

Lista de errores básicos

Los errores que se listan a continuación son los que se penalizan, tanto en producciones escritas como orales, en el Departamento de Inglés de la siguiente manera:

- a) En **primero** y **segundo**, la aparición reiterada de uno o varios errores de la lista supondrá que la calificación de la prueba sea inferior a un 5.
- b) En **tercero** y **cuarto** (Mención de Inglés), cada uno de estos errores restará 0,25 hasta un máximo de 3 puntos en cada prueba.

Estos errores deberían tenerse en consideración de alguna manera también en la Modalidad Bilingüe.

Problemas con ADJETIVOS Y ADVERBIOS

- Adjetivos detrás del nombre: e.g. *This is an exam very difficult.*
- Adjetivos en plural: e.g. *I have differents courses at university.*
- Confundir adjetivos con adverbios y viceversa: e.g. *It's probably. It is usually to watch TV.*

Problemas con NOMBRES

- Nombres contables e incontables: e.g. *I need to change the furnitures in my house. People in Spain is kind. My fathers have a house near the beach. I have two news.*
- Plurales irregulares: e.g. *I love childrens. I would like to work with childs.*

Problemas con PREPOSICIONES

- Ausencia de preposición: e.g. *She listens music every day. He said me.*
- Dobles preposiciones: e.g. *I am from in Albacete.*
- For + -ing: e.g. *You need a card for do that.*
- Incorrecciones en las preposiciones básicas: e.g. *on winter, in Monday, on March, in the other hand, under my point of view.*

Problemas con PRONOMBRES y DETERMINANTES

- Pronombres: e.g. *They told my that... I visited his last year. Their education is not like our.*

- Pronombres relativos: e.g. *Peter, **that** is a good friend, is my neighbor. This image, **that** is shown on page 4, represents...*
- Determinantes: e.g. *People in Spain think **her** country is the best. My mother has **his** own car. This summer I am going to the beach with **your** family.*
- Other, another, others: e.g. *I have **others** questions. **Other** popular cliché is... They know **another** people who are coming as well.*

Problemas con SUJETOS

- Ausencia de sujeto: e.g. ***Is** something common. Because **is** the easiest way.*
- Dobles sujetos: e.g. *A problem that **it** is often debated.*

Problemas con VERBOS

- Verbo *to be*
 - Concordancia: e.g. *My parents **is** in my house. They **was** there. You **was** angry.*
 - Tiempos: e.g. *He **walking** down the street. I **doing** an exam. She **going** to New York this summer.*
- Verbo *to have*:
 - Concordancia: e.g. *She **have** 2 sons.*
 - Have vs. have got: e.g. *I **haven't** any books here. **Has** she any brothers or sisters?*
 - Edad: e.g. *She **has** 20 years old. They **have** the same age.*
- Verbo *to like*: e.g. *She likes **cook**. They would like **go/going** to the beach at the weekend. This book **likes me**.*
- Formación del pasado simple: e.g. *He **thought/thank** that... She **comed** early... They **throught**... Yesterday they **talk** to Paul and **agree** to come home later.*
- Formación del presente perfecto: e.g. *He has **give** him the letter. They have **ate** pizza today.*
- Formación de la tercera persona: e.g. *She **say** that she **study** a lot every day. One of the images that **come** to my mind is this.*
- Verbos modales: e.g. *I **can to** go to London. You **must to** visit Paris. I **will can** do that after my degree. I need permission **to can** go to the party.*

Problemas con CONSTRUCCIONES BÁSICAS

- Construcción interrogativa: e.g. Do she lives here? What he liked? Did they went to the party? She asked me what do I like.
- Construcción negativa: e.g. She not live in Madrid. He don't like pizza. They didn't came to school yesterday.
- Anticipatory it: e.g. It is globally extended the belief that... It is very difficult the exam.
- Comparativos: e.g. I study the same than/that you. She is more taller than Peter.
- Genitivo sajón: e.g. Peter car, car's Peter.
- Pasiva: e.g. It is say. The email was send. They are very criticize.
- Superlativos: e.g. one of the safer countries.

Problemas de TRADUCCIÓN

- *False friends* de palabras muy comunes:
 - *Career* por *degree*
 - *College* por *school*
 - *Qualifications* por *marks/grades*
- Traducciones literales que dan lugar a incorrecciones: e.g. Real Academy. This is the best country I have never been to. Forever and never.
- Uso del español: e.g. in EEUU people are nice.