

## 10 POLISH TRANSLATION MISTAKES... Here are the answers and some grammar information to explain why:

### 1. It was ~~so~~ **such a big queue** at the station, we waited a long time

When we want to increase the *degree of emphasis* on an **adjective + noun** combination we use **such** before the adjective. In this case, the noun **queue** is *singular* so needs the article **a**.

### 2. How often **does** this customer **come** ~~is coming~~ to the office?

When we talk about *regular habit* or *routine* in English, we use the **present simple tense form**.

### 3. ~~If we would go~~ **went** to the same place every holiday, it would be boring

Here, we are using the **second conditional (if) form** to talk about an 'imaginary' situation. The second conditional is formed using **If + past tense form**, then **would + infinitive verb**.

### 4. ~~It was~~ **There were** three of them to do the work but too much **many** things to do

In English, we often use the 'dummy' subject pronoun **there** to show the existence of an object (or *an amount* of the object). We use **many** to show an indefinite quantity of a **countable** noun. As **thing(s)** is countable, we can't use 'much'. We use 'much' with **uncountable** nouns.

### 5. I ~~am~~ **have been** with the company for 8 years now.

We use the **present perfect simple** to talk about the length of time that an action, or state, exists from the past *up to* the present time.

### 6. If it's **a possibility**, I was thinking about ~~to go~~ **going** skiing in December

We use an article before most nouns (**a/an** when we aren't specifying one particular thing). The 'phrasal verb' **thinking about** is followed by another verb in the **ing form**.

### 7. I ~~am getting~~ **get** up at 6.00am every day to have **a shower** and wash my **hairs**

We use the **present simple** to talk about regular routines and habits. We need an article before the noun **shower** (*a countable* noun). **Hair** is an *uncountable* noun so does not add an 's'.

### 8. He ~~said~~ **told** his colleagues he avoids ~~to go~~ **going** on the motorway to his office

The verb **to tell** (past tense, **told**) is preferred when we *inform* someone of something. The verb **avoid** is followed by another verb in the **ing form**.

### 9. I hope I will never ~~do~~ **make** this mistake again

The sentence starter **I hope** is followed by another **subject pronoun** (I, he, it etc). We use the verb **make** with the noun **mistake**.

### 10. ~~It's not~~ **You don't** always ~~you~~ finish on time in this job

The simplest way to say a negative present simple tense sentence: **Subject + don't + infinitive verb!**