

SR	MISTAKES
1	<p>It's no good + -ing.  Don't say: It's no good to get angry.  Say: It's no good getting angry.</p>
2	<p>Look forward to + -ing.  Don't say: I look forward to see him soon.  Say: I look forward to seeing him soon.</p>
3	<p>There is no harm in + -ing.  Don't say: There's no harm to visit her now.  Say: There's no harm in visiting her now.</p>
4	<p>Using the past tense after did instead of the infinitive without to.  (a) To ask questions:  Don't say: Did you went to school yesterday?  Say: Did you go to school yesterday?  (b) To make negatives:  Don't say: I did not went to school yesterday.      Say: I did not go to school yesterday.</p>
5	<p>Using the third person singular after does instead of the infinitive without to.  (a) To ask questions:  Don't say: Does the gardener waters the flowers?  Say: Does the gardener water the flowers?  (b) To make negatives:  Don't say: The man doesn't waters the flowers.  Say: The man doesn't water the flowers.</p>
6	<p>Using the third person singular after can, must, etc., instead of the infinitive without to.  Don't say: Ian can speaks English very well.  Say: Ian can speak English very well.</p>
7	<p>Wrong sequence of tenses.  Don't say: Rachel asked me what I am doing.  Say: Rachel asked me what I was doing.  When the verb in the main clause is in the past tense, use a past tense in subordinate clauses.</p>
8	<p>Using will/I'll instead of would/'d in a subordinate clause.  Don't say: He said (that) he will/I'll come tomorrow.  Say: He said (that) he would/'d come tomorrow.</p>
9	<p>Using may instead of might in a subordinate clause.  Don't say: Last Sunday Ailsa told me that she may come  Say: Last Sunday Ailsa told me that she might come.</p>
10	<p>Using can instead of could in a subordinate clause.  Don't say: Ben thought he can win the prize.  Say: Ben thought he could win the prize.</p>

11	<p>Using the past simple tense after to + the infinitive.  Don't say: He tried to kicked the ball away.  Say: He tried to kick the ball away.</p> <p>Don't use the simple past tense after to.</p>
12	<p>Using the past simple tense after an auxiliary verb,  instead of the past participle.  Don't say: I've forgot to bring my book.  Say: I've forgotten to bring my book.</p>
13	<p>Using must or ought to to express a past obligation.  Don't say: You ought to come yesterday.  Say: You ought to have come yesterday.  Or: You should have come yesterday.</p>
14	<p>Using the present perfect instead of the simple past  tense.  Don't say: I have seen a good film yesterday.  Say: I saw a good film yesterday.</p>
15	<p>Using the simple past tense instead of the present  perfect.  Don't say: I saw the Parthenon of Athens.  Say: I have seen the Parthenon of Athens.</p>
16	<p>Using the simple past tense with a recent action,  instead of the present perfect.  Don't say: The clock struck.  Say: The clock has struck.</p>
17	<p>Using the simple present instead of the present  perfect.  Don't say: I'm at this school two years.  Say: I've been at this school two years.</p>
18	<p>Using the simple present instead of the present perfect  after a since clause of time.  Don't say: Since he came, we're happy.  Say: Since he came, we've been happy.</p>
19	<p>Using the simple present instead of the present  continuous.  Don't say: Look! Two boys fight.  Say: Look! Two boys are fighting.</p>
20	<p>The continuous form of the tense misused.  Don't say: I'm understanding the lesson now.  Say: I understand the lesson now.</p>

21	<p>Using the present continuous for a habitual action, instead of the simple present.</p> <p>Don't say: Every morning I'm going for a walk.</p> <p>Say: Every morning I go for a walk.</p> <p>Use the simple present (and not the present continuous) to express a present habitual action.</p> <p>Note: Use the present continuous to express a habitual action with the word always or with a verb denoting a continuous state: He is always talking in class; He is living in London.</p>
22	<p>Using the verb to use for the present habitual action.</p> <p>Don't say: I use to get up at six every morning.</p> <p>Say: I get up at six every morning.</p> <p>Or: I'm accustomed to getting up at six, etc.</p> <p>The verb to use doesn't express a habit in the present. / use means / employ: / -g use 2 pen to write with.</p> <p>Note: Used to expresses a past state or habit and it usually refers to some old situation which no longer exists: used to see him every day; My father used to play football very well.</p>
23	<p>Using the past continuous for a habitual action, instead of the simple past tense.</p> <p>Don't say: Last year I was walking to school every day.</p> <p>Say: Last year I walked to school every day.</p>
24	<p>Using the past tense instead of the past perfect.</p> <p>Don't say: The train already left before I arrived.</p> <p>Say: The train had already left before I arrived.</p>
25	<p>Using the past perfect instead of the simple past tense.</p> <p>Don't say: I'd finished the book yesterday</p> <p>Say: I finished the book yesterday.</p> <p>Don't use the past perfect unless there is another verb in the past tense in the same sentence.</p>
26	<p>Using the future in a clause of time, instead of the present tense.</p> <p>Don't say: I'll see you when I shall come back.</p> <p>Say: I'll see you when I come back.</p> <p>If the verb in the main clause is in the future, the verb in the time clause must be in the present tense.</p>
27	<p>Using the future in the if clause instead of the present tense.</p> <p>Don't say: If he'll ask me, I will/'ll stay.</p> <p>Say: If he asks me, I will/'ll stay.</p> <p>Use the present tense in a future conditional in the if clause and the future tense in the main clause</p> <p>Note: But the future tense may be used in an if clause expressing a request:</p> <p>If you will/ll give me some money I will/'ll buy you a drink.</p>

28	<p>Using the present tense after as if or as though instead of the past.</p> <p>Don't say: Janine talks as if she knows everything.</p> <p>Say: Janine talks as if she knew everything.</p>
29	<p>Using the past conditional of wish instead of the present indicative.</p> <p>Don't say: I would wish to know more English.</p> <p>Say: I wish (that) I knew more English.</p>
30	<p>Using a wrong tense with an improbable condition.</p> <p>Don't say: If he would/'d ask me, I would/'d stay.</p> <p>Say: If he asked me, I would/'d stay.</p> <p>Express an improbable condition by the past tense and use the conditional in the main clause. This use of the p?st tense doesn't indicate a time but a degree of probability.</p>
31	<p>Using a wrong tense with a counterfactual condition.</p> <p>Don't say:</p> <p>If he would/'d have asked me, haal would/'d stay.</p> <p>Say: If he had/'d asked me, I would/'d have stayed.</p>
32	<p>Using the infinitive instead of a finite verb.</p> <p>Don't say: Sir, to go home to get my book?</p> <p>Say: Sir, may I go home to get my book?</p>
33	<p>Mixing up the tenses.</p> <p>Don't say: They asked him to be captain, but he refuses.</p> <p>Say: They asked him to be captain, but he refused.</p>
34	<p>Confusion of gender.</p> <p>Don't say: The door is open, please shut her.</p> <p>Say: The door is open, please shut it.</p>
35	<p>Using the possessive 's with inanimate objects.</p> <p>Don't say: Her room's window is open.</p> <p>Say: The window of her room is open.</p>
36	<p>Using the objective case after the verb to be.</p> <p>Don't say: It was him.</p> <p>Say: It was he.</p>
37	<p>Using the objective case after the conjunction than.</p> <p>Don't say: My sister is taller than me.</p> <p>Say: My sister is taller than I (am).</p>
38	<p>Using the subject pronoun after between.</p> <p>Don't say: It's a secret between</p> <p>Say: It's a secret between you and I. you and me.</p>
39	<p>Using an object pronoun before a gerund.</p> <p>Don't say: Him laughing at her was what made her angry.</p> <p>Say: His laughing at her was what made her angry.</p>
40	<p>Using an object pronoun in a double genitive.</p> <p>Don't say: A friend of him told us the news.</p> <p>Say: A friend of his told us the news.</p>

41	<p>Misuse of -self forms.</p> <p>Don't say: Michael and myself are here.</p> <p>Say: Michael and I are here.</p>
42	<p>Using himself or themselves instead of himself or themselves.</p> <p>Don't say: They fell down and hurt themselves.</p> <p>Say: They fell down and hurt themselves.</p>
43	<p>Misuse of noun/verb homonyms.</p> <p>Don't say: Becky played a good play of chess.</p> <p>Say: Becky played a good game of chess.</p>
44	<p>Using the relative pronoun which for persons.</p> <p>Don't say: I've a brother which is at school.</p> <p>Say: I've a brother who is at school.</p>
45	<p>Using what or which after everything, etc.</p> <p>Don't say: I heard everything which (or what) he said.</p> <p>Say: I heard everything (that) he said.</p>
46	<p>Who and whom.</p> <p>Don't say: I saw the woman whom you said lived next door.</p> <p>Say: I saw the woman (who) you said lived next door.</p>
47	<p>Using who, whom, or which after the superlative, instead of that.</p> <p>Don't say: It's the best which I've seen.</p> <p>Say: It's the best (that) I've seen.</p>
48	<p>The same as/same that.</p> <p>Don't say: Amelia bought the same bag that me.</p> <p>Say: Amelia bought the same bag as me.</p>
49	<p>Using who? or what? instead of which?</p> <p>Don't say: Who of the two boys is the taller?</p> <p>Say: Which of the two boys is the taller?</p>
50	<p>Who? and Whom?</p> <p>(a) Who? Don't say: Whom do you think will be chosen?</p> <p>Say: Who do you think will be chosen?</p> <p>(b) Whom?</p> <p>Don't say: Who do you think I saw yesterday?</p> <p>Say: Whom do you think I saw yesterday?</p>
51	<p>Using one other instead of another.</p> <p>Don't say: Please give me one other book.</p> <p>Say: Please give me another book.</p>
52	<p>Using the superlative instead of the comparative.</p> <p>Don't say: John is the tallest of the two boys.</p> <p>Say: John is the taller of the two boys.</p>
53	<p>Using from after the comparative instead of than.</p> <p>Don't say: Amy is taller from her brother.</p> <p>Say: Amy is taller than her brother.</p>

54	Using the comparative instead of the superlative. Don't say: Cairo is the larger city in Africa. Say: Cairo is the largest city in Africa.
55	Using the more instead of most. Don't say: The more people will agree with me. Say: Most people will agree with me.
56	Using more good or more bad instead of better or worse. Don't say: This one looks more good than that. Say: This one looks better than that.
57	Using home instead of at home. Don't say: In the afternoon I stay home. Say: In the afternoon Pa stay at home.
58	Using from instead of one of or among. Don't say: She is from the nicest girls - know. Say: She is one of the nicest girls I know.
59	Using the passive infinitive (to be + past participle) instead of the active (to + infinitive). Don't say: English isn't easy to be learned. Say: English isn't easy to learn.
60	Using an intransitive verb in the passive form. Don't say: She was disappeared from the house. Say: She disappeared from the house.
61	Mixing up one form of the verb with another. Don't say: It's better to enjoy yourself when you're young rather than wasting time worrying about the future. Say: It's better to enjoy yourself when you're young than to waste time worrying about the future.
62	Wrong sequence of moods. Don't say: If you would/'d do me this favour, I will/'ll be very grateful to you. Say: If you would/'d do me this favour, I would/'d be very grateful to you. Or: If you will/'ll do me this favour, I will/'d be very grateful to you.
63	The unrelated participle. Don't say: Being in a hurry, the door was left open. Say: Being in a hurry, he left the door open.
64	The question phrase isn't it? misused. Don't say: He played well yesterday, isn't it? Say: He played well yesterday, didn't he?
65	Misuse of the gerund to express purpose. Don't say: I come here for learning English. Say: - come here to learn English.
66	Yes or No in answer to negative questions. Question: Didn't you see the game? Answer: Yes, that is, saw it. No, that is, I didn't see it.

	Using a double negative. Don't say: She says she's not afraid of nobody. Say: She says she's not afraid of anybody. 67 Or: She says she's afraid of nobody.
	Using one time or two times instead of once or twice. Don't say: I was absent one time or two times. 68 Say: I was absent once or twice.
	Using d day, etc., instead of one day, etc. Don't say: A day they went sight-seeing in Florence. 69 Say: One day they went sight-seeing in Florence.
	Using the other day instead of the next day, etc. Don't say: David slept well and was better the other day. Say: David slept well and was better the next day 70 (or on the following day)
	Using one and a half, instead of half past one, etc. Don't say: Lessons begin at eight and a half. 71 Say: Lessons begin at half past eight.
	Using as usually instead of as usual. Don't say: As usually, he left his pen at home. 72 Say: As usual, he left his pen at home.
	Using according to my opinion instead of in my opinion. Don't say: According to my opinion, she's right. 73 Say: In my opinion, she's right.
	Using at the end instead of in the end. Don't say: At the end they reached the city. 74 Say: In the end they reached the city.
	Using under the rain instead of in the rain. Don't say: They played football under the rain. 75 Say: They played football in the rain.
	Using the reason is because instead of the reason is that. Don't say: The reason is because I believe it. 76 Say: The reason is that I believe it.
	Using a country instead of the country. Don't say: I spend my holidays in a country. 77 Say: I spend my holidays in the country.
	Using if instead of whether, Don't say: I asked Paul if he was going. 78 I Say: I asked Paul whether he was going.
	Using any for two, instead of either. Don't say: Any of these two books is good. 79 Say: Either of these two books is good.
	Using likes me instead of I like. Don't say: The cinema likes me very much. 80 Say: I like the cinema very much.

81	Using neither or instead of neither nor. Don't say: Sara speaks neither English or French. Say: Sara speaks neither English nor French.
82	Using both in a negative sentence instead of neither. Don't say: Both of them didn't go to school today. Say: Neither of them went to school today.
83	Using also or too in a negative sentence instead of either. Don't say: Joe hasn't come also (or too). Say: Joe hasn't come either.
84	Using and in a negative sentence instead of or. Don't say: I don't like red and orange. I want the blue one. Say: - don't like red or orange. I want the blue one.
85	Using till instead of before or when. Don't say: I'd reached the school till the rain started. Say: I'd reached the school before the rain started. Or: I'd reached the school when the rain started.
86	Take an exam, not give an exum. Don't say: The pupil gave his exam. Say: The pupil took his exam.
87	To be right or wrong, not to have right or wrong. Don't say: You've right or You've wrong. Say: You're right or You're wrong.
88	To be busy, not to have work. Don't say: I have much work this morning. Say: I'm very busy this morning. Note: We can say: I have a lot of work to do this morning.
89	It's cold, etc., not it has cold, etc. Don't say: It has cold this winter. Say: It's cold this winter.
90	Go for a walk, not make a walk. Don't say: We made a walk along the river. Say: We went for a walk along the river.
91	Go for a ride on a bicycle, etc., not go for a walk on a bicycle, etc. Don't say: We went for a walk on our bicycles. Say: We went for a ride on our bicycles.
92	Mount or get on a horse, etc. not ride a horse, etc. Don't say: Peter rode his horse and went home. Say: Peter got on his horse and rode home.
93	Dismount or get off a horse, etc., not come down from a horse, etc. Don't say: They came down from their horses. Say: They got off their horses.
94	Go on foot, not go with the feet. Don't say: Shall we go there with the feet? Say: Shall we go there on foot?



95	<p>Take or have a shower. not make a shower.</p> <p>Don't say: I make a shower every morning.</p> <p>Say: I take a shower every morning.</p> <p>Or: I have a shower every morning.</p>
96	<p>Ask a question, not make a question.</p> <p>Don't say: Naomi made me several questions.</p> <p>Say: Naomi asked me several questions.</p>
97	<p>Take AN hour, not need an hour, etc.</p> <p>Don't say: I'll need an hour to do that.</p> <p>Say: It'll take me an hour to do that.</p>
98	<p>Give a discount, not make a discount.</p> <p>Don't say: He made me a small discount.</p> <p>Say: He gave</p>
99	<p>Take exercise, not make exercise.</p> <p>Don't say: You ought to make more exercise.</p> <p>Say: You ought to take more exercise.</p>
100	<p>Give or deliver a lecture, not make a lecture.</p> <p>Don't say: He made an interesting lecture.</p> <p>Say: He gave an interesting lecture.</p> <p>Or: He delivered an interesting lecture.</p>