



# EMBARASSING GRAMMAR MISTAKES

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PEOPLE ~~IS~~ ARE



*A sentence with NO SUBJECT = UNACCEPTABLE!!!*

Is not possible because is so big, sorry!

*It* is not possible because *it* is so big, sorry!



A sentence with 2 SUBJECTS = UNACCEPTABLE!!!

Subject 1 Subject 2  
Your idea it's fantastic!

Your idea is fantastic!



# Advice or advise ?

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Grammar > Easily confused words > Advice or advise ?

de [English Grammar Today](#).

*Advice* /əd'vaɪs/ is a noun and means a suggestion about what someone should do. It is uncountable:

*Let me give you some **advice**: stay away from Margaret.*

Not: ~~Let me give you an advice~~

*She gave him a lot of **advice**, but I don't think he listened.*

Not: ... ~~a lot of advices~~ ...

If we want to use *advice* in a countable way, then we use the phrase *a piece of advice*:

*I have two **pieces of advice** for you about the holiday.*

We use the verb *advise* /əd'vaɪz/ to mean 'to give someone advice':

*I strongly **advise** you to lose weight.*

*They finally did what we **advised**.*



I love go to concerts.

I love going to concerts.



I prefer go to see the football match.

I prefer **to** go to see the football match.

We can use a *to*-infinitive or an *-ing* form after *prefer*. A *to*-infinitive is more common.

*She's not keen on coffee. She **prefers** to drink tea. (or She **prefers** drinking tea **to** coffee.)*

Also you can ask me some help.

You can **also** ask me **for** some help.

One of the main reasons you might have been told not to start a sentence with *also* is because it can make the writer sound disorganised. It can make the sentence that follows *also* seem like an afterthought.

Example:

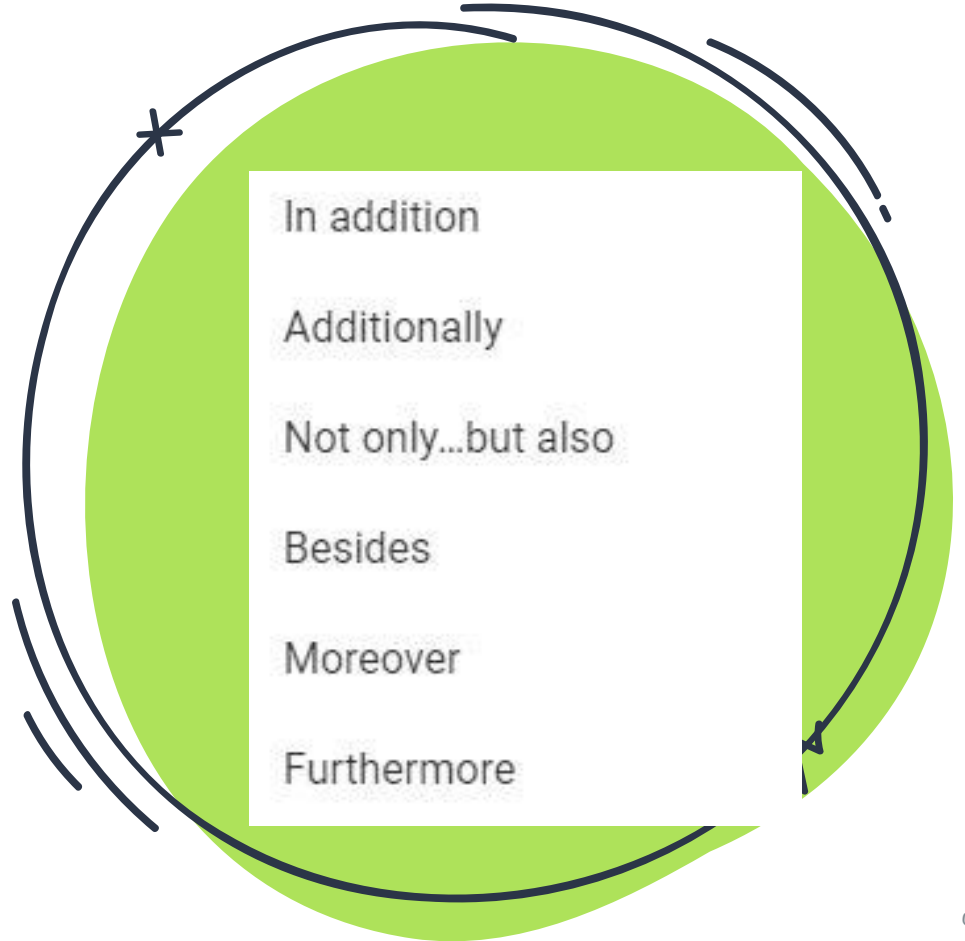
**Also, the dog wanted food.**

This is commonly something we use in speech rather than writing and where it can trip us up. In writing though, readers might spend some time trying to figure out what the rest of the sentence was relating to, rather than moving on with the reading. So, be careful!





Instead of repeating "also" at the beginning of the sentence, try using:



# GERUND after preposition!!!

About to bring the skateboard to Scotland, ...

About ~~to~~ bringing the skateboard to Scotland, ...

People can deceive others through e-mail **by** .... **creating**  
a fake e-mail to cover up their identity.

~~I have a bad new.~~ vs. I have bad new**s**.

## News



Grammar > Nouns, pronouns and determiners > Nouns > Uncountable nouns > News

de [English Grammar Today](#).

We use the uncountable noun *news* to mean 'information or reports about recent events'. It takes a singular verb:

*The **news** is good about Mary. The doctors are very happy about her progress.*

Not: ~~The news are good about Mary.~~

*Do you have **any news** of your sister? How is she these days?*

*I've got **some news** for you – I'm getting married!*

Not: ~~I've got a news for you ...~~

1 piece of **NEWS**.  
The news is good.

# in concert

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**playing or singing with other musicians in a public performance:**

- *She was appearing in concert at Carnegie Hall.*





I can see the match in the TV.



A girl coming out of the TV

ON TV!!!

# COMPARISON

- We make comparisons using *to* or *rather than*, not just *than*:

A lot of young people **prefer** computer games **to** football. (or A lot of young people prefer computer games **rather than** football.)

Not: ~~A lot of young people prefer computer games than football.~~



# HEAR VS. LISTEN



## # LEARNING TIME

### Hear VS Listen



### HEAR

Verb

To sense a sound with your ears



I hear the young girl screaming.

### LISTEN

Verb

To pay attention to a sound



I am listening to music.





In Saturday, I'd like to take a trip in boat.

**ON** Saturday





... I would love going there.  
... I would love **TO** ~~going~~ there.



-I like eating ice-creams. *Me gusta tomar helados (en general).*

**MUY IMPORTANTE:** No obstante, si utilizamos la estructura "**I would like**" el verbo que le sigue siempre va en infinitivo con "to".

Por ejemplo: I would like **to** go (Desearía irme), I would like **to** say something (Me gustaría decir algo), She would like **to** write a letter (A ella le gustaría escribir una carta), They would like **to** run (A ellos les gustaría correr), etc.





WE DON'T CONJUGATE  
ADJECTIVES!!!

e.g. bads news

A hand-drawn style frame with a lightbulb icon and a green bar at the top. The frame is composed of dark blue lines with various decorative elements like double lines, a wavy line, and a small 'x' mark. A lightbulb icon is positioned at the bottom right corner, and a green bar is at the top. The word 'address' is centered in the middle of the frame.

address

# verbs + ing

f /englishinc

y + ing = ying



play = playing  
fly = flying  
study = studying

e = e + ing



dance = dancing  
fake = faking  
rhyme = rhyming

ee + ing = eeing



see = seeing  
flee = fleeing  
agree = agreeing

ie = i + ying



die = dying  
lie = lying  
tie = tying

c/v/c\* = double final c + ing



run = running  
put = putting  
stop = stopping

\*c/v/c = consonant/vowel/consonant

THANKS!

