



## 10 GERMAN TRANSLATION MISTAKES...

Here are the answers and some grammar information to explain why:

### 1. Let's ~~make a pause~~ **take/have a break** for some coffee.

We refer to stopping for a short time during any activity as **a break** (using the verbs *have* or *take*). A 'pause' in English is only used to indicate a very short stop of movement or speaking.

### 2. Please ~~control~~ **check** the figures before you send the report.

We **check** things to make sure they are correct or working properly. We **control** things (like a car) by making sure that they go in the direction that we want.

### 3. If I ~~would meet~~ **met** my favourite singer one day, I would make ~~for~~ him a great meal.

This is an example of the **second conditional (if) form** – a hypothetical situation in the future – **if + past tense form** (+ *would* + verb). We **make someone** something

### 4. I will give you my answer ~~until~~ **by** Monday.

The direct translation of *bis* is 'until' but when we want to indicate a deadline in English we use **by**. This indicates *any time before* the deadline is possible.

### 5. I ~~have~~ **finished** my report last night.

We always use the **simple past tense** when we talk about a completed action in a 'finished' period of time – as indicated by the phrase 'last night' here.

### 6. My flat is ~~in the near from~~ the airport.

In English we say one place is **near** another place to indicate a short distance. An alternative phrase is **close to**.

### 7. I ~~have been~~ **working** since for 5 years in this company.

We use the **present perfect continuous/progressive form** to show *duration* of an action that started in the past and continues into the *present*. We use **for** + LENGTH of time and **since** with the START time of the action (2016, July etc.)

### 8. Please ~~remember~~ **remind** me we will see ~~us~~ **each other** next week at 10am.

The verb **remember** refers to a *memory* of something in the past. We only use **us** as a personal object pronoun, not a reflexive, for example: **He** will see **us**.

### 9. You ~~mustn't~~ **don't have to** stay in the office after 6pm if you ~~don't~~ want to.

**Must not** in English indicates something 'prohibited' (not allowed). To show that you have a choice we use the negative of the semi-modal form **have to** (+ verb).

### 10. This is my ~~usually~~ **usual** place to go ~~for~~ running.

The adjective form here **usual** is modifying the verb 'place'. We **go** + verb-**ing** to indicate the activity we want to do.