

MEETING 5

WORD CHOICE

A. Learning Objectives

In the end of this lesson, the students are able to:

- Know and understand what word choice is
- Create effective sentences use the correct word choice
- Avoid incorrect word choice in making sentences both in spoken and written

B. Material Description

Words choice or diction separates good writing from bad writing. It depends on a number of factors. First, the word has to be right and accurate. Second, words should be appropriate to the context in which they are used. Last, the word should be such that good for the listener and reader to understand easily.

Words used in different contexts can have different connotations. When you answer a question about word choice you are not only being asked what that word means but to consider how that meaning is affected by the context of the passage. You will be able to infer a great deal about writers' opinions from the words they use. Individuals vary their diction depending on different context and settings.

Word Choice is the use of rich, colorful, precise language that communicates not just in a functional way, but in a way that moves and enlightens the reader. In descriptive writing, strong word choice resulting in imagery, especially sensory, show-me writing, clarifies and expands ideas. In persuasive writing, purposeful word choice moves the reader to a new vision of ideas. In all modes of writing figurative language such as metaphors, similes and analogies articulate, enhance, and enrich the content. Strong word choice is characterized not so much by an exceptional vocabulary chosen to impress the reader, but more by the skill to use everyday words well.

The following are explanation about word that have almost the same in meaning:

1. Make or Do

The verb make means to produce or create, whereas to do means to perform or to act. These two verbs are found in a number expression.

When do you use DO?

DO is used as follows:

- a. DO is used when talking about **work, jobs or tasks**. Note, they do not produce any physical object.
 - Have you **done** your homework?
 - I have guests visiting tonight so I should start **doing** the housework now.
 - I wouldn't like to **do** that job.
- b. DO is used when we refer to **activities in general without being specific**. In these cases, we normally use words like thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc.
 - Hurry up! I've got things to **do**!
 - Don't just stand there – **do** something!
 - Is there anything I can **do** to help you?
- c. We sometimes use DO to **replace a verb when the meaning is clear** or obvious. This is more common in informal spoken English:
 - Do I need to **do** my hair? (do = brush or comb)
 - Have you **done** the dishes yet? (done = washed)
 - I'll **do** the kitchen if you **do** the lawns (do = clean, do = mow)

Remember **Do** can also be as an auxiliary verb (for making questions in the present tense - Do you like chocolate?) For more about **Do** used in this case, see our page about [Do vs Does](#). Here we will be talking about **Do** as a normal verb.

When do you use MAKE?

Make is for **producing, constructing, creating or building** something new. It is also used to indicate the **origin of a product or the materials that are used** to make something.

- His wedding ring is **made** of gold.
- The house was **made** of adobe.
- Wine is **made** from grapes.

- The watches were **made** in Switzerland

We also use Make for **producing an action or reaction**:

- Onions **make** your eyes water.
- You **make** me happy.
- It's not my fault. My brother **made** me do it!

You make before certain nouns about **plans and decisions**:

- He has **made** arrangements to finish work early.
- They're **making** plans for the weekend.
- You need to **make** a decision right now.

We use Make with nouns about **speaking and certain sounds**:

- She **made** a nice comment about my dress.
- The baby is asleep so don't **make** any noise.
- Can I use your phone to **make** a call?
- Don't make a promise that you cannot keep.

We use Make with **Food, Drink and Meals**:

- I **made** a cake for her birthday.
- She **made** a cup of tea.
- I must go now. I have to **make** dinner.

Compare Do and Make

A: You have to **make** a cake for Simon.

B: I'll **do** it later.

Notice how in the response the verb DO is used. This is because the meaning is clear and to avoid saying "I'll make it later." which could sound repetitive.

Expressions with Do and Make

The following expressions are set collocations (combinations of words that frequently appear together) that you need to learn:

Expressions with DO

The following words are normally used with **Do**:

- a burp
- a course
- a crossword
- a dance
- a drawing

- a fart
- a favor / favour
- a job
- a painting
- a project
- a service
- an assignment
- anything
- badly
- business
- chores
- damage
- everything
- exercises
- good
- harm
- nothing
- research
- right (the right thing)
- something
- the dishes
- the gardening
- the housework
- the ironing
- the laundry
- the rest
- the shopping
- the washing
- well
- work
- wrong (the wrong thing)
- your best
- your hair
- your homework
- your job

- your nails
- your work

Expressions with MAKE

The following words are normally used with MAKE:

- a bet
- a cake
- a call
- a change
- a choice
- a comment
- a complaint
- a confession
- a connection
- a cup of coffee / tea
- a date
- a decision
- a demand
- a difference
- a discovery
- a face
- a fool of yourself
- a fortune
- a friend
- a fuss
- a joke
- a line
- a list
- a living
- a loss
- a mess
- a mistake
- a noise
- a pass at someone
- a phone call

- a plan
- a point
- a prediction
- a profit
- a promise
- a reservation
- a sandwich
- a scene
- a sound
- a speech
- a statement
- a suggestion
- advances
- alterations
- an appointment
- an announcement
- an attempt
- an effort
- an error
- an escape
- an exception
- an excuse
- an impression
- an observation
- an offer
- amends
- arrangements
- breakfast
- certain
- clear
- dinner
- faces
- famous
- fun of someone
- love

- lunch
- inquiries
- peace
- possible
- progress
- money
- room
- sales
- sense
- someone rich
- someone smile
- sure
- trouble
- war
- your bed
- your mind up
- your way

DO vs MAKE Comparison Chart

DO vs. MAKE

The difference between Do and Make



Work, Jobs and Tasks Do the housework Do your homework Do a good job Do your chores <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">DO</div>	Product Material / Origin Made of gold Made from grapes Made in China Made by me <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">MAKE</div>
Non-Specific Activities Do something Do nothing Do anything Do everything <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">DO</div>	Produce a Reaction Make your eyes water Make you happy Make you sleepy Make you smile <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">MAKE</div>
Replace Verb when Obvious Do your hair Do the dishes Do the exam Do the laundry <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">DO</div>	Plans and Decisions Make arrangements Make a decision Make a choice Make a plan <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">MAKE</div>
Food, Drink and Meals Make a cake Make breakfast Make dinner Make a cup of coffee <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">MAKE</div>	Speaking and Sounds Make a noise Make a comment Make a speech Make a suggestion <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; margin: 10px auto;">MAKE</div>

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2. Like / Alike / Unlike

Look for different parts of speech of the verbs like/alike/unlike as well as their different meanings to avoid confusion.

- Like is preposition that means similar. It is allowed by an object.
For example: like other people, I did not know the dangers of that thing.

- Alike is an adverb that means equality, as an adjective. It means similar.
For example: The new information on asbestos caused panic in construction and industry alike.
- Unlike is a preposition that means not similar. It is followed by an object.
For example: Unlike other woven material, asbestos is capable of with standing high temperatures and at the same time deflecting heat.

3. Other / The other / Another

Another means "one more". It can be used before a singular noun.

- We need to find another way

When to use ANOTHER

Another means:

- one more, an additional, an extra
- a different one; an alternative one

Another is a determiner (and a qualifier) that goes before a singular countable noun or a pronoun.

Another + Singular Countable noun

Another can be followed by a singular countable noun.

- He has bought **another** motorbike.
- Would you like **another** cup of coffee?
- Don't worry about the rain. We can go **another** day.
- I think you should paint it **another** color.
- We are having **another** baby.

Another + One

Another can be placed before "one" when the meaning is clear from the text before it.

- I have already eaten two sandwiches though now I want **another** one. (= an additional sandwich)
- A: You can borrow more of these books if you like. B: Ok, I'll take **another** one. (= another book, one more book)

Another as a pronoun

Sometimes **another** is used as a pronoun.

- That piece of cake was tasty. I think I'll have **another**. (another = one more piece of cake)
- I don't like this room. Let's ask for **another**. (another = another room)

Note: you can also say: "I think I'll have another one." and "Let's ask for another one."

Another + number + plural noun

Another can be used before a plural noun when there is a number before that noun or before phrases such as *a couple of*, *a few* etc.

- In **another** 20 years my laptop is going to be obsolete.
- I like this city so much that I'm going to spend **another** three days here.
- We need **another** three teachers before classes begin.
- He was given **another** couple of months to finish the sculpture.

Remember **another** is ONE word not two words (*an other* is incorrect)

Other means "more of the one of this group we are talking about". It is used before a plural noun.

- Asbestos protect **other** materials from fire

When to use OTHER

Other is a determiner that goes before plural countable nouns, uncountable nouns or a pronoun.

Other + Plural Countable Noun

Other can be followed by a plural countable noun.

- We have **other** styles if you are interested.
- Have you got any **other** dresses, or are these the only ones?
- Some days are sunny though **other** days can be very rainy.
- I have invited some **other** people.
- I can't help you because I'm busy with **other** things.

Other + Ones

Other can be placed before the pronoun “ones” when the meaning is clear from the text before it.

- We don't need those books, we need **other** ones. (= different books)
- A: You can borrow my books if you like. B: Thanks, but I need other ones. (= other books)

Note: you can say **other one** when it refers to wanting the alternative.

- I don't want this one, I want the **other** one.

The Other means “the last one of the group we are talking about”. It is used before a singular noun or uncount noun. It is preceded by a determiner such as the, same, any, no, or, one.

- No other material is capable of withstanding such a temperature
- One type of asbestos is dangerous; the other is not dangerous.

4. So / Such / Too

Both so That and ... such ... that have the same meaning, but they are used with different constructions. So ... that is used with many, few, much, and little.

So + adverb/adjective + that

- Asbestos was so convenient that everybody used it.

Such + adjective + noun + that

- Asbestos had such unique qualities that it was used widely.

5. Much/Many/Few/Little

Many and few are used with count nouns

- Many old buildings have beautiful views

Much and little are used with uncount nouns

- There is much caution when dealing with the material today

C. Exercises

I. Complete the sentences use MAKE or DO.

1. How much money does a waitress ____
2. Could you ____ the laundry today? We have no clean clothes.
3. She spent the evening watching black and white films and ____ her nails.
4. Did their new business ____ a profit last year?
5. The teacher ____ some very positive comments about Susie's work.
6. There's so much paperwork to ____! I'll be here all night.
7. The CEO of the company ____ some interesting observations during his visit to
our department.
8. I'd like to ____ Julie an offer of a job. It would be full time in our office.
9. There was a man sitting on the pier earlier. He was ____ a painting of the boats.
10. The lecture is so boring! Let's ____ an escape during the break and go to the café.

II. Underline The word that correctly complete the sentence.

1. A wide range a new product is now available to (do/make) many of the jobs once (do/make) by materials (made/done) with asbestos.
2. Modern product (made/done) with asbestos look different from the ones that caused problems in the past.
3. Usually radon disperses in the open air and would (do/make) no harm to your body.
4. Marie Curie (made/did) a great contribution to science through her discovery of radium, although it proved fatal to her.
5. Graham (made/did) really well in the computer competition. He came second out of over a hundred people.

III. Use many/much from the words below:

- a. Furniture
- b. Computer
- c. Machine

- d. Advice
- e. Phenomenon
- f. Equipment
- g. Mouse
- h. Homework
- i. Knowledge
- j. Mail

IV. Circle the word that correctly complete the sentences

1. Much/many blue asbestos is mined in South Africa, Bolivia, and Australia.
2. A small amount of radiation can help cure someone, whereas too much/many will cause harm
3. Madam Curie, after many/much years of exposure to radium, died of anemia.
4. A little/few radon can be found in much/many types of oil.
5. There was little/few information about the dangers of asbestos before the 1950s.

V. Circle the word that correctly complete the sentences.

1. Internet has such/so information about the world
2. She is such/so funny! She always makes me laugh.
3. James has such/so much money that he could actually buy that Ferrari
4. The movie was such/so good that I saw five times.
5. Terry speaks English such/so fluently that I though he was American

D. References

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