

English doubts / insults

Weather vs If

Use "whether" when presenting alternatives or choices.

Use "if" when introducing conditions.

In formal writing or for clarity, prefer "whether" when alternatives are involved.

Notion updated.....

Utmost vs Most

Utmost = the highest or greatest possible degree of something.

It implies a limit or maximum intensity.

when you want to emphasize something at the absolute highest level. Very formal.

→ e.g., "You have my utmost respect."

Most = generally means the majority or greatest amount, but not necessarily to the extreme.

It's more flexible and used in comparisons too.

Into vs Onto

Into = Movement inside or into an enclosed space.

Onto = Movement towards or to a surface or on top of something.

Examples: He climbed onto the roof.

She placed the book onto the table.

Toward vs Towards

Toward" – preferred in American English

"Towards" – preferred in British English

Mend vs Amend

Mend = to repair something that's broken or damaged

Amend = to make changes to improve something, often a text, law, or rule

More formal

Involves modifying rather than repairing

Among vs Amongst

"Among" is more common in modern American and British English.

"Amongst" is more formal or poetic and used mainly in British English.

In regard to, in regards to, regarding

For formal writing: use "in regard to" or "regarding"

For casual or spoken English: "in regards to" is often heard, but "regarding" is still cleaner

Related vs Relative

Use "related" = when you mean "connected to"

Use "relative" = when you mean "compared to" or "in proportion to"

Woeful vs Awful

Woeful = sad or pitiful, often implying regret or misfortune.

Awful = bad or unpleasant, more broadly used for negative experiences.

If you're describing something that evokes sadness or pity, use "woeful". For a more general negative experience, "awful" is your go-to.

Giggles vs Chuckles

Giggles = high-pitched, playful, and often linked to childish amusement.

Chuckles = low, soft, and more reserved, often associated with adults or mature reactions.

Beneath vs Underneath

Beneath = More formal, can be used figuratively (emotional or symbolic meaning).

Underneath = More casual, generally used for literal physical placement.

Example:

She felt beneath his notice. (figurative, implying feeling inferior)

In Time vs On Time

In time = before a deadline or just before something bad happens.

On time = punctually, exactly at the expected or scheduled time.

Will vs Going to

Will = spontaneous decisions, predictions, or promises.

Going to = plans, intentions, or predictions based on evidence.

By any means Vs By all means

By any means = Using any method, often extreme, to achieve something. (Seja de que forma for / Doa o que doer)

By all means = A positive agreement or encouragement, giving permission. (Com certeza)

Avenge x Revenge x Vengeance

Avenge = To seek justice for someone else's wrong (acting on behalf of another).

Revenge = Seeking retaliation or harm for a personal wrong (often for yourself).

Vengeance = Intense, often moralized or formal retaliation, a desire for justice or punishment.

In short:

Avenge is more about justice for someone else.

Revenge is personal retaliation.

Vengeance is a more formal or intense form of revenge.

Made of vs Made from

Use "**made of**" when the material is still clearly recognizable in the final product.

Examples:

This table is made of wood.

(You can still see the wood.)

Her necklace is made of gold.

Use "**made from**" when the material has been transformed and is no longer recognizable.

Examples:

Paper is made from trees.

(You can't see the tree in the paper.)

Wine is made from grapes.

Clean vs Cleanse

Clean = General term for washing, scrubbing, or making something free of dirt.

Cleanse = A deeper, purifying action, often used for health or spiritual contexts.

Censor vs censure (sh) : censor refers to the act of suppressing or editing content deemed inappropriate or offensive. Censure means to express strong disapproval or criticism, often formally.

Utopia vs Dystopia

Utopia is a literary genre that portrays an ideal society or an ideal existence, perhaps an ideal that could not possibly be realized. • Dystopia is a literary genre that is the opposite of utopia. Dystopia often depicts a nightmarish existence or an inhuman future society.

MEASUREMENTS

Inches , Yards , Miles

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters

1 inch – About the width of your thumb

6 inches – About the length of a pencil

12 inches – 1 foot (like a ruler)

1 meter = 39.37 inches

1 meter = 1.094 yards

Miles – 1 mile = 5,280 feet \approx 1.6 kilometers

People's Heights:

1 inch = 2.54 cm, so:

180 cm \div 2.54 \approx 70.87 inches

2. Convert inches to feet and inches:

There are 12 inches in a foot, so:

$$70.87 \div 12 = 5.90583\dots$$

5 is the whole number part, meaning you have 5 full feet.

0.90583 is the decimal part, which represents the remaining fraction of the total inches.

Now, multiply that decimal part by 12 to convert it back into inches:

$$0.90583 \times 12 \approx 10.87 \text{ inches}$$

So, your height of 180 cm \approx **5 feet 11 inches** in the US.

Weight

Ounces (oz):

$$\text{oz} = 28.35 \text{ grams (g)}$$

Pounds (lb):

$$1 \text{ lb} = 16 \text{ oz} = 453.6 \text{ grams} \approx 0.4536 \text{ kilograms (kg)}$$

$$1 \text{ US ton} = 2,000 \text{ lbs} = 907.18 \text{ kg}$$

(Almost a metric ton, which is 1,000 kg)

Liquid Volume

$$1 \text{ cup} = 8 \text{ fl oz}$$

$$1 \text{ gallon} = 128 \text{ fl oz} \approx 3.8 \text{ liters}$$

Celsius x Fahrneit

Water freezing point:

$$0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Water boiling point:

$$100^{\circ}\text{C} = 212^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$20^{\circ}\text{C} = 68^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$25^{\circ}\text{C} = 77^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$35^{\circ}\text{C} = 95^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Insults:

Foul

Wacko / wácky / screwball = mad / insane

Schmo/schmuck = stupid/jerk. Hyphotetical ordinary man

Twat = idiota (means vagina)

Putz = stupid/worthless person

Mook