

Vocabularies 2024.09.01

Refer to	Association	Semicolon	Coordinating	Separate
Main clause	Subordinate	Splice	Component	Collaboration
Room for improvement		Especially	Vehicle	Whether/if
Clarification	Conjunction	Appropriate	Indicate	Specific
Capacity	Redundant	Unnecessary	Lexicon	Innovative
Occur	Function [v]	Adverb	Substitute	Function as
Typically	Temporary	Recycle	Professional life	Variable
Slice	Plot	Administrative	Region	Religion
Genre	Context	State of being	Pronoun	Preposition
Mystery	Modify	Modifier	Within	Beyond
Boundary	Resident	Remarks	Versatile	Drawer
Set off	Essential	Morally	Obtain	Hill
Crucial	Moral	Metaphorically	Metaphorical	Borrow
Specify	Construct	Permissible	Allowable	Grammatical
Fascinating	Purpose	Feasible	Sensible	Fascinate
Relative clause				

Definition of Subject

Subject: The person, place, thing or idea that *performs* the action or is described in the sentence.

The subject is the *component* that performs the action or is described in the sentence. It always refers to person, place, thing, or idea.

The component is a part or element of *a large whole*, *especially* a part of machine or *vehicle*.

Whether/if

I would like to know *whether* this sentence is correct and *if* there is *room for improvement*. 'I'd like to know' is the *main clause* in the sentence, while 'this sentence is correct' and 'there is room for improvement' are *subordinate clauses*.

I would like to get some sense of whether it will be a good *collaboration* for both of us.

Comma splice occurs when a comma *separates* two independent sentences without a *period* or *semicolon*, or a *coordinating conjunction* such as 'and'.

Comma splice is means that a comma separates two independent sentences, which is generally *considered incorrect* in formal writing. The two sentences should be separated by period, semicolon, or connecting by coordinating conjunctions such as 'and'. The phrase 'comes with' is another mistake, which implies ~~the~~ *association* rather than ~~the~~ *definition*, so I suggest you to *use* 'refer to' instead.

Optimisation: A comma splice is means that a comma separates two independent sentences, which is generally considered incorrect in formal writing. The two sentences can be connected by a period or a semicolon, or a coordinating conjunction such as 'and', or they can be separated into a main clause and a *subordinate clause*. There is also another mistake, *which is that* the phrase 'come with' implies association rather than definition. So, I suggest *using* 'refer to' *to replace it*.

Considered as / considered

‘As’ is normally redundant when consider represent the *evaluation or judgement* of something. But there are some cases where ‘as’ is *appropriate, typically* when the following phrase describes the capacity or role something is considered in.

Ex) She was considered as the leader of the group.

In this sentence, ‘as’ is appropriate because it *indicates* the *specific* role or *capacity* in which she was considered.

Ex) The proposal was considered *innovative*.

‘As’ is redundant here, ‘consider’ already implies evaluation so it is unnecessary. Remove ‘as’ makes sentence clear and more *concise*.

Replace vs Substitute vs instead

Replace refers to a more *permanent* exchange, while *substitute typically indicates a temporary* change.

Instead as adverb cannot function as a verb in this structure, so cannot use ‘use it to instead’.

Divide vs Separate

The teacher separates the students into two groups for activity.

They separate the *recycle materials* from the trash.

It’s important to separate your personal life from your professional life. [Conceptual Separation]

The researcher separated the *variables* to analyse their individual effects. [Conceptual Separation]

The cake is divided into eight slices.

The land is divided into several smaller plots for farming.

The report is divided into three main sections.

The country is divided into three administrative regions.

She separated the books by *genre*.

She divided the books into different groups.

Genre is more specific and mainly used in artistic and *cultural* contexts.

Mystery is my favorite genre of novels.

Verb: the action performed by the subject or the *state of being*.

Object: The noun or pronoun that receives the action of verb.

Prepositional Phrase/preposition: The phrases start with a preposition and give additional information such as on/in...

Modifier: These include adjectives, which modifies nouns, and adverbs, which modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Within

It is a preposition that indicates something inside or not beyond the *certain limit*, often referring to time, space, or *abstract boundaries*. It’s a versatile word that can be used in various contexts.

The project will be completed within 3 months.

They found the key within that drawer.

The resident is *inside the boundaries* of the city, so I live within the city.

Please *keep your remarks* within the *scope of discussion*.

She managed to calm down within such a stressful situation.

Her skills are within the *expected range for* this position.

Common phrases: reach/reason/one's right

Within reach: Refers to something being physically or metaphorically close enough to be obtained or achieved.

Ex) Success is within reach if you keep working hard.

Within reason: Indicates that something is *sensible, appropriate, feasible*.

Ex) You can spend money on the game but keep it within reason.

Within one's right: Describes something that is legally or morally permissible for someone to do.

Ex) You're within your right to find your refund.

Which vs that

Which and that are both used to introduce relative clauses but they serve different purposes, and are used in different type of clauses. Understanding when to use which and that is crucial for constructing clear and grammatically correct sentences.

Defining/Non-defining relative clause:

DRC: It provides essential information about the noun it modifies. The clause is necessary to which specific person, place, thing, or group is being referred to.

NDRC: It provides extra information about the noun it modifies. This information is not essential to understand the main point of the sentence. The sentence will still make sense without it. It always set off with commas.

Ex) The book, which I borrowed from the library, is fascinating. The book that I borrowed from the library is fascinating.