

GOLDEN GRAMMAR RULES

By Michael Swan

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1. Don't use *an* with *own*.

Sue needs **her own** room. (NOT ~~Sue needs an own room.~~)

I'd like **a phone line of my own**. (NOT ... ~~an own phone line.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 405.

อย่าใช้ *an*, *own* ด้วยกัน

2. Use *or rather* to correct yourself.

She's German – **or rather**, Austrian. (NOT ~~She's German – or better, Austrian.~~)

I'll see you on Friday – **or rather**, Saturday.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 157.

ใช้ *or rather* เพื่อแก้สิ่งที่ตัวเองพูดออกไป

3. Use the simple present – *play(s)*, *rain(s)* etc – to talk about habits and repeated actions.

I **play** tennis every Saturday. (NOT ~~I am playing tennis every Saturday.~~)

It usually **rains** a lot in November.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition sections 461–4.

ใช้ *simple present* เพื่อพูดถึงนิสัย หรือ สิ่งที่ทำซ้ำ ๆ

4. Use *will* ..., not the present, for offers and promises.

I'll **cook** you supper this evening. (NOT ~~I cook you supper this evening.~~)

I promise I'll **phone** you tomorrow. (NOT ~~I promise I phone you tomorrow.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 217.

ใช้ *will*, ไม่ใช่ *present tense*, เมื่อจะพูด เสนอ หรือ สัญญา

5. Don't drop prepositions with passive verbs.

I don't like to be shouted **at**. (NOT ~~I don't like to be shouted.~~)

This needs to be thought **about** some more. (NOT ~~This needs to be thought some more.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition page section 416.

verb ที่ตอนใช้ต้องตามด้วย *preposition*, เมื่อเป็น *passive voice* อย่าทิ้ง *preposition* ตัวนั้น

6. Don't use a present tense after *It's time*.

It's time you **went** home. (NOT ~~It's time you go home.~~)

It's time we **invited** Bill and Sonia. (NOT ~~It's time we invite Bill and Sonia.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 306.

อย่าใช้ *present tense* ตามหลัง *It's time*

7. Use *was/were born* to give dates of birth.

I **was born** in 1975. (NOT ~~I am born in 1975.~~)

Shakespeare **was born** in 1564.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 108.

ใช้ **was born** หรือ **were born** เมื่อพูดถึงวันเกิด

8. **Police** is a plural noun.

The police **are** looking for him. (NOT ~~The police is looking for him.~~)

I called the police, but **they were** too busy to come.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 524.

คำว่า **police** (ตำรวจ) เป็นคำนามพหูพจน์

9. Don't use **the** to talk about things in general.

Books are expensive. (NOT ~~The books are expensive.~~)

I love **music**. (NOT ~~Love the music.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 68.

อย่าใช้ **the** เมื่อพูดถึงสิ่งที่ทั่วไปที่ไม่ได้เจาะจง

10. Use **had better**, not **have better**.

I think you'd **better** see the doctor. (NOT ~~I think you have better see the doctor.~~)

We'd **better** ask John to help us.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 230.

ใช้ **had better** (ควรจะ), ไม่ใช่ **have better**, ในกรณีอย่างนี้ **had better** ความหมายไม่ได้เป็นอดีต

11. Use the present progressive - **am playing, is raining etc** - to talk about things that are continuing at the time of speaking.

I'm **playing** very badly today. (NOT ~~I play very badly today.~~)

Look! It's **raining**! (NOT ~~Look! It rains!~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition sections 461–4.

ใช้ **present continuous tense** เมื่อพูดถึงสิ่งที่กำลังดำเนินอยู่ขณะที่พูด

12. Use **for** with a period of time. Use **since** with the beginning of the period.

for the last two hours = since 9 o'clock

for three days = since Monday

for five years = since I left school

I've been learning English **for** five years. (NOT ~~I've been learning English since three years.~~)

We've been waiting **for** ages, since eight o'clock.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 208.

ใช้ **for** (= เป็นเวลา) เมื่อพูดถึงช่วงเวลา, ใช้ **since** (= ตั้งแต่) เมื่อพูดถึงเวลาที่เริ่มต้น

13. Don't separate the verb from the object.

VERB OBJECT

She **speaks English** very well. (NOT ~~She speaks very well English.~~)

Andy **likes skiing** very much. (NOT ~~Andy likes very much skiing.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 611.

อย่าแยก **verb** (กริยา) ออกจาก **object** (กรรม)

14. Don't use the present perfect - **have/has seen, have/has gone etc** - with words that name a finished time.

I **saw** him yesterday. (NOT ~~I have seen him yesterday.~~)

They **went** to Greece last summer. (NOT ~~They have gone ... last summer.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 456.

อย่าใช้ **present perfect tense** (have/has + verb ช่อง 3) กับคำบอกเวลาที่จบสิ้นไปแล้ว

15. English (the language) normally has no article.

You speak **very good English**. (NOT ~~You speak a very good English.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 149.

ตามปกติ คำว่า **English** (ภาษาอังกฤษ) ไม่ต้องนำหน้าด้วย **article a, an, the**

16. After look forward to, we use -ing, not an infinitive.

I look forward to **seeing** you. (NOT ~~Hook forward to see you.~~)

We're looking forward to **going** on holiday. (NOT ~~... to go on holiday.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 298.

verb ที่ตามหลัง **look forward to** ต้องเติม **ing**, ไม่ใช่ verb ช่อง 1

17. Information is an uncountable noun.

Can you give me **some** information? (NOT ~~Can you give me an information?~~)

I got a lot of **information** from the Internet. (NOT ~~I got a lot of informations from the Internet.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 148.

คำว่า **information** เป็นนามนับไม่ได้, เพราะฉะนั้น อย่างนำหน้าด้วย **an**, อย่าต่อด้วย **s**

18. Use -ing forms after prepositions.

I drove there without **stopping**. (NOT ~~I drove there without to stop.~~)

Wash your hands before **eating**. (NOT ~~Wash your hands before to eat.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 298.

verb ที่ตามหลัง **preposition** ต้องเติม **ing**

19. Use this, not that, for things that are close.

Come here and look at **this** paper. (NOT ~~Come here and look at that paper.~~)

How long have you been in **this** country? (NOT ~~How long have you been in that country?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 148.

ใช้ **this** (นี้) เมื่อพูดถึงสิ่งที่อยู่ใกล้, อย่าใช้ **that** (นั้น)

20. Use a plural noun after one and a half.

We waited one and a half **hours**. (NOT ~~We waited one and a half hour.~~)

A mile is about one and a half **kilometres**. (NOT ~~A mile is about one and a half kilometre.~~)

คำนามที่ตามหลัง **one and a half** ต้องเป็นพหูพจน์

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 231.

21. Use the present perfect, not the present, to say how long things have been going on.

I've **been waiting** since 10 o'clock. (NOT ~~I'm waiting since 10 o'clock.~~)

We've **lived** here for nine years. (NOT ~~We live here for nine years.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 460.

ใช้ **present perfect tense** เมื่อพูดถึงเวลาที่ยาวนานถึงขณะที่พูด, อย่าใช้ **present tense**

22. The majority is normally plural.

Some people are interested, but the majority **don't care**. (NOT ~~... but the majority doesn't care.~~)

The majority of these people **are** very poor. (NOT ~~The majority of these people is very poor.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 526.

ตามปกติ คำว่า **The majority** (ส่วนใหญ่) เป็นนามพหูพจน์

23. Use too much/many before (adjective +) noun; use too before an adjective with no noun.

There's **too much** noise.

I bought **too much** red paint.

Those shoes are **too expensive**. (NOT ~~Those shoes are too much expensive.~~)

คำว่า **too much** หรือ **too many** (=มากเกินไป) ใช้วางหน้า (adjective+) noun

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 595.

แต่ถ้าวางหน้า adjective เพื่อขยาย adjective ไม่ต้องมี noun หลัง adjective ตัวนั้น

24. Use *that*, not *what*, after *all*.

I've told you **all that** I know. (NOT ~~I've told you all what I know.~~)

He gave her **all that** he had.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 494.

ใช้คำว่า **all that** (แปลว่า ทั้งหมดที่), อย่าใช้ **all what**

25. Don't say *according to me* to give your opinion.

I think it's a good film. (NOT ~~According to me, it's a good film.~~)

In my opinion, you're making a serious mistake. (NOT ~~According to me, you're making a serious mistake.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 8.

เมื่อจะแสดงความคิดเห็นอย่าพูดว่า **according to me**, ให้ใช้คำอื่น เช่นตามตัวอย่าง (I think, In my opinion)

26. Don't ask about possibilities with *May you ...?* etc.

Do you think you'll go camping this summer? (NOT ~~May you go camping this summer?!~~)

Is Joan likely to be here tomorrow? (NOT ~~May Joan be here tomorrow?!~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 339.

อย่าใช้ **May** (เช่น **May you ...?**) ตั้งคำถามเกี่ยวกับ ความเป็นไปได้

27. Use *who*, not *which*, for people in relative structures.

The woman **who** lives upstairs is from Thailand. (NOT ~~The woman which lives upstairs is from Thailand.~~)

I don't like people **who** shout all the time. (NOT ~~I don't like people which shout all the time.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 494.

ภายในประโยค คำว่า "ผู้ซึ่ง" ให้ใช้คำว่า **who**, ไม่ใช่ **which**

28. Use *for*, not *during*, to say 'how long'.

We waited **for** six hours. (NOT ~~We waited during six hours.~~)

He was ill **for** three weeks. (NOT ~~He was ill during three weeks.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 167.

คำว่า "เป็นระยะเวลา" ให้ใช้คำว่า **for**, ไม่ใช่ **during**

29. Use *to ...*, not *for ...*, to say why you do something.

I came here **to** study English. (NOT ~~I came here for study English.~~)

She telephoned me **to** explain the problem. (NOT ~~She telephoned me for explain the problem.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 289.

เมื่อจะพูดว่า ทำไมจึงทำเช่นนั้น ให้ใช้ **to + verb** ที่ทำ, ไม่ใช่ **for + verb** ที่ทำ

30. Use reflexives (*myself* etc) when the object is the same as the subject.

I looked at **myself** in the mirror. (NOT ~~Hooked at me in the mirror.~~)

Why are you talking to **yourself**? (NOT ~~Why are you talking to you?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 493.

ให้ใช้ **myself, yourself** ฯลฯ เมื่อกรรมเป็นคนเดียวกับประธาน

31. Use a present tense to talk about the future after *when, until, as soon as, after, before* etc.

I'll phone you when I **arrive**. (NOT ~~I'll phone you when I will arrive.~~)

Let's wait until it **gets** dark. (NOT ~~Let's wait until it will get dark.~~)

We'll start as soon as Mary **arrives**. (NOT ~~We'll start as soon as Mary will arrive.~~)

เมื่อพูดถึงอนาคต อย่าใช้ **future tense**, ให้ใช้ **present tense** ถ้าประโยคนั้นตามหลัง **when, until, as soon as, after, before** ฯลฯ

32. Before most abstract nouns, we use *great*, not *big*.

I have **great** respect for her ideas. (NOT I have big respect for her ideas.)
We had **great** difficulty in understanding him. (NOT We had big difficulty in understanding him.)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 106.

ใช้ **great**, ไม่ใช่ **big** วางหน้า **abstract noun** (นามธรรม) เพื่อขยายคำนามนั้น

33. Don't use *the* with a superlative when you are not comparing one person or thing with another.

Compare:

- She's **the nicest** of the three teachers.
- She's **nicest** when she's working with small children.
- This is **the best** wine I've got.
- This wine is **best** when it's three or four years old.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 141.

อย่าใช้ **the** วางหน้า **adj. ขั้นสุด (adj.+est)** ถ้าเราไม่ได้เปรียบเทียบกับคนอื่นหรือสิ่งอื่น

34. Put *enough* after, not before, adjectives.

This soup isn't hot **enough**. (NOT This soup isn't enough hot.)

She's old **enough** to walk to school by herself.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 187.

คำว่า **enough** (แปลว่า เพียงพอ, พอที่จะ) ให้วางหลัง **adj.**, ไม่ใช่วางหน้า **adj.**

35. Don't use a structure with *that ...* after *want* or *would like*.

My parents want **me to go** to university. (NOT My parents want that I go to university.)

I'd like **everybody to leave**. (NOT I'd like that everybody leaves.)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 283.

อย่าใช้ **...want that...** หรือ **...would like that...**, แต่ให้ใช้แบบตัวอย่างข้างบน

36. After link verbs like *be, seem, feel, look, smell, sound, taste*, we use adjectives, not adverbs.

I feel **happy** today. (NOT I feel happily today.)

This soup tastes **strange**. (NOT This soup tastes strangely.)

ตามหลัง **verb** พวกนี้ (**be, seem, feel, look, smell, sound, taste**)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 328. เราใช้ **adj.**, ไม่ใช่ **adv.**

37. Use *than* after comparatives.

My mother is three years older **than** my father. (NOT My mother is three years older that/as my father.)

Petrol is more expensive **than** diesel.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 139.

เราใช้ **than** ตามหลัง **adj. ขั้นกว่า** (คือ **adj.+er** หรือ **more + adj.**)

38. In questions, put the subject immediately after the auxiliary verb.

Where are **the President and his family** staying? (NOT Where are staying the President and his family?)

Have all the guests arrived? (NOT Have arrived all the guests?)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 480.

ในประโยคคำถาม ให้วางประธานตามติดหลังกริยาช่วย

39. *Used to* has no present.

I **play** tennis at weekends. (NOT I use to play tennis at weekends.)

Where **do** you usually **have** lunch? (NOT Where do you use to have lunch?)

คำว่า **used to** แปลว่า เคย (=เกิดต่อเนื่อง หรือ เกิดบ่อย ๆ ในอดีต) จะต้องมีตัว **d** ต่อท้าย **use** เสมอ
For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 604. เป็น **used to**

40. Use *through*, not *along*, for periods of time.

All **through** the centuries, there have been wars. (NOT All along the centuries, there have been wars.)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 45.

ใช้ **through** ที่แปลว่า ตลอดช่วงเวลา ตั้งแต่ต้นจนจบ, อย่าใช้ **along** ตามตัวอย่างข้างบน

41. Use *can't*, not *mustn't*, to say that something is logically impossible.

It **can't** be the postman at the door. It's only 7 o'clock. (NOT ~~It mustn't be the postman at the door. It's only 7 o'clock.~~)

If A is bigger than B, and B is bigger than C, then C **can't** be bigger than A. (NOT ~~... then C mustn't be bigger than A.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 359.

จะพูดว่า มันเป็นไปได้ตามหลักตรรกะ, ให้ใช้ **can't**, อย่าใช้คำว่า **mustn't**

42. Use the present perfect with *This is the first time ... etc.*

This is the first time I've **been** here. (NOT ~~This is the first time I'm here.~~)

This is the fifth cup of coffee I've **drunk** today. (NOT ~~This is the fifth cup of coffee I drink today.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 591.

ประโยคที่ตามหลัง **This is the first time...** (หรือประโยคอื่นลักษณะนี้) ต้องเป็น present perfect

43. Use *be*, not *have*, to give people's ages.

My sister **is** 15 (years old). (NOT ~~My sister has 15 years.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 32.

คำว่า มีอายุ (ปี) ให้ใช้ **verb to be** (ตามตัวอย่าง), อย่าใช้ **have** หรือ **has**

44. Use *between*, not *among*, to talk about position in relation to several clearly separate people or things.

Switzerland is **between** France, Austria, Germany and Italy. (NOT ~~Switzerland is among France, Austria, Germany and Italy.~~)

The bottle rolled **between** the wheels of the car.

คำว่า "ระหว่าง" ถ้าพูดถึงตำแหน่งหรือที่ตั้ง ของคนหรือสิ่งของ จำนวนตั้งแต่ 2 ขึ้นไป ให้ใช้ **between**, ไม่ใช่ **among**

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 105.

45. We don't normally use *the* before abbreviations that are pronounced like words ('acronyms').

My cousin works for **NATO**. (NOT ~~My cousin works for the NATO.~~)

The money was given by **UNESCO**. (NOT ~~... by the UNESCO.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 2.

ตามปกติ เราไม่ใช้ **the** วางหน้าคำย่อ ที่อ่านเป็นคำนั้น (เช่น NATO อ่านว่า เนโท, ไม่ได้อ่านว่า เอ็น-เอ-ที-โอ)

46. *Everybody* is a singular word.

Everybody **was** late. (NOT ~~Everybody were late.~~)

Is everybody ready? (NOT ~~Are everybody ready?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 548.

everybody (และ **everyone**) เป็นคำ เอกพจน์

47. Use *any*, not *some*, in negative sentences.

She hasn't got **any** money. (NOT ~~She hasn't got some money.~~)

I didn't see **anybody**. (NOT ~~I didn't see somebody.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 547.

ใช้ **any** ในประโยคปฏิเสธ, ไม่ใช่ **some**

48. Use *interested* for feelings; use *interesting* for the things that interest people. The same goes for *bored/boring*, *excited/exciting* etc.

I'm **interested** in history. (NOT ~~I'm interesting in history.~~)

History is **interesting**.

I'm **bored** in the maths lessons. (NOT ~~I'm boring in the maths lessons.~~)

I think maths is **boring**.

คำว่า **interested** = รู้สึกสนใจ, คำว่า **interesting** = น่าสนใจ

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 409.

ทำนองเดียวกัน **bored** = รู้สึกเบื่อ, **boring** = น่าเบื่อ, **excited** = รู้สึกตื่นเต้น, **exciting** = น่าตื่นเต้น

49. Use *by*, not *until/till*, to mean 'not later than'.

Can you mend this **by** Tuesday? (NOT ~~Can you mend this until Tuesday?~~)
I'll finish the book **by** tonight. (NOT ~~I'll finish the book till tonight.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 602.

ถ้าจะพูดว่า ภายใน หรือ ไม่เกิน เวลานั้นเวลานี้ ให้ใช้ **by**, อย่าใช้ **until** หรือ **till**
50. Use *like*, not *as*, to give examples.

I prefer warm countries, **like** Spain. (NOT ~~I prefer warm countries, as Spain.~~)
I eat a lot of meat, **like** beef or lamb.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 326.

เวลายกตัวอย่าง ให้ใช้ **like**, ไม่ใช่ **as**

51. Use *whether*, not *if*, after prepositions.

We talked about **whether** it was ready. (NOT ~~We talked about if it was ready.~~)
It's a question of **whether** we have enough time. (NOT ~~It's a question of if we have enough time.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 453.

คำว่า "หรือไม่" ในประโยค หากตามหลัง **preposition** ให้ใช้คำว่า **whether**, อย่าใช้ **if**

52. Use the present progressive passive, not the simple present passive, to talk about things that are going on just around now.

Our flat is being decorated this week. (NOT ~~Our flat is decorated this week.~~)
Your bill is just being prepared, sir. (NOT ~~Your bill is just prepared, sir.~~)

ถ้าพูดถึง สิ่งที่กำลังจะถูกทำให้เกิดขึ้นและขณะนี้ก็ยังดำเนินอยู่ ให้ใช้ **present progressive passive**
For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 412.

คือ **is/am/are + being + verb ช่อง 3**, อย่าใช้ **simple present passive**

53. We don't normally use *must* to talk about the past. คือ **is/am/are + verb ช่อง 3**

I had to see the dentist yesterday. (NOT ~~I must see the dentist yesterday.~~)
When I left school, young men had to do military service. (NOT ~~When I left school, young men must do military service.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 358.

ตามปกติ คำว่า "ต้อง" ถ้าเป็นเหตุการณ์ในอดีต เราใช้ **had to**, ไม่ได้ใช้ **must**

54. When you put two nouns together, be careful to get the right order.

I like eating milk chocolate. (NOT ~~I like eating chocolate milk.~~)
What's your phone number? (NOT ~~What's your number phone?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 385.

ถ้าเอาคำนาม 2 คำมาเรียงกัน ระวังเรียงผิด

55. Use the *whole of*, not *whole*, before the name of a place.

The **whole of** Paris was celebrating. (NOT ~~Whole Paris was celebrating.~~)
He knows the **whole of** South America very well. (NOT ~~He knows whole South America very well.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 40.

ใช้ **the whole of** วางหน้าชื่อสถานที่, ไม่ใช่ใช้ **whole** คำเดียว

56. We don't normally use progressive forms of *believe*.

I don't believe him. (NOT ~~I'm not believing him.~~)
Do you believe what she says? (NOT ~~Are you believing what she says?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 471.

verb believe ไม่ใช่ในรูปเติม **ing** (ไม่ใช่ **believing**)

57. Don't use *in front of* to mean 'facing' or 'opposite'.

She sat down **facing** me and looked into my eyes. (NOT ~~She sat down in front of me and looked into my eyes.~~)
There's a hotel **opposite** our house. (NOT ~~There's a hotel in front of our house.~~)

in front of = outside = ข้างนอก (เช่น นอกอาคาร แต่ฝั่งเดียวกัน)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 402.

อย่าใช้ในความหมายว่า **opposite = ตรงกันข้าม/ฝั่งตรงข้าม** หรือ **facing = หันหน้าไปยัง, หันหน้าสู่**

58. Use *it*, not *I*, *he*, *she* etc to identify people.

(on the phone): Hello. It's Alan Williams speaking. ((NOT ~~Hello. I'm Alan Williams.~~)
'Who's that?' 'It's John.' (NOT ~~Who's that?' 'He's John.'~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 428.

เมื่อจะระบุ เมื่อพูดถึง **people** ให้ใช้ **it**, อย่าใช้ **I, he, she** ฯลฯ ตามตัวอย่างข้างบน
59. People (meaning 'persons') is a plural word.

The people in this town are very friendly. (NOT ~~The people in this town is very friendly.~~)

Who are those people? (NOT ~~Who is that people?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 524.

คำว่า **people** (ซึ่งหมายถึง คนหลาย ๆ คน) เป็นคำนามพหูพจน์

60. Use *although* or *but*, but not both together.

Although it was late, she went out.

It was late, but she went out.

(BUT NOT ~~Although it was late, but she went out.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 511.

ใช้ **although** หรือ **but** ตัวใดตัวหนึ่ง, อย่าใช้ทั้ง 2 ตัวในประโยคเดียวกัน

61. With *if*, we normally use the present to talk about the future.

If I **have** time, I'll phone you. (NOT ~~If I'll have time, I'll phone you.~~)

I'll be surprised if she **answers** my letter. (NOT ~~I'll be surprised if she'll answer my letter.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 257.

ตามปกติเมื่อพูดถึงอนาคต (ที่เป็นไปได้) เราจะใช้ **if** นำหน้าประโยคที่เป็น **present tense**
62. Use *almost*, not *nearly*, to say that one thing is very like another.

She is **almost** a sister to me. (NOT ~~She is nearly a sister to me.~~)

I **almost** wish I had stayed at home. (NOT ~~I nearly wish I had stayed at home.~~)

ใช้ **almost** (ไม่ใช่ **nearly**) เมื่อพูดว่าสิ่งหนึ่งคล้ายกับอีกสิ่งหนึ่งมาก (แทบจะเป็นสิ่งเดียวกัน)
For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 43.

63. If you don't do something any more, you *stop doing* it.

The doctor told me to **stop smoking**. (NOT ~~The doctor told me to stop to smoke.~~)

I'm going to **stop working** so hard. (NOT ~~I'm going to stop to work so hard.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 299.

หยุดทำสิ่งที่กำลังทำอยู่ ให้ใช้ **stop + Ving**

64. A singular countable noun must normally have a determiner (e.g. *a/an, the, my, that*).

She broke **a/the/that/my** window. (NOT ~~She broke window.~~)

Where is **the** station? (NOT ~~Where is station?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 62.

ตามปกติ คำนามนับได้เอกพจน์ จะต้องนำด้วย **determiner** (=ตัวบ่งชี้) เช่น **a, an, the, my, that**
65. We don't often use *would* in subordinate clauses; instead, we use past tenses.

Would you follow me wherever I **went**? (NOT ~~Would you follow me wherever I would go?~~)

I would tell you if I **knew**. (NOT ~~I would tell you if I would know.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 580.

เราไม่ค่อยใช้ **would** ใน **subordinate clause**, แต่เราใช้ **past tense** แทน

66. With *when*, use the past perfect to make it clear that one thing finished before another started.

When I **had written** my letters, I did some gardening. (NOT ~~When I wrote my letters, I did some gardening.~~)

When he **had cleaned** the windows, he stopped for a cup of tea. (NOT ~~When he cleaned the windows, he stopped for a cup of tea.~~)

เมื่อมี 2 เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้นในอดีต, เหตุการณ์แรกจบไปแล้ว เราเริ่มต้นด้วย **when+ประโยคที่ใช้ past perfect**
For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 424. ส่วนเหตุการณ์หลังเกิดตามมา เราใช้ **past tense**

67. Don't use *can* to talk about the chance that something will happen.

It **may/might/could** rain this evening. (NOT ~~It can rain this evening.~~)
I think Jane **may/might/could** come tomorrow. (NOT ~~I think Jane can come tomorrow.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 345.

เมื่อพูดว่าสิ่งนั้นสิ่งนี้มีโอกาสเกิดขึ้นในอนาคต เราใช้ **may/might/could** แต่ไม่ใช่ **can**

68. Don't use an infinitive after *think*.

I'm thinking **of changing** my job. (NOT ~~I'm thinking to change my job.~~)
Are you thinking **of going** home this weekend? (NOT ~~Are you thinking to go home this weekend?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 588.

เราไม่ใช่ **to** ตามหลัง **think**

69. Use a singular noun after *every*.

I play tennis every **Wednesday**. (NOT ~~I play tennis every Wednesdays.~~)
He wrote to every **child** in the village. (NOT ~~He wrote to every children ...~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 193.

หลัง **every** ต้องเป็นคำนามเอกพจน์

70. When you say what somebody's job is, use *a/an*.

My sister is **a** photographer. (NOT ~~My sister is photographer.~~)
I'm studying to be **an** engineer. (NOT ~~I'm studying to be engineer.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 62.

เมื่อพูดว่า เขาทำอาชีพนั้น ๆ ให้ใช้ **a/an** นำหน้าคำศัพท์แสดงอาชีพ เช่น **an engineer, a photographer**

71. Use *at last*, not *finally*, as an exclamation.

At last! Where have you been? (NOT ~~Finally! Where have you been?~~)
She's written to me. **At last!**

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 204.

ใช้ **at last** ในลักษณะคำหลุดพูดแสดงอารมณ์ออกมา, ไม่ใช่ **finally**

72. *Get* can mean 'become', but not before nouns.

It's getting **cold**.
It's getting **to be** winter.
(BUT NOT ~~It's getting winter.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 223.

get แปลว่า **become** ก็ได้, แต่ในความหมายนี้ อย่าวางหน้า **noun** โดยตรง

73. Don't use negative questions in polite requests or enquiries.

Could you help me, please? (NOT ~~Couldn't you help me, please?~~)
You haven't seen John, have you? (NOT ~~Haven't you seen John?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 368.

อย่าใช้ประโยคคำถามแบบปฏิเสธ เมื่อจะพูดขอร้องหรือสอบถามอย่างสุภาพ

74. One negative word is usually enough.

She looked, but she **didn't** see **anything**. (NOT ~~She looked, but she didn't see nothing.~~)
I **have never** heard of him. (NOT ~~I haven't never heard of him.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 370.

75. *Much* and *many* are unusual in affirmative sentences (except in a very formal style).

He has *a lot / plenty* of money. (NOT ~~He has much money.~~)

My father has travelled to lots of countries. (More natural than *My father has travelled to many countries.*)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 357.

76. Don't use *since* to talk about the future.

I'll be home *from* three o'clock. (NOT ~~I'll be home since three o'clock.~~)

The shop will be closed for two weeks *from* Monday. (NOT ~~The shop will be closed for two weeks since Monday.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 308.

77. Singular fraction + plural noun: use a plural verb.

A third of the students *are* from abroad. (NOT ~~A third of the students is from abroad.~~)

A quarter of the trees *have* been cut down.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 389.

78. You *listen to* something.

She never *listens to* me. (NOT ~~She never listens me.~~)

Listen to this! (NOT ~~Listen this!~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 449.

79. Don't use the past progressive for past habits.

When I was 20 I *smoked* / I *used to smoke*. (NOT ~~When I was 20 I was smoking.~~)

I *played* / I *used to play* a lot of football at school. (NOT ~~I was playing a lot of football at school.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 422.

80. Don't use *most of* directly before a noun.

Most of these people agree with me.

Most people agree with me.

(BUT NOT ~~Most of people agree with me.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 356.

81. In 'unreal' conditions with *if*, use *would*, not *will*.

If I knew the price, I *would* tell you. (NOT ~~If I knew the price, I will tell you.~~)

It *would* be better if he told the truth. (NOT ~~It will be better if he told the truth.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 258.

82. Don't use *later* with an expression of time to talk about the future.

I'll see you *later*.

I'll see you *in a few days*.

(BUT NOT ~~I'll see you a few days later.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 315.

83. Don't use *in case* to mean 'if'.

Compare:

I'll take an umbrella *in case* it rains. (= '... because it might rain.')

I'll open the umbrella *if* it rains. (NOT ~~I'll open the umbrella in case it rains.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 271.

84. Use *so* before an adjective, but not before adjective + noun.

I love this country – it's *so beautiful*. (NOT ~~I love this so beautiful country.~~)
Thanks for your help. That was *so kind* of you. (NOT ~~Thanks for your so kind help.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 538.

85. Only use *unless* to mean 'except if'.

Compare:

I'll see you tomorrow *unless* I have to work.

I'll be really upset *if* I don't pass the exam. (NOT ~~I'll be really upset unless I pass the exam.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 601.

86. Use *be* with adjectives, not *have* with nouns, to talk about physical sensations like cold, hunger, thirst etc.

I *am* thirsty. (NOT ~~I have thirst.~~)

We *are* cold in this house. (NOT ~~We have cold in this house.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 92.

87. Don't use *to*-infinitives after *can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should* or *must*.

I *can swim*. (NOT ~~I can to swim.~~)

Must you *make* so much noise? (NOT ~~Must you to make so much noise?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 353.

88. Use *not*, not *no*, to make sentences negative.

I'm *not* asleep. (NOT ~~I'm no asleep.~~)

We are open on Saturdays, but *not* on Sundays. (NOT ~~... but no on Sundays.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 382.

89. We don't usually use present tenses after past reporting verbs.

She told me she *had* a headache. (NOT ~~She told me she has a headache.~~)

I asked him what he *wanted*. (NOT ~~I asked him what he wants.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 275.

90. Use *to* after *married, engaged*.

He's married *to* a doctor. (NOT ~~He's married with a doctor.~~)

My sister is engaged *to* a computer engineer. (NOT ~~My sister is engaged with a computer engineer.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 449.

91. Use *which*, not *what*, to refer back to a whole sentence.

She passed her exam, *which* surprised everybody. (NOT ~~She passed her exam, what surprised everybody.~~)

My father has just climbed Mont Blanc, *which* is pretty good for a man of 75. (NOT ~~... what is pretty good for a man of 75.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 494.

92. Don't use *the* with *society* when it has a general meaning.

We all have to live in *society*. (NOT ~~We all have to live in the society.~~)

Rousseau said that *society* makes people evil. (NOT ~~Rousseau said that the society makes people evil.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 68.

93. Use a *to*-infinitive after *want*.

I want *to go* home. (NOT ~~I want go home.~~)
The children want *to stay* up late. (NOT ~~The children want stay up late.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 613.

94. Use *make*, not *do*, with *mistake*.

I have *made* a mistake. (NOT ~~I have done a mistake.~~)
You can't speak a language without *making* mistakes. (NOT ~~... without doing mistakes.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 160.

95. Don't repeat a relative pronoun with another pronoun.

There's the man *that* I work for. (NOT ~~There's the man that I work for him.~~)
She saw a doctor *who* sent her to hospital. (NOT ~~She saw a doctor who he sent her to hospital.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 494.

96. After a superlative, use *in* with a place expression.

Which is the biggest city *in* the world? (NOT ~~Which is the biggest city of the world?~~)
This is the best restaurant *in* the city. (NOT ~~This is the best restaurant of the city.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 139.

97. You *explain* and *suggest* something *to* somebody.

Please explain *to* me what you want. (NOT ~~Please explain me what you want.~~)
Can you suggest a good restaurant *to* us? (NOT ~~Can you suggest us a good restaurant?~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition sections 198 and 570.

98. *Work* is an uncountable noun.

I'm looking for *work*. (NOT ~~I'm looking for a work.~~)
My brother has found *a new job*. (NOT ~~My brother has found a new work.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 148.

99. Be careful of the word order in negative infinitives.

It's important *not to work* too hard. (NOT ~~It's important to not work too hard.~~)
I asked her *not to make* so much noise.

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 280.

100. Possessives replace articles.

We stayed in *John's* house at the weekend. (NOT ~~We stayed in the John's house at the weekend.~~)
She's been studying *Britain's* foreign policy since 1980. (NOT ~~She's been studying the Britain's foreign policy since 1980.~~)

For more details, see *Practical English Usage* 3rd Edition section 70.