

## FEEDBACK EXÁMENES ESCRITOS B2 – JUNIO 2015 –

El presente documento recoge algunos de los errores encontrados en las redacciones corregidas en las convocatorias del mes de mayo y junio de 2015. Se trata de errores no admisibles en este nivel ya que se suponen superados en niveles inferiores como A2 o B1, incluso en A1.

Algunas redacciones no llegaban al mínimo de palabras exigido (algunos han escrito apenas 4 líneas en alguna redacción) y otras se sobrepasaban.

En caso de no llegar al mínimo exigido, las redacciones no serán aptas. En caso de superar el máximo de palabras, no se ha tomado en cuenta lo escrito a partir de las 150 palabras.

En general vemos que hace falta mucha práctica en esta destreza y que muchos no revisan las redacciones, se han encontrado muchos fallos por simple descuido, como por ejemplo: escribir "**it has been**" y luego, en la misma redacción encontramos "**it have been**".

En otros casos el alumno tiende a repetir palabras o copia vocabulario de los textos, lo cual nos hace sospechar que le falta vocabulario.

El alto número de aprobados en la parte tipo test y el bajo nivel encontrado en las redacciones demuestra que los alumnos emplean mucho más tiempo aprendiendo gramática que leyendo y escribiendo, dos factores clave para la adquisición de la destreza escrita.

Somos conscientes de que el estrés de hacer un examen en dos horas nos hace cometer fallos, pero se han detectado una gran cantidad de faltas de ortografía, incluso en palabras de uso muy frecuente, algo que tampoco es admisible en un nivel avanzado.

Estos son algunos de los ejemplos encontrados:

*e.g. Bellow (below), reciebe (recieve), thuesday (Tuesday) los días de la semana van en mayúsculas en inglés, esto se aprende en nivel A2. Biggest (biggest), wishes (wishes) bouth (bought), enought (enough), fisical (physical), obligate (oblige), oppened (opened), decission (decision), knowledges (knowledge, es incontable), nowadays (nowadays), thinked (thought), wich (which), knowed (knew), chosed (choose), falled (fell), nervious (nervous), been/being, worry/worried/worrying, interested/interesting, safe/safety, friendly/friendship, afortunely (Fortunately/unfortunately), childrens (children es plural), good/well, sign/signature, funny (gracioso) / fun (divertido), price/prize, what/that, search/look for, fastly (fast)*

**Enumeramos, por aspectos gramaticales, algunos de los errores más frecuentes encontrados:**

### **Uso incorrecto de los determinantes (A2)**

- *There are a magic show → there is a magic show.*
- *My new job as a English teacher → ... as an English teacher*
- *a incredible performance → an incredible performance*

- *There are a new musicians* → *there are new musicians*
- *I went to the Sia's concert/ the Dire Straits concert* → *I went to Sia's concert / Dire Straits concert*
- *We can go to the concert with taxi or bus* → *with a taxi/by taxi*
- *You don't need hotel* → *you don't need a hotel (or to stay in a hotel)*
- *The most of the people* → *most of the people*
- *an old roads* → *an old road*
- *the next Sunday/weekend* → *next Sunday/weekend*

### **Uso incorrecto de los pronombres en general (A2)**

El pronombre personal I siempre va con mayúscula, no se puede admitir un examen de B2 con numerosos "i want" "i need", etc.

- *I have just read you e-mail* → *...YOUR e-mail*
- *Everybody knows its* → *them*
- *Similar to the people have* → *the people who have...*
- *People who has* → *people who have (people es un nombre PLURAL)*
- *They outdid theirselves* → *themselves*
- *I think that you will like she* → *...like her*
- *For theirs families* → *for their families*
- *For these reason* → *for this reason*
- *You can send my* → *you can send me*
- *Is a difficult question* → *omisión del pronombre IT*
- *In yours society...* → *In our society...*
- *You visit make me feel very happy* → *your visit makes me feel very happy*

### **Uso incorrecto de preposiciones/infinitivos**

- *called to the police/phone to someone/help to you/ring to someone* → *called the police/phone someone/help you/ring someone*
- *Instead doing it* → *instead OF doing it*
- *come back at home* → *come back home*
- *talk each other* → *talk TO each other*
- *Listen him* → *listen TO him*

- *in the bus* → *ON the bus*
- *take care your little sister* → *take care OF your little sister*
- *I don't know how do it* → *I don't know how TO do it*
- *Hope see you* → *hope TO see you*
- *Near to my home* → *near my home*
- *ask a mortgage* → *ask FOR a mortgage*
- *Trust in me* → *trust me*
- *I wanted tell you* → *I wanted TO tell you*
- *Can you explain me?* → *Can you explain IT TO me?*
- *I would like see you* → *I would like TO see you*
- *You need leave in a...* → *you need TO live in a...*

### **Uso incorrecto del adjetivo (A2)**

- *It was more cheap* → *it was cheaper*
- *Is one of the better shows* → *It is one of the best shows*
- *More hard/easy* → *harder/easier*
- *News songs* → *new songs*
- *Differents towns* → *different towns*
- *Beverages are expensives* → *beverages are expensive*
- *More specifics and profesionasl* → *more specific and professional*
- *Unemployment people* → *unemployed people*
- *Strong fans of X* → *big fans of X*
- *Differents points of view* → *Different points of view*
- *A well level* → *a good level*
- *There are job less hard than other* → *some jobs are harder than others*

### **Uso incorrecto del adverbio (B1)**

- *They played amazing* → *they played amazingly*
- *Be carefully* → *be careful*
- *I am seriously* → *I am serious*
- *She speaks good* → *she speaks well*

### Uso incorrecto de la tercera persona del singular (A1-A2)

- *People is / some famous people is going... → people are/ some famous people are going...*
- *There is a lot of things... → there are a lot of things...*
- *There were nobody → there was nobody*
- *it have to do → it has to do*
- *this situation have → this situation has*
- *the concert start at ... and finish at... → the concert starts at ... and finishes at ...*
- *he like going to the concert → he likes going to concerts*
- *this museum only open → only opens*
- **PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS: anybody, somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. SIEMPRE COMO TERCERA PERSONA:**
- *it haves/ she have → it has/she has*
- *The house were warm → the house was warm*
- *What are wrong? → what is wrong?*

### Uso incorrecto /errores en los tiempos verbales / conjugaciones (B1)

Hemos detectado muchos problemas con el uso de los tiempos verbales. No se puede usar el presente perfecto para para hablar de acciones terminadas, ni el pasado simple para hablar de acciones habituales, por ejemplo. En general se han detectado muchos fallos con el uso de los verbos. Recuerden que en B2 se deben dominar todos los tiempos verbales. Repasen bien la primera unidad.

- *Must to work/must to buy → must work/must buy*
- *Would to share it → would share it*
- *I have to told you → I must tell you/ I have to tell you*
- *I have send an email to → I have sent an email to*
- *You should to see it → you should see it*
- *You must to do it → you must do it*
- *Have received it yesterday → I received it yesterday (la acción está terminada luego usamos el pasado simple)*
- *Have I to pay delivery cost? → Do I have to pay delivery/shipping costs?*
- *And we going to the concert together → and we are going to the ...*
- *Didn't seemed ☹ didn't seem*

- Mum have said → mom said (la acción ya ha terminado, y en todo caso iría con "has")
- Should to change/ should to do → should change/should do
- You was/We was → you were/we were
- Have you think about it? → have you thought about it?
- How are you? I ok. → I am ok.
- We haven't seen each other very often last year → "last year" indica una acción terminada, por tanto: We didn't see each other very often last year.
- We use to think → We usually think/we are used to thinking. El equivalente de used to en pasado no es use to.
- I hadn't to call her → I didn't have to call her
- You haven't to pay → you don't have to pay
- a way for get from one place to another → a way TO GET from one place to another. NUNCA usen la preposición el infinitivo sin "to" con la preposición "for".
- If you don't be in love → If you are not in love

### **Say vs tell**

- you should say me → you should tell me
- I'm going to say you → I'm going to tell you
- A man called Carlos said me → a man called/named Carlos told me

### **Other vs another**

- Other factor is → another factor is
- Others countries → other countries

### **Borrow vs lend**

- I'll borrow all you need → I'll lend you all the money you need

### **Live vs life**

- They have a good level of live → good level of life
- Important aspect in our lives/important part of their lives → LIVES

### **Because of vs. because**

- Cuidado con el uso de ambos: "Because" significa "porque" y es una conjunción. "Because of" significa "debido a/a causa de", por lo que requiere un pronombre o nombre.

### **Registro formal vs informal**

- Si uno le escribe una carta informal a un amigo no hace falta poner/no encaja en el contexto poner:

*If you require any further information don't hesitate to contact me. No obstante no se trata de un error grave.*

## **OTROS FALLOS**

- *Dear to whom it may concern/ to whom may it concern/ it may concern/ to it concern/to whom concern → **to whom it may concern***
- *If you are agree/I am agree → If you agree/ I agree*
- *Funny → significa gracioso, algo que hace reir, para expresar que algo es divertido sería "fun"*
- *I hope this problem can be solve → can be solved*
- *I need that your company send me other new mobile phone → another mobile phone (aparte, sería I need your company to send me another mobile phone)*
- *If you going to alone to the concert, I don't mind going to concert again → if you are going alone/on your own to the concert I don't mind going again with you.*
- *When you have got 47 years old → when you are 47 years old*
- *I couldn't open it since this morning → until this morning*
- *You can rest with us → you can stay with us*
- *Is possible that → It's likely that*
- *I thought that how you are going to visit me → I thought that, AS you are going to visit me, ...*
- *This depend on → it depends on*
- *It depend of → It depends on*
- *People who don't learn nothing/ I couldn't do nothing → (en inglés no existe la doble negación).*
- *On the one hand ??... in the one hand/by one hand/on the second hand/ One hand/ other hand  
→ On the one hand... on the other hand.*
- *It's not the same working in an office that working... → in an office THAN...*
- *The concert will like you (literamente significa "tu le gustarás al concierto") → You will like the concert*
- *In this moment are necessary different things → ... different things are necessary*
- *Be care about the consequences → be aware of the consequences*
- *is necessary that → No olviden el pronombre IT. Aun así, les recomendamos expresiones como "X is needed in order to..."*
- *I am going to married → I am going to GET married*
- *How I said before → As I said before*

- many money → la palabra money es incontable: MUCH MONEY

- as far as I'm concern → as far as I'm concerned

- she didn't want I help her → She didn't want me to help her.

- En la despedida de una carta, pueden decir: Looking forward to HEARING from you. No son correctas: I want your answer, Looking forward to hear from you, Looking forward OF hearing from you, Look forward to see you.

- NUNCA USEN EL SIMBOLO DE EXCLAMACION AL PRINCIPIO DE LA FRASE EN INGLES.

- REPASEN POR FAVOR EL USO DE CONDICIONALES Y WISH.

- REPASEN TAMBIEN EL USO DE "DUE TO".

### **WORDS THAT DON'T EXIST/CONFUSING WORDS**

*Illumination* → *illumination*

*Indemnity* → *compensation*

*I hope you* → *Te espero en inglés es: "I'm waiting for you", hay mucha confusion con estas palabras, pegamos un enlace que les puede ser de utilidad:*

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/gramatica/gramatica-britanica/expect-hope-or-wait>

*Retirated* → *retired*

*Poblation* → *population*

*Youngers* → *young people (younger es un adjetivo no un sustantivo)*

*A faulty* → *faulty es un adjetivo no un sustantivo.*

*Emocionated* → *Excited*

*Numerated* → *numbered*

*Preparedated* → *prepared*

*Reclamation* → *complaint*

*Advocat* → *lawyer*

*In addiction/ in adission* → *In addition*

*Recopilation* → *compilation, collection*

*Relacionated* → *related*

*Inversion* → *investment; to invert* → *to invest*

*To reform* → *redecorate, refurbish*

*Invent* → *invention*

*To resolve* → *To solve*

*Notices → news*

*Take a drink → have a drink*

*Considerate → consider*

*Pass a good time → spend a good time*

Recuerden también que es muy importante que la letra sea legible para que podamos corregir sus exámenes correctamente.

Por otro lado, también es importante recordarles que deben intentar estructurar sus redacciones (sobre todo las de aspecto formal) de manera que se muestren claramente sus ideas sin crear confusión. Intenten evitar realizar listados en vez de estructurar sus redacciones divididas en los párrafos que consideren necesarios.

Es esencial responder a la pregunta que se plantea, contrastando diferentes puntos de vista en la medida de lo posible.

Por favor, recuerden que no es necesario copiar la pregunta que se les plantea ni incorporarla en su introducción. Intenten evitar repetir las mismas ideas y recuerden que no es necesario destacar lo difícil o fácil que resulte la cuestión planteada.