

Common errors worksheet

Answer Key

Common errors worksheet 1

Using the present perfect

- 1 1 B 2 A
- 2 1 present perfect
2 past simple
3 present perfect
- 3 1 I went to New York last year.
2 Correct
3 I've known Tim for five years.
4 Correct
5 I met Paolo when I lived in Italy.
6 I don't know where Sara is - I haven't seen her for three weeks.

Questions

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 B
- 2 1 before
2 before
3 after
- 3 1 Why didn't Paul come to the party?
2 Has the car broken down?
3 Can you help me with my suitcase?
4 Where are you going?
5 Who did they give the prize to?
6 Will you phone me later?

too, very or enough?

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 A
- 2 1 Very 2 Too 3 Enough
- 3 1 very kind
2 too young
3 very funny
4 fit enough
5 too fast
6 enough money

When to use *the*

- 1 1 B 2 A
- 2 1 -
2 the
3 - ; the
4 -
5 -
- 3 1 -
2 the
3 -
4 -
5 the
6 the
7 -
8 -

Common errors worksheet 2

Present tenses for future meaning

- 1 1 B 2 B 3 B
- 2 1 the present continuous
2 the present simple
3 will
- 3 1 'm playing
2 starts
3 'll stay
4 'll make
5 doesn't close
6 're having

if or unless?

- 1 1 B 2 A
- 2 1 unless
2 if
3 unless
4 if
- 3 1 I won't phone you unless there's a problem.
2 You'll freeze if you don't put your coat on.
3 I'll retake my exams unless I pass them all first time.

must, mustn't and (don't) have to

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 B
- 2 1 obligation
2 have to
3 mustn't
4 don't have to
- 3 1 both
2 had to
3 will have to
- 4 1 don't have to
2 mustn't
3 mustn't
4 doesn't have to

Indirect questions

- 1 1 B 2 B 3 A
- 2 1 indirect
2 statements
3 indirect
- 3 1 Can you tell me what time it is?
2 I wonder who he is getting married to.
3 Could you tell me where the station is?
4 Do you know if the film has started?
5 Have you any idea who he shares a flat with?
6 Can you tell me if the library is open on Sundays?

Common errors worksheet 3

Passive reporting verbs

- 1 1 A 2 B
- 2 1 to infinitive
2 -ing form
- 3 Expressing certainty: believed, understood, known, assumed
Expressing uncertainty: thought, rumoured, suspected
- 4 1 She's rumoured to be planning a tour next year.
2 The company is thought to employ over 10,000 staff.
3 He is suspected of being involved in some way.
4 He is known to be unhappy at work.
5 He was assumed to be guilty.

Verbs that need an object

- 1 1 B 2 A
- 2 3 don't need
2 need
3 after
4 before
- 3 1 We aren't going out together any more - we've split up.
2 Listen carefully to the information and write it down.
3 I know I can always rely on you.
4 Correct
5 The car broke down on the motorway.
6 It's true - I'm not making it up!

hope or wish?

- 1 1 A 2 A 3 A
- 2 1 hope
2 wish
3 past perfect
- 3 1 hope
2 wish
3 hope
4 wish
5 wish
6 hope

Where do *still*, *yet* and *already* go?

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 B
- 2 1 negative, at the end
2 before
3 before
- 3 1 They haven't arrived yet.
2 She is still trying to find a job.
3 She has already spent most of the money.
4 Has their plan landed yet?
5 I still haven't received an apology.
6 I'm afraid Anna has already left.

Common errors worksheet 4

say or tell?

- 1 1 A 2 B 3 A
- 2 1 tell
2 say
- 3 1 told
2 tell
3 said
4 said
5 say
6 tell

good or well?

- 1 1 A 2 B 3 A
- 2 1 adjective
2 adverb
3 adjective
- 3 1 well
2 well
3 good
4 good
5 well
6 good

Common spelling errors

- 1 1 B 2 A
- 2 1 double
2 -ful
- 3 1 advertisement
2 wonderful
3 believe
4 opportunity
5 Correct
6 beginning
7 getting
8 accommodation

like or as?

- 1 1 B 2 A 3 A
- 2 1 like
2 like
3 as
4 as
5 as
- 3 1 like
2 as
3 as
4 like
5 as
6 like

Common errors worksheet 1

Using the present perfect

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A We live here since 2002.
B We've lived here since 2002.
 - 2 A I saw that film last year.
B I've seen that film last year.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use present perfect / past simple for past actions where we don't specify a time.
 - 2 We use present simple / past simple for past actions where we specify a time.
 - 3 We use present perfect / present simple for actions that started in the past and continue in the present.
- 3 Correct the sentences with a mistake in them.
 - 1 I've been to New York last year.
 - 2 I don't want to see that film - I've seen it before.
 - 3 I know Tim for five years.
 - 4 Did Isabel call you last night?
 - 5 I've met Paolo when I lived in Italy.
 - 6 I don't know where Sara is - I didn't see her for three weeks.

Questions

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A You have finished the painting?
B Have you finished the painting?
 - 2 A Why did you leave so early?
B Why you did leave so early?
 - 3 A Where to are you travelling?
B Where are you travelling to?
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 In questions, the auxiliary or modal verb comes before / after the subject.
 - 2 Question words come before / after the auxiliary or modal verb.
 - 3 Prepositions come before / after the main verb.
- 3 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.
 - 1 didn't / Paul / the / come / why / party / to ?
 - 2 the / broken / car / has / down ?
 - 3 with / can / suitcase / you / me / help / my ?
 - 4 going / you / where / are ?
 - 5 prize / to / they / who / the / give / did ?
 - 6 you / later / me / will / phone ?

too, very or enough?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A My uncle couldn't come - he was very ill to travel.
B My uncle couldn't come - he was too ill to travel.
 - 2 A This soup is very tasty!
B This soup is too tasty!
 - 3 A The box isn't big enough for everything.
B The box isn't enough big for everything.
- 2 Complete the rules with *too*, *very* and *enough*.
 - 1 _____ means 'a lot'. We use it before adjectives and adverbs.
 - 2 _____ means 'more than you need'. We use it before adjectives and adverbs.
 - 3 _____ means 'as much as you need'. We use it after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns.
- 3 Complete the sentences with *too*, *very* or *enough* and the words in brackets.
 - 1 Thank you - that's ___ (kind) of you.
 - 2 I'm sorry, you can't see that film - you're ___ (young).
 - 3 He told some ___ (funny) jokes!
 - 4 Do you think you're ___ (fit) to run a marathon?
 - 5 The police stopped me because I was driving ___ (fast).
 - 6 I can't afford a holiday this year - I haven't got ___ (money).
- 4 Write six more sentences with *too*, *very* and *enough*.

When to use *the*

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A She's very interested in the politics.
B She's very interested in politics.
 - 2 A Where's the food I left on the table?
B Where's food I left on the table?
- 2 Complete the rules with *the* or - (no article).
 - 1 We use ___ to talk about things in general.
 - 2 We use ___ to talk about a specific thing, or one that has been mentioned before.
 - 3 We use ___ with most countries, e.g. Britain, but we use ___ with USA.
 - 4 We use ___ with *breakfast*, *lunch*, and *dinner*.
 - 5 We use ___ in some expressions, e.g. *at home*, *go to school*.
- 3 Complete the sentences by adding *the* where necessary.
 - 1 What time are we having ___ dinner?
 - 2 He gave me back ___ DVDs he borrowed.
 - 3 This café is very popular with ___ artists.
 - 4 George isn't here - he's at ___ work.
 - 5 Next year I'm going to ___ USA.
 - 6 Did you see ___ programme about volcanoes last night?
 - 7 Have you ever been to ___ Spain?
 - 8 She's a vegetarian - she doesn't eat ___ meat.

Common errors worksheet 2

Present tenses for future meaning

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A I can't phone you this evening because I'll go out.
B I can't phone you this evening because I'm going out.
 - 2 A What time will your flight leave tomorrow?
B What times does your flight leave tomorrow?
 - 3 A It's OK - I help you.
B It's OK - I'll help you.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use will / present continuous for fixed arrangements in the future.
 - 2 We use will / present simple for timetables and schedules.
 - 3 We use will / present continuous for decisions we make as we are speaking.
- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.
 - 1 I _____ (play) tennis at 10 o'clock on Saturday, so I can meet you after that.
 - 2 The film _____ (start) at 7.30.
 - 3 I'm really tired - I think I _____ (stay) in tonight.
 - 4 Come in and sit down - I _____ (make) some coffee.
 - 5 It's OK - the library _____ (not close) until 8 pm.
 - 6 We _____ (have) a party next weekend - would you like to come?
- 4 Write six more sentences about the future using the present simple and present continuous.

must, mustn't and (don't) have to

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A The car park was full, so we must park on the road.
B The car park was full, so we had to park on the road.
 - 2 A I mustn't forget my passport!
B I don't have to forget my passport!
 - 3 A It's free - we mustn't pay.
B It's free - we don't have to pay.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We can use *must* and *have to* to talk about obligation / possibility.
 - 2 We use forms of *have to* / *must* for past and future tenses.
 - 3 We use *mustn't* / *don't have to* to say that something is forbidden.
 - 4 We use *mustn't* / *don't have to* to say that something is not necessary.
- 3 Choose the correct words in the sentences. Sometimes both are possible.
 - 1 I must / have to finish my essay before I can go out.
 - 2 I didn't have enough cash, so I must / had to pay by cheque.
 - 3 If it's raining tomorrow, we must / will have to stay at home.
- 4 Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't/doesn't have to*.
 - 1 You _____ come with us - you can stay here if you like.
 - 2 Hurry up! We _____ be late!
 - 3 You _____ let the sauce boil, or it will spoil.
 - 4 Jack _____ get up very early because he lives right next to the school.

if or unless?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A I'll come to the party if I'm too busy.
B I'll come to the party unless I'm too busy.
 - 2 A We won't eat outside if it rains.
B We won't eat outside unless it rains.
- Read the rule and example.
- Unless* means *if not*:
I'll get some tickets unless they're very expensive = I'll get some tickets if they aren't very expensive.
- 2 Complete the sentences with *if* or *unless*.
 - 1 You'll be ill _____ you eat a healthy diet.
 - 2 We'll get wet _____ it rains.
 - 3 Hurry up! We'll be late _____ we leave right now!
 - 4 I'll put the heating on _____ it's cold.
 - 3 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.
 - 1 I'll phone you if there's a problem.
I won't _____ . (unless)
 - 2 You'll freeze unless you put your coat on!
You'll freeze _____ . (if)
 - 3 I'll retake my exams if I don't pass them all first time.
I'll retake my exams _____ . (unless)

Indirect questions

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A Do you know where does she live?
B Do you know where she lives?
 - 2 A I wonder why is she so unhappy?
B I wonder why she is so unhappy.
 - 3 A Can you tell me if she is married?
B Can you tell me is she married?
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use expressions such as *Do you know ...*, *Could you tell me ...*, and *I wonder ...* in direct / indirect questions.
 - 2 In indirect questions, the word order is the same as in statements / questions.
 - 3 In yes / no questions, we use *if* in direct / indirect questions.
- 3 Rewrite the questions as shown.
 - 1 What time is it?
Can you tell me _____?
 - 2 Who is he getting married to?
I wonder _____.
 - 3 Where's the station?
Could you tell me _____?
 - 4 Has the film started?
Do you know _____?
 - 5 Who does he share a flat with?
Have you any idea _____?
 - 6 Is the library open on Sundays?
Can you tell me _____?
- 4 Write six more indirect questions.

Common errors worksheet 3

Passive reporting verbs

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A He is believed to be living in the United States.
B He is believed that he is living in the United States.
 - 2 A She was suspected that she was a double agent.
B She was suspected of being a double agent.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 For most verbs, we use *be* + past participle + *to* infinitive / *-ing* form.
 - 2 For *suspect*, we use *be* + past participle + *of* + *to* infinitive / *-ing* form.
- 3 Write the verbs in the correct place.

believed ~~thought~~ understood rumoured known
assumed suspected

Expressing certainty: *believed* _____
Expressing uncertainty: *thought* _____
- 4 Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first.
 - 1 There's a rumour that she's planning a tour next year.
She's rumoured _____.
 - 2 We think the company employs over 10,000 staff.
The company _____.
 - 3 The police suspect that he is involved in some way.
He is _____.
 - 4 Everyone knows that he's unhappy at work.
He is _____.
 - 5 People assumed that he was guilty.
He was _____.

hope or wish?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A I hope she likes her present.
B I wish she likes her present.
 - 2 A I wish I could speak Chinese.
B I hope I could speak Chinese.
 - 3 A I wish I had worked harder for my exams!
B I wish I worked harder for my exam last month!
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use *hope* / *wish* for something we think is likely or possible in the future or past.
 - 2 We use *hope* / *wish* + past tense for something that is unlikely or impossible.
 - 3 We use *wish* + past simple / past perfect to express a regret about the past.
- 3 Complete the sentences with *hope* or *wish*.
 - 1 I _____ you enjoyed your holiday.
 - 2 I _____ I had a bit more money!
 - 3 He's worked very hard - I _____ he does well in his exams.
 - 4 It was obviously a great party - I _____ I'd gone!
 - 5 I _____ I could play a musical instrument, but I just don't have time to practise.
 - 6 I _____ I'll be able to come and visit you one day.
- 4 Write six more sentences with *hope* and *wish*.

Verbs that need an object

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A Don't worry, I'll sort out.
B Don't worry, I'll sort it out.
 - 2 A Don't throw that bag away - I need it!
B Don't throw away that bag - I need it!
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 These phrasal verbs need / don't need an object: *go out*, *lie down*, *stand up*, *break down*, *split up*.
 - 2 These phrasal verbs need / don't need an object: *sort out*, *call off*, *throw away*, *bring up*, *write down*, *make up*.
 - 3 With inseparable phrasal verbs, the object always comes before / after the particle.
 - 4 With separable phrasal verbs, the object comes before or after the particle when it is a noun, and before / after the particle when it is a pronoun.
- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct.
 - 1 We aren't going out together any more - we've split us up.
 - 2 Listen carefully to the information and write down it.
 - 3 I know I can always rely you on.
 - 4 We had to call the match off because of the bad weather.
 - 5 The car broke it down on the motorway.
 - 6 It's true - I'm not making up!
- 4 Write six more sentences using the phrasal verbs in the ones in Activity 2.

Where do *still*, *yet* and *already* go?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A I haven't yet finished.
B I haven't finished yet.
 - 2 A It's still raining!
B It's raining still!
 - 3 A I've seen already that film.
B I've already seen that film.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use *yet* in questions and negative / affirmative sentences when we expect something to happen soon. *Yet* goes in the middle / at the end of the sentence.
 - 2 We use *still* when something continues for longer than we expect. We use *still* before / after the main verb.
 - 3 We use *already* when something happens sooner than we expect. We use *already* before / after the main verb.
- 3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.
 - 1 they / yet / arrived / haven't
 - 2 find / a / job / still / she / trying / to / is
 - 3 spent / most / already / she / of / the money / has
 - 4 their / has / yet / plane / landed ?
 - 5 I / an / received / still / apology / haven't
 - 6 afraid / has / Anna / already / I'm / left
- 4 Write six more sentences with *still*, *yet* and *already*.

Common errors worksheet 4

say or tell?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A She said that she had really enjoyed the film.
B She said me that she had really enjoyed the film.
 - 2 A She didn't tell what the argument was about.
B She didn't tell us what the argument was about.
 - 3 A He said to me that she was lying.
B He told to me that she was lying.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We always use a direct object after say / tell.
 - 2 We use say / tell without a direct object. We can add an indirect object using *to*.
- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of say or tell.
 - 1 Matt _____ me that he'd won some money on the lottery.
 - 2 Don't forget to _____ Oscar about the party.
 - 3 She looked awful, but she _____ she felt fine.
 - 4 He _____ to me that he was really enjoying his new job.
 - 5 I know he spent a lot of money on it, but he wouldn't _____ how much!
 - 6 I'll call you later and _____ you all about it!
- 4 Write six more sentences with say and tell.

good or well?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A She plays the piano quite well.
B She plays the piano quite good.
 - 2 A He's a very well singer.
B He's a very good singer.
 - 3 A I'm staying in bed because I'm not very well.
B I'm staying in bed because I'm not very good.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 *Good* is an adjective / adverb. We use it before a noun, or after the verb *be*.
 - 2 *Well* is an adjective / adverb. We use it after a verb.
 - 3 We can also use *well* as an adverb / adjective when it means 'healthy'.
- 3 Complete the sentences with *good* or *well*.
 - 1 The whole team played _____ today.
 - 2 'Are you OK?' 'No, I'm not very _____.'
 - 3 He's a very _____ artist.
 - 4 I'm not very _____ at skiing.
 - 5 She loves her job, and it's quite _____ paid.
 - 6 We had a really _____ time on holiday.
- 4 Write six more sentences using *good* and *well*.

Common spelling errors

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A I enjoy traveling.
B I enjoy travelling.
 - 2 A What a beautiful dress!
B What a beautifull dress!
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules, then study the list of words.
 - 1 With some words, we double / omit the final consonant before *-ing*, *-ed*, *-er* and *-est*.
 - 2 A lot of adjectives end in *-ful* / *-full*.
 - 3 Be careful with the spelling of these words: *accommodation*, *advertisement*, *apply*, *because*, *beginning*, *believe*, *definitely*, *different*, *environment*, *experience*, *opportunity*, *really*, *suitable*, *which*
- 3 Correct the spelling mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct.
 - 1 I am writing in response to your advertisment.
 - 2 We had a wonderfull holiday.
 - 3 I belive that I am suitable for the job.
 - 4 I would like the oportunity to work for your company.
 - 5 The two brothers are completely different.
 - 6 I can start work at the begining of April.
 - 7 They are geting married next year.
 - 8 The accomodation was really nice.
- 4 Write six more sentences with the words in the list in Activity 2.

like or as?

- 1 Choose the correct sentences.
 - 1 A Their house isn't as big like ours.
B Their house isn't as big as ours.
 - 2 A Do you know Sam? What's he like?
B Do you know Sam? How is he?
 - 3 A She looks like her mother.
B She looks as her mother.
- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the rules.
 - 1 We use *look/taste/sound* + *as* / *like* to talk about a similarity.
 - 2 We use *as* / *like* to describe someone or something.
 - 3 We use *as big/small/tall* + *as* / *like* to make comparisons.
 - 4 We use *the same* + *as* / *like* to talk about a similarity.
 - 5 We use *work* + *as* / *like* to talk about someone's job.
- 3 Complete the sentences with *as* or *like*.
 - 1 Mark looks just ____ his dad!
 - 2 Those shoes are the same ____ Jenna's.
 - 3 The second film wasn't as good ____ the first.
 - 4 What was that noise? It sounded ____ thunder!
 - 5 I've been working ____ a nurse for over ten years.
 - 6 Your bedroom is ____ a rubbish tip!
- 4 Write six more sentences with *as* or *like*.