- I went to the airport alter driving Jenny home. (Ver 6) 4.- Después de ciertos verbos y expresiones Feel like + Ving: Tener ganas.- I feel like going for a walk. I can't help + Ving: no puedo evitar.- I can't help getting angry when you're late It's no good + Ving: It's no use trying. There's nothing that can be done. Like/ Stop/ Avoid/ Hate / Go on, Mind, enjoy, etc					