

## Confusing words

Some words sound so similar, it's easy to confuse or misuse them when writing. Computer spell-check can not catch these mistakes because it checks spelling mistakes only. Use this list as a reference whenever you're unsure about which word fits in the context.

accept	to receive something offered or to agree for doing something. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He accepted our gift / proposal / invitation</li> </ul>
except	not including / apart from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyone was invited to the party except for Robert.</li> </ul>
expect	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>confidently believe that something will happen  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I expect, the congress party to win this Loksabha Election</li> </ul> </li> <li>wait for the anticipated thing  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is expected to come at 8.00 p.m.</li> </ul> </li> <li>demand something as right or duty  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I expect a salary of Rs.25000/-</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
affect (verb)	= 'influence or <b>cause</b> someone or something to change': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The cold weather has really <b>affected</b> her health.</li> <li>New technologies continue to <b>affect</b> how we live.</li> <li>The weather severely affected their wedding function.</li> </ul>
effect	"Effect" is a noun that means 'the result of an influence': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pollution in the city had a bad <b>effect</b> on me.</li> <li>Most people these days understand the serious <b>effects</b> of smoking.</li> </ul>
all right & alright	The correct word is "All right". To write "Alright" is non-standard English. Americans write "Alright" instead of "All right"

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as far as	=with regard to (something) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As far as she is concerned, we do not need to discuss the matter further</li> </ul>
altar	a sacred table in a church
alter	to change

assent	agreement, approval
ascent	upward slope of path etc

advise	“Advise” is a verb. To <u>advise</u> means to suggest someone for doing something.
advice	“Advice” is a noun form of advise (verb). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can advise (verb) or I can give <u>advice</u> (noun).</li> <li>Take my advice (noun)!</li> <li>She is good at giving advice (noun).</li> <li>We would willingly advise (verb) you.</li> </ul>

amount	“amount” is a noun referring to <u>uncountable</u> nouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a large amount of money, amount of work, amount of happiness or amount of dirt.</li> <li>She borrowed a large <b>amount</b> of money.</li> <li>A large amount of grain is handled at Thunder Bay.</li> </ul>
number	“number” a is noun referring to countable nouns and concrete plural expressions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a number of– people /attempts / novels / trials.</li> <li>A large number of people had no electrical power during the ice storm.</li> </ul>

aural	= relating to the ears or hearing
oral	= relating to the mouth, speaking

auger	An auger is a tool used for digging holes:
augur	“augur” means “to predict, forecast”

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anyone	<p>“Anyone” means “anybody, any person at all”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone of you may go, but not all of you.</li> </ul>
any one	<p>“Any one” means “single”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We cannot rely on any one unit to handle entire program.</li> </ul>
another	<p>Another means–</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an additional / one more thing or a person of the same type e.g.- another cake, another ice-cream cup etc.</li> <li>2. person like (another Hitler).</li> <li>3. a different (another matter).  e.g.- Would you like <b>another</b> glass of wine? Come back another day</li> </ol>
other	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. not the same as one or some already mentioned or implied; separate in identity or distinct in kind (other people; use other means). e.g.- I spoke to John, Helen, and a few <b>other</b> friends.</li> <li>2. (a) further; additional (a few other examples). (b) second of two (open your other eye).</li> <li>3. (preceded by “<b>the</b>”) only remaining (must be in the other pocket; where are the other two?).</li> <li>4. (followed by “<b>than</b>”) apart from. e.g.-He has no friends other than me</li> <li>5. noun or pronoun of other person or thing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some others have come. / Give me one other.</li> <li>• Where are the others?</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
a lot	<p>(1) means a large number or amount e.g.- a lot of people, lots of milk,</p> <p>(2) much e.g. a lot warmer, smiles a lot</p>
allot	<p>“allot” v.(-tt-) means – distribute to (a person), esp. as a share or task e.g.- They were allotted equal sums.</p>

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allot	“allot” v.(-tt-) means – distribute to (a person), esp. as a share or task e.g.- They were allotted equal sums.
adapt	means “to adjust” e.g.-He quickly adapted to live away from home.
adept	means “skilled”. E.g.- She is adept at speaking languages.
adopt	means to accept as your own. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was difficult to adopt only one puppy from an animal shelter</li> </ul>
agriculture	“Agriculture” is the practice of farming and cultivation, in order to produce food products like plants of grain, pulses, edible oil seeds etc.
horticulture	“Horticulture” is the act of cultivating a garden for fruits, Vegetables, etc.
alarm	Sound giving warning of danger. Alarm clock = clock that rings at a set time. Note- Some people wrongly use the word “alarm” for clock that rings at set time.
a.m	<b>a.m</b> = ante meridiem means before noon. We use a.m for showing time from midnight (12) to 12 noon e.g.- 9.00 a.m= at 9 o’clock in the morning
p.m	<b>p.m</b> = post meridiem means afternoon. We use p.m for showing time from noon (12) to 12 night e.g.- 9.00 p.m= at 9 o’clock of the night
blonde	= women/girl with fair light golden coloured hair
blond	= men/women with fair light golden coloured hair. People of the countries situated on Baltic sea like Sweden, Norway, Finland, etc. have such hair naturally

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beside	<p>= next to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place the dishes beside the sink.</li> <li>Come and sit here beside me, Jack.</li> <li>Our office is situated beside “Kankaria” lake.</li> </ul>
besides	<p>Means (1) in addition to (2) also</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Besides, I need to tell you about the new products.</li> <li>I would enjoy going on vacation besides.</li> <li>There were a lot of people at the party besides us.</li> <li>Do you play any other sports besides football and tennis?</li> </ul>
between	<p>= separating <b>two</b> places or things</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I sat down <b>between</b> Robert and William.</li> <li>Our shop is closed <b>between</b> two and three.</li> </ul>
among	<p>= in the middle of or surrounded by other things; usually used for <b>three or more</b> people or things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They quickly disappeared <b>among</b> the crowd.</li> <li>The exhausted runner was lying <b>among</b> the flowers.</li> <li>We were sitting <b>among</b> my many relatives.</li> </ul>
brake	<p>= a device for stopping a vehicle / to stop a vehicle.  “brake” is a noun which means “a function in a vehicle to slow down or completely stop it.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I applied brakes to my car to avoid it from banging into the other car</li> <li>The driver immediately applied brakes to stop the train.</li> </ul>
break	<p>“break” is a verb which means “to form one or more pieces of an object”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The glass broke into several small pieces.</li> <li>Please don’t touch the vase or else it will break.</li> </ul>
breath	<p>“breath” is a noun meaning “the air pulled into the lungs”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take a deep breath and relax.</li> </ul>
breathe	<p>“breathe” is a verb of breath</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Just breathe deeply and calm down.</li> </ul>

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breeze	gentle wind
bridge	a structure providing a way across a river, road, railway, etc.
bare	“naked”: e.g.-Walking in the grass with bare feet is refreshing.
bear	A big size wild animal found in black or white colour
bear (verb)	<p>bear– is verb also which has many meanings as under</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to hold up or support: e.g. The columns bear the weight of the roof.</li> <li>2. to give birth to: to bear a child.</li> <li>3. to produce by natural growth: e.g.- A tree that bears fruit.</li> <li>4. to suffer; endure or tolerate: e.g. He bore the blame.</li> <li>5. to carry/bring or provide (something needed): e.g.-to bear gifts.</li> <li>6. to carry in the mind or heart: e.g.- To bear malice.</li> <li>7. to have and be entitled to: e.g.-To bear title.</li> <li>8. to exhibit; show: to bear a resemblance.</li> <li>9. to accept or have as an obligation: to bear the cost / responsibility etc</li> <li>10.convey / transmit e.g.- This pipe carries water</li> <li>11.involve, imply e.g.- This loan carries 6% interest.</li> </ol> <p>Bear means to produce or to bring about (cause to happen something)</p> <p>↳ our plan has borne fruit (means we succeeded in our plan)</p> <p>↳ food-borne, mosquito-borne, water-borne, air-borne</p> <p><b>bear up</b> means to face hardship bravely; endure.</p> <p><b>Bear with</b> means to be patient with. e.g.- Till then please bear with us</p>
borne	<p><b>borne</b> is the past tense and past participle of bear in all senses <u>not related to birth</u>. “Borne” is used for meaning birth in an active voice where the subject of the verb is a mother (women, lady)</p> <p>e.g.-The lady has borne 3 children</p>
born	<p><b>born-</b> is reserved mainly for use in a passive construction in the sentence. It is used as an adjective. It means brought into life by birth as a baby from a woman’s womb.</p> <p>For example, I was born in August / The child was born at dawn.</p> <p>↳ The triplicate were born by a Russian mother</p>

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born	<p>It is also used for an innate characteristic or natural talent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For example- She is a born singer.</li> </ul> <p>There are many phrases which include the word “born.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, means “born rich”.</li> <li>• “I wasn’t born yesterday,” meaning I am not naive.</li> </ul> <p>It’s also used in phrasal adjectives describing where someone was born e.g. Brazil-born, Chicago-born—and it’s sometimes used as a synonym of innate e.g. “she is a born pianist”.</p> <p>More examples of borne &amp; born</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All costs associated with this recall will be borne by Toyota and not our customers.</li> <li>• Already the campaign has borne fruit. [Times of India]</li> <li>• Tejas is a native Gujarati, born and raised in Maharashtra.</li> </ul>
by	<p>“by” is a preposition meaning “next to” or up to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Park the car by the house.</li> </ul> <p>‘by’ is also used in expressions of time, Here ‘<b>by</b>’ means not later than or at or before a specified time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thus, by June 25 means on or before June 25</li> </ul>
buy	buy means “purchase”: e.g. Roma buys chocolates every day
bye	= “farewell or good-bye” e.g. Bye, now; I’ll see you later.
berth	Shelf-like bed in against wall in ship/ train etc
birth	the emergence of a baby from the womb
bitch	1. female dog 2. spiteful (malicious) woman.
beach	The pebbly or sandy shore of the sea
bean	Edible seeds like peanut
been	The past participle of the verb “Be”

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coarse	= rough e.g.- Use coarse sandpaper to remove paint
course	<p>(1) series of lessons etc. in a particular subject.</p> <p>(2) The sequence of medical treatment etc.</p> <p>(3) progression of a period of time / sequence of time</p> <p>In the due course = At appropriate time</p> <p>if you say that something will happen in due course, you mean that it will happen at a suitable time in the future.</p> <p>e.g.- You will receive notification of results in due course.</p>
Of course	<p>Of course = naturally or obviously.</p> <p>1. Used to show that what is being said is very obvious or already generally known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of course, someone had to clean up the mess.</li> <li>• We're talking, <i>of course</i>, about what happened last night.</li> <li>• She was late and rude-so <i>of course</i>, she didn't get the job.</li> <li>• "Has the bus already left?" "<i>Of course.</i>"</li> </ul> <p>2. used informally to give permission or say yes in a way that shows you are very certain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "May I borrow this book?" "<i>Of course!</i>" [=absolutely, certainly]</li> <li>• "Will you go?" "<i>Of course!</i>"</li> <li>• "Are you angry with me for being late?" "<b>Of course not!</b>" [=I am not at all angry]</li> </ul> <p>3. used to stress that what you are saying is true and you feel no doubt about it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Of course</i>, we'll be there. We wouldn't miss it for the world!</li> <li>• <i>Of course</i>, I don't hate you! How could you think such a thing?</li> </ul> <p><b>Note- Do not write "off course" instead of "of course"</b></p> <p><b>"off course=disoriented, astray"</b></p>
canvas	a type of thick strong cloth
canvass	to seek people's votes



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convince	=to get someone agreed with our view/thoughts on specific matter/issue through rational / intellectual arguments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The public prosecutor was trying to convince the court, how Mr.Robin was guilty of that accident”</li> </ul>
persuade	Persuade means to advise someone for doing or not doing something. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms.Carla persuaded Mr.Smith for not smoking cigarettes</li> </ul>
cereal	1. a grain used for food such as wheat, maize etc. 2. breakfast food made from a cereal
serial	=story etc. published, broadcast or shown in episodes
continual	“repeated with breaks in-between”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need continual rain throughout the summer for crops to grow.</li> </ul>
continuous	means “without stopping”: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we get continuous power supply at our home.</li> </ul>
council	a group of people who manages
counsel	advice (noun), to advise (verb)
councilor	A councilor is a member of a council, which is an assembly called together for discussion or deliberation.
counselor	A counselor is one who gives counsel, which is advice or guidance.
canon	means a general law, rule, principle
cannon	large heavy esp. mounted gun. Cannonade – n. period of continuous heavy gunfire.
censure	to criticize strongly
censor	to ban part of a book or film
census	official count of population etc

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coma	<p>The coma is a noun which means “unconscious or deep sleep.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The boy was hit so hard on the head that he went into coma.</li> </ul>
comma	<p><b>comma</b> is a noun which is a “punctuation mark (,) used to indicate a pause or to wait in the sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The shopkeeper had so many varieties of fruits like apples, mango, banana, grapes.</li> </ul>
complement	<p>it refers to something that <u>completes or goes well with something</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sauce is a nice complement to the vegetables.</li> <li>The sauce complements the vegetables nicely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Complement is related to the word “complete”</b></p>
compliment	<p>It indicates the offering of praise or flattery to another person. (adjective –complimentary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He gave me a compliment about my dress.</li> <li>He complimented me on my dress.</li> <li>Thanks for the compliment</li> </ul>
cloth	Cloth means fabric from which clothes are made
clothes	<p>things you wear to cover your body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She likes to wear smart clothes.</li> </ul>
cite	<p><b>cite</b> is a verb that means to quote as proof or evidence or example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“I cited several eminent scholars in my study”</li> </ul>
site	place of construction e.g.- They selected a new site for the factory.
sight	act of seeing (noun) To sight = to observe (e.g. they sighted land)
cash	money in coins or notes.
case	<p>[1] (i) hypothetical or actual situation (ii) the suit at law. (iii) matter under esp. police investigation.</p> <p>[2] protective outer covering for keeping things e.g.- suitcase (case for carrying clothes etc.)</p>

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cite	<p>We use <b><i>citations</i></b> when we wish to express author's ideas in our own words. Here we use indirect speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nelson-Jones(2005)</b> proposes that 11 counselors and helpers do not have identical functions in human services.</li> </ul>
quote	<p>We use <b>quotations</b> when we wish to put the author's ideas in the same form without any alteration from our side. Here we use direct speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nelson-Jones (2005) stated that “<b>helpers perform different roles from those of 11 counselors</b>” (p.7).</li> </ul>
coach	<p>1. single-decker bus comfortably equipped for long journeys. 2. Railway carriage.    3.a instructor or trainer in a sport</p>
couch	<p>1. an <b>upholstered</b> piece of furniture for several people; sofa. 2. long padded seat with a headrest at one end</p>
can	<p>we use <b>can</b> to talk about ability. e.g.- I can finish my homework by 5 pm.</p>
may	<p>May is generally used to ask or give permission formally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student– May I drink water?    Teacher: Yes, you may.</li> </ul>
currant	dried grape (raisin)
current	<p>(1) (adj.) of the present time (2) a movement of water, air or electricity, in a particular direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When caught in a strong current– don't panic but swim against it.</li> </ul>
cartoon	Humorous drawing
carton	Light cardboard box or container
desert	dry land without water & trees (desert means “to abandon” also)
dessert	<p>1. Sweet course of a meal 2. fruit, nuts etc. served at the end of a meal.</p>

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discreet	Discreet means judicious / prudent / tactful / wise or modest: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Justice Bush is a highly discreet person.</li> </ul>
discrete	means separate / different / not identical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Each company in the conglomerate operates as a discrete entity.”</li> </ul>
dual	Dual (adj.) means – <p>[1] in two parts; twofold. [2] double (dual ownership)</p> <p>Noun- dual number or form.      Noun-duality</p> <p>➤ dual control means two linked sets of controls, enabling operation by either of two persons.</p>
duel	duel- A fighting contest between two person
dairy	A <b>dairy</b> is a plant where milk and milk products are produced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amul is the biggest dairy in India.</li> </ul>
diary	a <b>diary</b> is the daily journal kept. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mona writes her day to day activities in her diary.</li> </ul>
device	A <b>device</b> is an instrument used to perform a task: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This device will peel apples for you.</li> </ul>
devise	<b>devise</b> means carefully plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They will devise a scheme to continue the business.</li> </ul>
dye (dyeing)	dye-(dyeing, dyed) <p><b>n.-</b> A substance used to change the colour of hair, fabric, etc.</p> <p><b>v.-</b> dye a specified colour (dyed it yellow).</p>
die(dying)	die- (died, dying, died)– cease to live; expire, lose vitally force.
	A die – dice ( dice used in carom)
disease	unhealthy condition of the body or mind, plants, society, etc.
decease	n. death. Deceased= person who has died, esp. recently.

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economic	The word “Economic” relates to the economy. e.g.-Another the economic crisis is looming in the West.
economical	The word “Economical” refers to someone who is thrifty or to something that is efficient or avoids waste: e.g.- Small cars are economical to run.
assure	<b>assure</b> means to guarantee (a thing to a person) and to remove doubt, uncertainty, or worry from a person’s mind. e.g.-This policy gives you assurance of fixed pension..
ensure	<b>ensure</b> – to make certain that something will happen ➞ Register this letter to ensure that it reaches its destination
Insure	to provide <b>compensation</b> in case of death of a person or harm to property as per terms & conditions of the insurance policy.
envelop	(v) <b>to cover</b> or surround something
envelope	a container made from paper for sending letters, documents etc.
e.g.	<b>e.g.</b> is an abbreviation of Latin word “exempli gratia” that means “for example” e.g.-Roma doesn’t like some fruit, e.g. pears & apples
i.e.	<b>i.e.</b> is a abbreviation of Latin word “Latin” word “id est.” means “that is to say” ➤ This offer of 20% discount is valid for one month only i.e up to 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2015 only.
end	= extreme limit. To the ends of the earth.
and	= a word used as conjunction e.g.-Robert & Mona will sing.
each	Each- is used for two or more and the number is definite.
every	Every-is used for more than two and the number is not fixed ➞ He goes to school every day ➞ He called each of the five boys

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emigrant	<p>When a person <b>emigrates</b>, he/she leaves one country or region in order to settle in another region/country temporarily or permanently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A large number of Italians emigrated after the Second World War.</li> </ul>
Immigrant	<p>To immigrate means to enter and settle in a country or region.</p> <p>When person <b>immigrates</b> he/she arrives in that other country in order to settle in that new country.</p>
migrate	<p>To migrate means to move from one place to another (this can be seasonal and can apply to both people and animals e.g. In winter, so many migratory birds come to that lake)</p>
flour	powder of grain like wheat, maize, gram, etc.
floor	the lower surface of a room, on which one may walk.
flash	emit a brief or sudden light
flesh	a soft muscular, substance between the skin and bones of an animal or a human.
forbear	<p><b>forbear</b> means “to refrain from”:</p> <p>e.g.-The children simply could not forbear laughing in the library.</p>
forebear	<p>A <b>forebear</b> is an ancestor or forefather:</p> <p>e.g.-Our forebears who founded this country centuries ago.</p>
farther	<p>It refers to physical distance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>your house farther from the school than mine</li> </ul>
further	<p>It means “additional”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pay the money without further (additional/more) delay</li> </ul>
float	rest or move on the surface of a liquid.
swim	propel the body through water with limbs, fins, or tail.

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foreword	<p>A <b>foreword</b> is a short introduction at the beginning of a book usually written by someone other than the author.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The foreword of the book explains how it is useful to all.</li> </ul>
forward	<p><b>forward</b> is an adverb indicating movement ahead or toward the front. e.g-Priscilla moves forward slowly in the line at the grocery store. “I sat in the forward section of the bus.” “Please step forward when your name is called.”</p>
fair	<p><b>fair</b> means-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>just, equitable; in accordance with the rules.</li> <li>blond; light or pale.</li> <li>a moderate in quality or amount.</li> <li>clean, clear (fair copy).</li> </ol>
fare	a price of a journey on public transport.
financial	Although to some extent this word is the synonymous word of “fiscal”, financial has a broader meaning and refers to money matters or transactions on a large scale.
fiscal	<p><b>Fiscal applies usually to public revenues.</b> e.g.-The company’s financial outlook showed some improvement. The government has implemented a program of fiscal restraint.</p>
forth	<p><b>forth</b> means “forward, from this point”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Barry moved forth without looking back.</li> </ul>
fourth	<p><b>fourth</b> indicates an object that comes between No.3 and No.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michel just finished cleaning the fourth floor.</li> </ul>
fat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a natural oily substance occurring in animal bodies e.g.- “whales insulate themselves with layers of fat”</li> <li>(of a person or animal) having a large amount of excess flesh. e.g.- “the driver was a fat wheezing man”</li> </ol>
fate	Person’s fortune

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ful	<b>ful (single L)</b> - it is a suffix expressing meaning- <b>full of</b> e.g.- houseful, hopeful, powerful
full	<b>full (double L)</b> - meaning- 1. containing or holding as much or as many as possible; having no empty space. E.g.- waste bins <b>full of</b> rubbish 2. not lacking or omitting anything; complete. e.g.- “a full range of sports facilities”
fool	= a silly, idiot person
flow	a steady, continuous stream or supply of something. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “a constant flow of electricity”</li> </ul>
flaw	mark, blemish, or other imperfection which mars a substance or object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “a flaw in the glass” (synonyms: defect, fault, imperfection)</li> </ul>
foul	means “offensive, rotten, or unfavorable”: Foul language, foul meat, and foul weather are unacceptable at a picnic.
fowl	It refers to birds, especially domestic ones: Chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys are considered fowl.
far and wide	= in every direction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We searched <i>far and wide</i> [=everywhere] for the lost cat.</li> </ul>
sex	The words <b>sex</b> and <b>gender</b> are not interchangeable. Their use is quite distinct. Word ‘Sex’ should be used in reference to the biological category, feature, characteristics etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tests determined the baby’s sex before birth.</li> </ul>
gender	Word ‘gender’ should be used for other general matters, information and classification (category) according to the sex of person e.g.- male, female, neuter ‘gender’ is a Latin word which means ‘kind’, ‘type’, or ‘sort’



## confusing words

grateful	(adj.)- feeling or showing an appreciation for something done or received. E.g. "I'm grateful to you for all your help"
greatful	wrong spelling of "grateful". Many people do this mistake.
gilt	Gilt means a layer of gold on something like ornaments, surface, etc.
guilt	1.fact of having committed a specified or implied offense. 2 feeling of having done wrong.
hoard	means "to collect and keep for oneself": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Squirrels hoard acorns during the winter.</li> </ul>
horde	A large group, Gang. e.g.- A horde of people was passing through the road.
hate(n)	dislike intensely
hat (v)	covering for the head
healthful	Healthful means conducive (helping/contributing) to health.
healthy	Healthy means possessing health. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy people have a healthful diet.</li> </ul>
hung	When referring to capital punishment, use " <b>hanged</b> ".
hanged	In all other contexts use " <b>hung</b> ".
herd	A <b>herd</b> is a group of animals: e.g.- Roma saw a herd of cows.
heard	<b>heard</b> is the past tense of <b>hear</b> . e.g.-Tom heard bells ringing.
hair	a fine threadlike strands growing from the skin of mammals, esp. from the human head.
heir	A person entitled to property or rank as the legal successor
hare	Big size rabbit

## confusing words

hear	Any sounds of a conversation that is received by the ear and noted by the brain can be said to have been heard. In <b>'hear'</b> you make no special effort to understand what is being said.
listen	But as soon as you make a <u>conscious effort to understand</u> or pay attention to what you are hearing, you are 'listening'. Therefore, we do not 'hear' songs, we 'listen' to them
heroin	Heroin is an illicit drug having a very addicting substance.
heroine	A chief female character in a play, story, etc
hole	A <b>hole</b> is a gap or space: e.g.- A mouse made a hole in my sweater.
whole	"whole" means "complete": e.g.- Chintoo ate whole pizza alone.
hall	= large room or building for meetings, concerts, etc.
home	means a place where one lives. e.g.- Fixed residence / dwelling-house.
house	building for human habitation or other purposes e.g.-opera-house; summer-house; green-house, ware-house
here	<b>here</b> refers to the place where you are: e.g.- You should come <b>here</b> more often.
hear	<b>hear</b> means <b>to listen</b> ( I heard them on the radio).
Invent	Used for something which did not exist until man created it. e.g.- computer, telephone, TV, Fridge, X-ray machine etc. U.S. Scientist Thomas Alva Edison had invented Light-bulb.
discover	Use the word <b>discover</b> when naturally pre-existed naturally come to man's knowledge of humans. Example: mineral deposits, countries, continents, planets, etc. e.g.- 1.Columbus discovered America. 2.Shell company discovered huge quantity of petroleum. 3.Nasa discovered one more planet near the moon.

## confusing words

instance	1. example or illustration of. 2. In the first instance = at the first stage/moment etc
instant	1. occurring immediately. 2. (of food etc.) processed for quick preparation.
intension	increase in degree. intensity = high degree.
intention	a thing intended; an aim, plan or purpose e.g.- She did mistake but her intention was not bad at all.
jeans	Jeans means casual esp. denim trousers.
genes	genes is the plural of word "gene" means a part of the DNA in a cell that controls the bodily development of humans, animals, trees, etc. Genetic means related to genes
gin	(1) one type of wine (2) machine separating cotton from seeds
litre	litre (n) metric unit of capacity for liquid like milk, water, etc
litter	Means refuse, esp. paper, discarded in a public place
law	Acts, rules etc made for order in the country.. e.g.- "shooting the birds are against the law"
low	= below average in amount, extent, or intensity. "bringing up children on a low income"
lemon	lemon-(n) a yellow oval citrus fruit with acidic juice.
leman	a mistress / kept.
lightening	Means- to reduce weight ( to make light ) e.g.-My course load needs lightening if I have to complete this course successfully.
lightning	Electrical charges that cause flashes of light in the sky during rainy days.
To let	To allow, to permit
Late(adj.)	delayed

confusing words	
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lessen	Lessen means “to decrease or make less”: e.g.- She lessened the headache pain with aspirin.
lesson	A lesson is something you learn: e.g.- A teacher might say, “Today’s lesson is about ancient Egypt.”
luxuriant	Luxuriant refers to abundant growth. e.g.- The camp was surrounded by luxuriant vegetation.
luxurious	luxurious concerns luxury. e.g.- The president’s room was full of luxurious furniture.
lid	1.hinged or removable cover, esp. for a container. 2.eyelid.
lead	(v)- 1. to go before or with to show the way 2. lead- to act as a guide; show the way:
lead	lead (n)- graphite (a substance used in pencil)
<u>lend</u>	Lend is a verb that means “to temporarily give something to someone”: e.g.-Lucy will lend or loan Mona her books any day.
borrow	Borrow is to receive something from someone temporarily: This is the opposite word of ‘Lend’ e.g.-Can I borrow the book if I promise to return it tomorrow?
loan	A loan is a noun meaning something borrowed: e.g.-Most people get a bank loan to buy a house.
Note- <b>lawn</b> means closely mown grass in a garden etc. lawnmower means a machine for cutting lawns. <u>To land</u> means landing of the aeroplane, etc.	
live	have life; be or remain alive / to pass life
leave	to go away from / abandon
lunch	= midday meal
launch	1.formally introduce (a new product) with publicity etc. 2.hurl or send forth (a weapon, rocket, etc.).

## confusing words

loath	reluctant, unwilling
loathe	to hate
loud	strongly audible, noisy.
laud	to praise
lack	deficiency
luck	fortune
more or less	<p><i>more or less</i> is a compound word which means <b>approximately, nearly</b> (not completely but to a great degree)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The clothes are <i>more or less</i> [=mostly] dry.</li> <li>The problem is <i>more or less</i> fixed now.</li> <li>They were <i>more or less</i> willing.</li> </ul>
later & latest	indicates "time" e.g.-David came later than Allen. / What is the latest news?
latter & last	<p>indicates "position"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The latter part of the story is very interesting.</li> <li>The last part of the story is not good.</li> </ul>
merry	<p>cheerful, joyous, happy, joyful, jocund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wished me a merry Christmas.</li> </ul>
marry	<p>1. join in marriage. e.g- "I was married in the church"</p> <p>2. join together; combine harmoniously.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The show <b>marries</b> poetry <b>with</b> art"</li> </ul>
marriage	<p>Marriage means legal <u>union and relationship</u> of a man (husband) and a woman (wife) for <u>cohabitation</u>.</p> <p>e.g.- They had a long and happy marriage.</p> <p>Many marriages these days do not last.</p>
wedding	<p><b>A wedding means</b> a marriage ceremony (ritual) arranged in hall, party-plot, etc as per convention/tradition of respective community. A wedding anniversary is the anniversary of the date on which a wedding took place.</p> <p>e.g.-Do you to know date of Judy and Michael's wedding?</p>

## confusing words

moisture	Amount of water present in a material or in stuff is known as <b>moisture</b> e.g., water present in food items, wood, etc.
humidity	Amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as <b>humidity</b>
meet	means “to get together or connect with someone e.g.- Mr.Satish plans to meet a colleague for lunch.
meat	means flesh that may be eaten: e.g.- Mr.Patel is a vegetarian who doesn’t eat meat at all.
metal	1. a solid material e.g. iron, gold, silver, and aluminium. e.g.- an adjustable pole made of metal. 2. broken stone for use in road-making.
mettle	a person's ability to cope well with difficulties
meter	An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas, electricity, etc.
metre (British)	unit of linear measure, equal to about 39.4 inches Note- in the U.S, they use common word “meter” as a unit of linear measure as well as an instrument for measuring consumption of gas, electricity, etc. both.
mole	Mouse type small animal with dark velvety fur and a long muzzle.
moll	= a prostitute
mall	1. a large enclosed shopping area
mass	1. shapeless body of matter. 2. dense aggregation of objects (mass of fibers). 3. large number or amount. E.g- people in mass
mess	1. dirty or untidy state of things. 2. state of confusion, embarrassment, or trouble.
older	<b>older, oldest</b> - these words can be used for a person or thing. e.g.-This phone is older than that phone
elder	elder, eldest- these words can be used for persons only of one family e.g.- My elder son is studying in 7 <sup>th</sup> std. and my eldest son is studying in college.

## confusing words

of	<p>(preposition) Expressing:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cause (Died of cancer).    2. Material or substance (house of wood)</li> <li>3. Belonging or connection ( thing of the past; head of the business).</li> <li>4. Identity or close relation (city of Rome; a pound of apples).</li> </ol>
off	<p>Off is used usually to describe a state of discontinuance, or suspension.</p> <p>e.g.- ‘Turn off the light</p>
principal	<p><b>Principal</b> (noun) means a person who holds a high position or plays an important role:</p> <p>e.g.-The school principal has long experience of teaching.</p> <p>Principal is also an adjective that means chief or leading:</p> <p>e.g.-“Risk was the principal reason of why I left that job in that company manufacturing pesticides.</p>
principle	<p><b>Principle</b> is a noun that means a rule or standard :</p> <p>e.g.-“They refused to compromise their principles.”</p>
pedal	<p>pedal- each of a pair of foot-operated levers used for powering a bicycle or other vehicle propelled by the legs</p>
peddle	<p>peddle - try to sell (small goods) by going from place to place.</p>

## confusing words

pole	= a long, slender piece of wood
poll	= voting in an election
practice	the use of an idea or method; the work or business of a doctor, dentist, lawyer etc.
practise	1. to do something repeatedly to gain skill/mastery. 2. to do something regularly
	In <b>British English</b> the noun <b>practiCe</b> is written with a <b>c</b> and the verb <b>to practiSe</b> is written with an <b>s</b> but in <b>American English</b> noun and verb both are usually written with a <b>c</b> .
peace	<b>Peace</b> is a sense of calm and absence of war or hostility: e.g.-We all hope for peace throughout the world.
piece	A <b>piece</b> is a part or segment of something: e.g.-Helen lost a piece of her jewelry in church last Sunday.
procedure	This word is generally used for normal works of day to day life. A <i>procedure</i> is way of doing something. e.g.- the procedure of admission in school, the procedure of passport, the procedure of opening an account in a bank etc.
process	A <i>process</i> is a series of progressive and interdependent steps carried out to obtain a particular result. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process of preparing uranium</li> <li>• Process of manufacturing tooth-paste</li> </ul>
pool	A small body of still water.
pull	a force drawing someone or something in a particular direction. e.g.- He pulled her down on to the couch”
price	Means- the amount of money for which a thing is bought or sold.
prize	1. Something that can be won in a competition, lottery, etc. 2. Reward given as a symbol of victory or superiority.




## confusing words

plain	means simple. Not luxurious (a plain man; plain living).
plane	1. flat surface or level surface.      2. Airplane / Aeroplane
pray	‘pray’ is a verb which means “to devote oneself in front of god.” e.g.- 1. Let us all pray to God for peace. 2. I go to church every Sunday to pray.
prey	‘prey’ is a noun which means “to be a victim or being in danger of.” e.g.- 1.The lion is looking for its prey. 2.The old man fell prey to the thieves.
premise	A premise usually means “assumption”: e.g.- Since the basic premise was wrong, all the conclusions based on it were wrong, too.
premises	premises are a house or building and the grounds around it: e.g.-Smoking is not allowed on the premises. Note- when you are taking or writing about building you must write premises (not premise) This word has no singular form.
plain	PLAIN is an adverb which means, simple and ordinary looking, with no decorations. As a noun, Plain is also used to define a large flat area, with fewer trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● She is wearing a plain dress.</li><li>● High mountains rise above the plain.</li></ul>
plane	PLANE is a noun, commonly used to describe an airplane. e.g.-The plane is flying high, above the sky.
personnel	people who are employed in a company/ organization e.g.-For more details about the job, please contact our personnel manager.
personal	personal means private e.g.-My letter was answered by his personal secretary.
polish	polish (v) make or become smooth or glossy by rubbing.
police	police (n) the civil force responsible for maintaining public order.

## confusing words

polish	polish (v) make or become smooth or glossy by rubbing.
police	police (n) the civil force responsible for maintaining public order.
person	= individual human being.
parson	Parson is a member of the clergy in church. The clergy is the body of people ordained for religious duties in the Christian Church i.e. bishops, preachers, pastors, ministers, etc.
physic	1. any medicine or drug 2. the medical art or profession. / physician means doctor
physics	Physics - the branch of science concerned with nature and properties of matter and energy.
physique	the form, size, and development of a person's body.
put & keep	Incorrect: He <b>kept</b> the book on the table. Correct: He <b>put</b> the book on the table.  Incorrect: He always <b>puts</b> his money in this box. Correct: He always <b>keeps</b> his money in this box.  Use <b>keep</b> of a more or less permanent resting place. Use <b>put</b> of only a temporary resting place.
patrol	Patrol - keep watch over an area especially by guards or police walking or driving around it at regular intervals. e.g.- "we were ordered to investigate on a night patrol"
petrol	petrol – a fuel used in vehicles like cars, bikes, etc.
president	Head of country, society, council, colleges, university, company, association, etc.
precedent	previous case etc. taken as a guide for subsequent cases or as a justification.
paper	a sheet made from the pulp of wood for writing purposes.
pepper	a pungent hot-tasting powder prepared from dried and ground peppercorns, used as a spice or condiment to flavour food.

## confusing words

presentation / representation	
A presentation is demonstration or display of materials, information, etc to an audience through speech	
Representation (portrayal, depiction)	
<p>Meanings-</p> <p>1.the action of speaking / acting / to be present on <b>behalf of someone</b>/ any company, region, country or organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr.Anthony will do the representation of our country in this Olympic game</li> <li>• Ms.P.T.Usha will remain present as a representative of our country.</li> </ul>	

peeler	Devise for removal of the outer covering of a fruit, vegetable, etc.
pillar	slender vertical structure of stone, RCC etc. used as a support

quiet	<p>quiet -means “ making very little or no noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You are supposed to be quiet in hospitals and libraries.</li> <li>• Keep quiet in public places / classroom / courtroom</li> </ul>
quite	<p>quite means → fairly, almost, rather, completely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That’s <b>quite</b> possible. / It is not <b>quite</b> correct.</li> <li>• I think it would be <b>quite</b> safe to go there alone.</li> </ul>

reality	<p>means what is real or existent</p> <p>She could not tell the difference between reality and fantasy.</p>
realty	<p>realty- is land or real estate:</p> <p>e.g.-Price of realty in all big cities are increasing sharply nowadays.</p>

residence	<p>A residence is a house or building where people live,</p> <p>e.g.-The mayor’s residence is located in the center of the city.</p>
residents	<p>The residents are the people who live there:</p> <p>e.g-For the emergency requirement, 5 resident doctors have to be appointed in this hospital</p>

rain	<b>rain</b> is the water that falls from the sky
rein	A <b>rein</b> (usually plural, <i>reins</i> ) are straps of leather used to control and guide a horse.

## confusing words

### raise, rise & arise

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
raise	raised	raised
rise	rose	risen
arise	arose	arisen

raise	<p><i>raise means</i> to move something to a higher position.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you <b>raise your voice</b>, you <b>speak more loudly</b>.</li> <li>If you <b>raise the standard</b> of something, you <b>improve it</b>:</li> <li>I <u>raised</u> my hand. / You can raise a <u>flag</u>.</li> <li>We want to raise standards of literacy in British schools.</li> </ul>
rise	<p>rise means to move from lower position to higher position</p> <p>Generally, if something <b>rises</b> it <b>moves upwards</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the <b>sun</b> and the <b>moon rise</b>, they <b>appear in the sky</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Hot air rises / The sun rises / A balloon rises in the air</p>
arise	<p>arise- <u>means to happen, to occur</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I hope a problem does not arise</li> <li>I don't think the <b>question</b> of compensation will <b>arise</b>.</li> <li>I shall certainly go to USA next year, if <b>the opportunity arises</b>.</li> </ul>

respectfully	<p>means “politely and with respect”:</p> <p>Mr.Roy always dealt respectfully with each and every customer</p>
respectively	<p>It refers to the order in which things are given:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I gave Wallace and Linda blue and green socks, respectively.</li> </ul> <p>Means I gave Wallace blue socks and Linda green ones.</p>

riffle	riffle-(v). turn (pages) in quickly
rifle	<p>rifle (noun)= gun with a long rifled barrel</p> <p>rifle (verb) means to search with the intention of stealing or taking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mugger rifled Clarissa's purse looking for cash.</li> </ul>

confusing words	
right	“right” means “correct”: e.g.-She always knew the right thing to say.
rite	A rite is a ceremony: e.g.- Final rites for the deceased were held in the church.
write	To write is to express oneself through letters on paper.
role	<p>role - A role is a part in a play or movie:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arnold’s role in the movie “Commando” is very dynamic.</li> </ul>
roll	<p>roll is a verb meaning “to turn over and over”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smith rolled the flat tire into the garage.</li> </ul>
rely	<p>rely (v) be dependent on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "the charity has to rely entirely on public donations"</li> </ul>
relay	relay (n)- an electrical device, which is activated by a current or signal in one circuit to open or close another circuit.
rate	<p>A measure, quantity, or frequency, typically one measured against another quantity or measure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "the island has the lowest crime rate in the world"</li> <li>• The fixed price paid or charged for something.</li> <li>• "an 8 USD minimum hourly rate of pay"</li> </ul>
rat	<p>1.a large mouse</p> <p>2.deceitful or disloyal person who leaves the company in difficulty</p>
reason	cause e.g.- Because of that reason, I left the job.
region	area e.g.- I am the king of this region
road	<p>The road is a long path or street to travel on:</p> <p>e.g.-Lucille tries to stay on the main road wherever she travels.</p>
rode	<p>rode is past tense of ride:</p> <p>e.g.-Swati rode her bicycle over a cliff by accident.</p>
rod	small straight cylindrical bar or stick.
resin	= adhesive substance like gum
raisin	= raisin- dried grape

## confusing words

route	route means way. e.g. There are two routes for going to Dubai.
root	root means a part of a plant normally below the ground, conveying nourishment from the soil.
suit	suite means set, esp. of rooms in a hotel, etc.
suite	set of matching clothes, usu. A jacket and trousers or a skirt.
sea	The expanse of saltwater that covers most of the earth's surface.
see	meaning - 1. To look    2.to meet
stationary	“Stationary” is an adjective that means- fixed or not moving e.g.-There were some railing at both the sides of newly-built bridge
stationery	“Stationery” is a noun that means writing materials: e.g.-“We printed the letters on company stationery.”
scene	A scene is a place or view: e.g.- The scene of the crime was just outside his window
seen	past form of ‘see’. e.g.- I have seen that movie three times already.
sin(noun)	1. Breaking of divine or moral law, esp. deliberately. 2. Such act.
self	= individuality and identity of a person
shelf	A sheet of wood, glass, metal, plastic, etc. projecting from a wall, for placing things on it e.g.-glass shelves in the refrigerator
shed	A structure made for purpose of storage, shelter, workshop, etc. Other meanings- 1. let, or cause to, fall off (trees shed their leaves). 2. cause to fall or flow (shed blood; shed tears).
shade	means colour, esp. as darker or lighter than one similar
save	keep (esp. money) for prospective use.
shave	remove hair with a razor from face, leg, etc.).

## confusing words

storey	<p>Storey means the floor of a building (as per British English)</p> <p>Story also means the floor of a building (as per US English). [ thus Americans have omitted “e” from British spelling ]</p> <p>The plural of story is stories. The plural of storey is storeys.</p> <p>e.g.- With 163 storeys, Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world.</p>
story	<p>Story means tale also (as per British &amp; US English)</p> <p>e.g.- Have you read stories of “Arabian Nights”?</p>
seat	<p>(noun) means 1.Thing made or used for sitting on 2.buttock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She rose from seat to welcome me.</li> <li>● There are no seats left on the flight.</li> </ul>
	<p>seat- (verb) (1) Make something or someone sit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I seated the girl next to her mother.</li> <li>● Ladies and Gentlemen, please be seated (sit down).</li> </ul>
sit	<p>means- Be in a position in which the body is upright and resting on the buttocks either on a seat or on the ground.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Please sit on the chair. (or) please be seated on the chair</li> </ul>
sweat	sweat- means moisture discharged by the human body through the pores (skin holes) due to heat, fear, etc.
sweet	sweet- small shaped piece of sweet substance made from sugar, chocolate other ingredients
steel	A strong malleable alloy of iron and carbon used esp. for making tools
steal	theft (take another’s property) illegally or without right or permission, esp. in secret.
sat	past & past participle of “sit”
set	<p>(1) put, lay, or stand in a certain position etc.</p> <p>(2) a adjust (a clock or watch) to show the right time.</p>
sill	A slab of stone, wood, or metal at the foot of a window or doorway.
seal	to close securely

## confusing words

straight	means having “no bends or curves: e.g,- This pipe is straight
strait	a narrow channel connecting two large bodies of water:
snake	= long limbless reptile.
snack	= A small amount of food eaten between meals.
scull	A pole with a blade used to propel a boat by leverage against the water.
skull	= bony case of the brain of a vertebrate.
serf	slave like person of labour-class
surf	foam of the sea breaking on the shore or reefs.
syllable	unit of pronunciation forming the whole or part of a word.
syllabus	program or outline of a course of study, teaching, etc.
sell & sale	<p>sell means <b>to give something to someone else in return for money.</b>  Meaning of sell &amp; sale is same. The only difference is- sell is a verb while the sale is a noun. Another meaning of sale is ‘auction’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazon provides sellers, platform for <b>selling</b> goods worldwide</li> <li>• The shop <b>sells</b> (<u>verb</u>) drinks and snacks.</li> <li>• By sale of my bike, I got 1000 dollar</li> </ul>
cell	<p>1.Small, active political group.</p> <p>2.Vessel containing electrodes for current-generation in small electrical equipments like torch, clock, radio, toys etc.</p>
shear	<b>shear</b> means “to cut off”: e.g.- We shear sheep’s wool in summer.
sheer	<p><b>sheer</b> means“</p> <p>1.Thin, fine, and translucent: sheer curtains; sheer chiffon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mona hung sheer curtains in the living room.</li> </ul> <p>2.Perpendicular (<i>at right angles</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e.g. climbing a sheer cliff is almost impossible.</li> </ul>



## confusing words

some time	refers to a considerable period of time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I need some time to think about it.</li> </ul>
sometime	refers to an indistinct or unstated time in the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll see you around sometime.</li> </ul>
sometimes	This is an adverb meaning continually, off and on, occasionally: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karen sometimes drinks coffee instead of tea.</li> </ul>
silent	silent means not speaking
salient	salient means prominent / important
soap	Piece made from chemical & oil for cleaning body, clothes, etc.
shop	place for the retail sale of goods /services / manufacture or repair
soak	To make something very wet
sock	Garment of foot
to	<p>“To” is a preposition meaning “toward”:  e.g.- We go to the lake every summer.</p> <p>It also serves as the infinitive particle for verbs:  e.g.- I want <u>to stop</u> confusing words.</p>
too	Too=also e.g.- I would love to go with you, too.
two	<p><b>Two</b> is the number between one and three:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have two options: hire a divorce lawyer or a mortician.</li> </ul> </p>
threw	<p>“threw” is a past form of “throw” which means to propel (something) with force through the air by a movement of arm and hand.  e.g. The fielder threw ball toward wicket-keeper</p>
through (UK) thru (US)	<p><b>Through-</b> refers to movement within a space, which may be surrounding, enclosing, or around the object:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The train went through the tunnel.</li> </ul> <p>Movement across something, i.e. from one side of it the other:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He cut through the gauze.</li> </ul> </p> </p>

## confusing words

tailor	maker of clothes
teller	cashier of bank
their	<p>“their” is the possessive form of they;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is their book / The twins left their books at home.</li> </ul>
there	<p>“<b>there</b>” refers to a place, that is not here</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxi facility is available there / We will be there in two hours</li> </ul>
tread	tread - v. (pt.-trod; pp.- trodden ) press or crush with the feet.
trade	trade- a buying and selling of goods
themselves	<p>thei<span style="text-decoration: overline">r</span>self / thei<span style="text-decoration: overline">r</span>selves / thei<span style="text-decoration: overline">r</span>selves / thei<span style="text-decoration: overline">r</span>self</p> <p>Out of above, only <b>themselves</b> is correct as a reflexive or emphatic pronoun. Other forms are wrong.</p> <p>e.g.-They gave themselves all the credit for the rescue.</p>
team	<p>1.Set of players forming one side in a game.</p> <p>2.Two or more people working together.</p>
teem	Teem– (of water, etc.) flow copiously; pour (teeming with rain).
test	<p>= critical examination or trial of a person's or thing's qualities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>test this water and check the extent of TDS</li> </ul>
taste	<p>= a sensation caused in the mouth by contact with a soluble substance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>test this water and tell me, is it sweet or salty?</li> </ul>
than	<p>The word ‘than’ is used to show comparison and is a conjunction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allen is smarter <b>than</b> Smith.</li> <li>Homemade food is healthier <b>than</b> fast-food.</li> </ul>
then	<p>‘then’ is used either to show a sequence of events or a sense of time.</p> <p>If you get full marks, <b>then</b> I will buy you a car.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finish your homework and <b>then</b> we will go out for dinner.</li> <li>I will reach home at night. I will call you <b>then</b>.</li> <li>I will get free at 5. Can we meet <b>then</b>?</li> </ul>

## confusing words

tire	<p>Tire is a verb that means “to grow weary” or “to become in need of rest or sleep.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The journey was very tiring.</li> </ul>
tyre	a rubber covering wheels of vehicles e.g.-The tyres of trucks are huge.
tier	<p>Tier- each in a series of rows or levels of a structure placed one above the other.</p> <p>e.g.- In trains 2 tier coach, 3 tier coach, etc.</p> <p>(Three tier means, coach having seat arrangement-3 seats one above other)</p>
tread	tread - v. (pt.-trod; pp.- trodden) press or crush with the feet.
trade	trade- a buying and selling of goods
until & till	<p>meaning of this both the words is same</p> <p>(1) up to or as late as (wait till six o'clock).</p> <p>(2) up to the time of (faithful till death).</p> <p>Use in all senses, <u>till</u> can be replaced by <u>until</u> which is more formal in style.</p> <p>These two words mean exactly the same.</p> <p>e.g.- I waited <b>until / till</b> 6 o'clock and then I went home.</p>
unable	Not able e.g.- He is unable to do this work
enable	<p>Give authority, means etc</p> <p>e.g.- Give the model number to enable us to provide you quotation.</p>
vain	<p><b>vain</b> means "fruitless, hopeless, or without result":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must not waste money in the vain hope of the success of that project.</li> </ul>
vein	<p><b>vein</b> refers to the tubes that carry blood back to the heart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The veins are usually smaller than the arteries.</li> </ul>
violation	break (an oath, treaty, law, etc.)
violence	involving or using great physical force (violent person; violent storm)
volt	Unit of electric potential difference
vault	Strong room in bank etc for keeping valuables like cash, ornaments, documents etc

## confusing words

wide	<p>wide means</p> <p>(1) broad, not narrow (wide river; wide sleeve; wide-angle).</p> <p>(2) [a] extending far (wide range; wide experience).</p> <p>[b] considerable (wide margin).</p>
vide	<p>vide means “refer to”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have informed you <b>vide</b> our letter dated 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept.2014.</li> </ul>
where	<p>The word '<b>where</b>' is used when asking a question related to a location.</p> <p>e.g. - Where are you going? / Where will do we eat?</p>
wear	<p><b>wear</b> is a verb (wear, wore, worn) It has two meanings</p> <p>It is used to refer to an article or clothing that a person has put on or is ‘wearing’. Look at examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will you <b>wear</b> today? / <b>Wear</b> something fancy.</li> </ul> <p>The other meaning of the word 'wear' is to denote deterioration (exhaustion) or to produce something by friction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In such broken roads, tires <b>wear</b> out fast.</li> <li>Those jeans are <b>worn</b> out.</li> </ul>
ware	<p><b>ware</b> means things of a specified kind made usu. for sale such as- hardware, warehouse means godown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The potter displayed her wares on a beautiful stand.</li> </ul>
were	<p><b>were</b> is the past tense of “are”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What <b>were</b> you doing?/ <b>Were</b> you eating?/ <b>Were</b> you in this school?</li> </ul> <p>e.g. -Roma &amp; Sonia both were responsible for this mistake</p>
wave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a disturbance on the surface of a liquid body, as the sea or a river, in the form of a moving ridge or swell.</li> <li>a swell, surge, or rush, as of feeling or of a certain condition : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a wave of cholera throughout the country.</li> </ul> </li> <li>a widespread feeling, opinion, tendency, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a wave of anti-intellectualism; the new wave of installment buying.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
waive	<p>waive means to give up / to renounce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never waive your right in the property of your grand-father.</li> </ul>

## confusing words

waist	The <b>waist</b> is the part of the abdomen between the rib cage and hips.
waste	<p>“waste” is garbage or waste. Verb meaning -"to use carelessly"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You shouldn't waste food and you should recycle waste paper.</li> </ul>
salary	<p>salary is a fixed amount of money which employees get every month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Her net monthly salary is £2500.</li> <li>a 5% salary increase</li> </ul>
wages	<p>wage (or wages)- the money paid in return for a person's work, esp. when paid weekly or daily rather than monthly</p> <p>A minimum wage is the lowest hourly, daily, or monthly wage that employers may legally pay to employees or workers.</p> <p>e.g.-Mike's death hit his parents hard as he was only wage earner in family.</p>
weather	<p>weather- has to do with climate:</p> <p>e.g.- I hope we have beautiful weather for my daughter's wedding.</p>
whether	<p>Whether- means "if" and is used only inside sentences:</p> <p>e.g.- I don't know whether to bring an umbrella or not.</p>
weak	<p>opposite of strong</p> <p>e.g.- Mona gave a weak performance in Mathematics.</p>
week	<p>week refers to the names of seven days, from Sunday to Saturday:</p> <p>e.g.- I go to the ice skating rink once a week.</p>
tortuous	<p>means “winding, crooked, with many twists and turns”:</p> <p>e.g.- Our Driver was very adept at driving the tortuous mountain roads of western North Carolina.</p>
torturous	<p>means very painful (adjective of verb “torture”</p> <p>e.g.-Police applied some torturous methods with him due to which he died ultimately.</p>

## confusing words

### Difference- condition / situation / position

All three nouns are similar in meaning, but they have different shades of meaning and are used in different contexts in different ways.

Condition describes the physical state (good/bad/terrible), etc of something or someone. Condition can also refer to a health problem :

- Condition of this house is excellent.
- He was in a terrible condition and had drunk too much whiskey.

Conditions (plural) refer to the environment in which something occurs.

We also talk about people's living or working conditions:

- The rescue was attempted under extremely difficult conditions.
- The refugees were living under appalling conditions.

**Conditions** also describe things that must be true or be done before something else can happen.

- In order to qualify for a grant you will need to satisfy certain conditions.
- Hard conditions imposed by the university.
- Make sure you read the terms and conditions carefully.

**Situation-** Situation refers to a set of conditions that are in place at a particular time and in a particular place:

- If the situation had been different, our marriage might have succeeded.
- I am particularly concerned about the situation in the south of the country where the rules of law and order appear to have broken down.

**Position-** It refers to the way or where somebody or something is placed.

- This is quite a detailed map showing the position of all the oil refineries.

Position can also describe a general situation and in this context can sometimes be replaced by situation:

- The manager was placed in the awkward/difficult *position* of having to lay off dozens of workers.

**Position** can also refer to a job in a company, a place in a list or where you play in a team sport such as football:

- Is the assistant manager position still open?
- What is their position in the league?
- My best position is on the left in midfield, just in front of the back four.

## confusing words

### Difference- see & watch

#### various meanings of the word- “to see”

- (1) To noticing something or somebody with your eyes, usually without any specific intention or purpose behind the action.

If you **watch** something or someone, you look at them deliberately, usually for a longer period. Watch is often used with progressive tense forms but “See” is not is used in continuous tenses ( we do not write “seeing”)

- I see that the postal workers are threatening another one-day strike in October.

- (2) see=understand e.g.- I can't see / understand what all the fuss is about.

- (3) see = meet

- I shall see you outside the hospital at eleven o' clock.
- He will see the doctor about his bronchitis tomorrow.
- I'm sorry, but he's not well enough to see you now.
- She must stop see him. He has a bad influence on her.

- (4) see = find out

- I'll go and see if I can help them.
- He went back to see if they needed any help.

### watch

watch = be careful about ...

- We must watch the time or we shall be late.
- Watch that you don't spend too much money in that work.
- Watch out for pickpockets.

watch (verb) = (i) look after, take care of

(ii) keep the eyes fixed on / keep under observation

(iii) be in an alert state; be vigilant.

- Can you just watch my bags while I go to the swimming pool ?
- Police is keeping watch on criminals.

Watch (noun) meanings-

- (i) small portable timepiece for carrying on the wrist or in a pocket.
- (ii) state of alert or constant observation or attention.

# Confusing words-II

## 1. Across & Through

The difference between **across** and **through** is similar to the difference between **on** and **in**. We use **through** to talk about movement in three dimensional spaces with things on all sides.

- We walked **across** the field. (= We were on the field.)
- We walked **through** the wood. (= We were in the wood.)

## 2. Ago & Before

✞ Incorrect: His father died three years **before**.

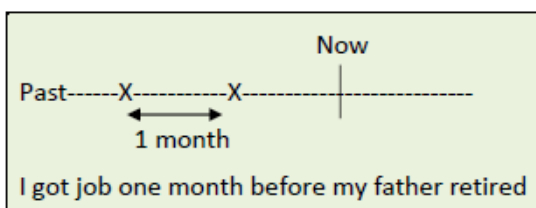
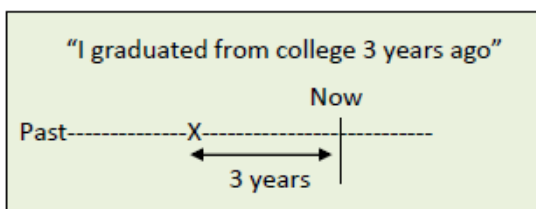
Correct: His father died three years **ago**.

**Ago** is used to count back from the present. It is used with a past tense and a time expression. **Before** is used when you date back from any point of time which is made specific. **It does not say specific time**

- I saw him two years **before** I went to England.
- The roof must be repaired **before** the rain starts.
- I think I have seen him **before**.
- Were you here before?~ No, I was never here before. This is my first time
- Yesterday I reached railway station at 7:10, but the train had left ten minutes **before**. (or ten minutes **earlier**)

Ago always counts back from the present time. Note that if we are counting back from a past time, before or earlier or previously are used, not ago:

'before' = used for past times *from another time in the past*





### 3. Alternate & Alternative

Alternative means 'different', 'instead', 'on the other hand'. **alternative** refers to one of two or possibly more choices

- We will make an alternative arrangement if these plans don't suit you.
- I had to go. There was no alternative.

Alternate means 'every second' or 'in turns'. The primary meaning of *alternate* is by turns, first one then the other.

- He only comes to work on alternate days.
- We alternately spun the wheel in the game

### 4. Altogether & All together

Altogether means 'entirely' or 'everything considered'.

- I don't altogether agree.
- It is altogether wrong to ill-treat animals.

All together simply means 'everybody / everything together'.

- They all went out together.
- She put the glasses all together in the sink.

### 5. Any & Some - Both suggest an indefinite amount or number.

**Some** is more common in affirmative clauses.

**Any** is used in questions and negative clauses. Compare :

- I need **some** pencils. (NOT I need any pencils.)
- Have you got **any** pencils?
- Sorry, I **haven't** got **any** pencils.

### 6. Close & Shut

There is little difference of meaning between **close** and **shut**.

- **Shut / close** your eyes.
- Can you **close/shut** the door?
- They **close/shut** the shops at 8 o'clock.

#### Cases where close is preferred

We close (and not shut) roads, letters, bank accounts, meetings etc.

- You should **close** your existing account before opening a new account. (NOT You should shut your existing account ...)

## 7. Change of tense

The first verb in a sentence establishes the tense of any verb that comes later. If you begin writing in the past, don't change to the present. Similarly, if you begin writing in the present, don't change to the past.

Incorrect:- In the story, the king *loses* his kingdom, but he *regained* everything in the end.

Correct - In the story, the king **loses** his kingdom, but he **regains**.....

The team *won* yesterday, but *goes* and *loses* this afternoon.

Correct: The team **won** yesterday, but **went** and **lost** this afternoon.

## 8. Comparatives: a common error

In comparative sentences be careful to compare same part of two things.

**That of, these of and those of** are necessary words that are often omitted

- Incorrect: His teaching was like Jesus Christ.  
Correct: His teaching was like **that of Jesus Christ**.
- Incorrect: The size of the shoe must be the same as this shoe.  
Correct: The size of the shoe must be the same as **that of this shoe**.
- Incorrect: My books are better than my friend.  
Correct: My books are better than **those of my friend**.

## 9. Correlatives

When the correlatives **either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also** are used, you must see that they are placed before words of the same part of speech.

- Incorrect: The car either dashed against a dog or a goat. (verb-noun)  
Correct: The car dashed against **either a dog or a goat**. (noun-noun)
- Incorrect: Neither he would eat nor allow us to eat. (noun-verb)  
Correct: He would **neither eat nor allow** us to eat. (verb-verb)
- Incorrect: Neither he smokes nor drinks. (noun-verb)  
Correct: He **neither smokes nor drinks**. (verb-verb)

## 10. Do & Make

**Do** is sometimes confused with **make**.

**Make** is used to talk about building or creating.

- Let's **make** a cake. / I once **made** a toy train.

**Do** is sometimes used instead of **make**. This is common when we want to sound casual about a creative activity.

- 'What shall we eat?' 'Well, let me **do an omelet**.'  
(More casual than 'Let me make an omelet'.)

### Common fixed expressions with do and make

Both **do** and **make** are used in some common fixed expressions.

- Do good, harm, business, one's best, a favor, sport, exercise, one's hair, one's teeth, one's duty etc.
- Make a journey, an offer, arrangements, a suggestion, a decision, an attempt, an effort, an excuse, an exception, a mistake, a noise, a phone call, money, a profit, a fortune, love, peace, war, a bed, a fire, progress etc

## 11. At first & First

**At first** is used to talk about the beginning of a situation. It is often followed by **but**. In other cases, we usually use **first**.

- **At first** everything seemed fine, but then things started going wrong.
- I **first** met her at a restaurant.

## 12. Elder & Eldest

- Incorrect: He is **elder** than me. / Correct: He is **older** than me.
- Incorrect: He is the **eldest** man in the village.  
Correct: He is the **oldest** man in the village.

**Elder** and **eldest** can be used to talk about the order of birth of the members of a family. Note that they are only used before nouns. After a verb we use **older** or **oldest**.

- My **elder/older brother** is a writer.
- His **eldest/oldest son** is in the Army.
- He is **older** than me. ( NOT He is elder than me. Elder and eldest can't be used in the predicative (after a verb) position.)

### 13. Enough

- Incorrect: He was **enough foolish** to trust her.  
Correct: He was **foolish enough** to trust her.
- Incorrect: If I were **enough rich**, I would buy a new car.  
Correct: If I were **rich enough**, I would buy a new car.

The adverb **enough** comes after the adjective which it qualifies.

### 14. Except & Except for

- Incorrect: Except you, I like everyone.  
Correct: **Except for you**, I like everyone.
- Incorrect: Except this mistake, you did very well.  
Correct: **Except for this mistake**, you did very well.

**Except** can be used without **for** after words like **all, every, no, everything, anybody, nowhere, whole etc.** In other cases we usually use **except for**.

- He cleaned **all** the rooms **except** the bedroom. OR
- He cleaned **all** the rooms **except for** the bedroom.  
(Except can be used without for after all.)

**Nobody** was invited **except Peter and Alice**. OR Nobody was invited **except for** Peter and Alice.

- I like everyone **except / except for** you.
- They were all tired **except / except for** John.
- That was a good essay, **except for** a few spelling mistakes.  
(NOT That was a good essay, except a few spelling mistakes.)  
Before prepositions and conjunctions we use **except**.

### 15. Expect & Hope

- Incorrect: She is hoping a raise. / Correct: She is expecting a raise.

When we **expect** something we think that it will in fact happen.

When we **hope** for something, we would like it to happen, but not sure whether it will.

- She is **expecting** a baby. (= She is pregnant now.)
- She is **hoping** that it will be a girl. (She doesn't know whether it will be a boy or a girl, but she will be happier if it is a girl.)
- We can *expect* good or bad things to happen, but we *hope* for good things only

## 16. Gerund

- Incorrect : I am thinking to write a novel.  
Correct : I am **thinking of writing** a novel.
- Incorrect: We were prevented from enter the room.  
Correct: We were prevented **from entering** the room.

A preposition is followed by **a gerund (-ing forms)** and not an infinitive.

- Incorrect : They insisted on me resigning the post.  
Correct : They insisted on **my** resigning the post.
- Incorrect : They objected to John playing for the other team.  
Correct : They objected to **John's** playing for the other team.

A noun or a pronoun used before a gerund should be in the **possessive case**. Note that the possessive case should not be used with a gerund when the gerund is in the passive or when the noun or pronoun denotes a lifeless thing.

- Incorrect: There is no danger of the roof's crashing.  
Correct: There is no danger of the **roof** crashing.

## 17. If clauses

- Incorrect: If it **rains** we **would cancel** the match.
- Correct: If it **rains** we **will cancel** the match.
- Incorrect: If you **hit** the dog, it **would bite** you.
- Correct: If you **hit** the dog, it **will bite** you.

When the verb in the **if-clause** is in the simple present tense, we use **will / shall / can / may + infinitive** in the main clause.

- Incorrect: If you **studied** hard, you **will get** a first class.
- Correct: If you **studied** hard, you **would get** a first class.

When the verb in the if-clause is in the simple past tense, we use **would / should / could / might + infinitive** in the main clause. Sentences of these types are used to talk about purely imaginary situations.

- Incorrect: If you **had studied hard**, you **would get** a first class.
- Correct: If you **had studied hard**, you **would have got** a first class.

When the verb in the main clause is in the past perfect tense, we use **would/ should/ could/might + have + past participle** in the main clause.

## 18. Imperative sentences

- Incorrect: See that you will come for the meeting in time.  
Correct: See that you **come** for the meeting in time.
- Incorrect: Take care that you will not be cheated.  
Correct: Take care that you **are** not cheated.

It is wrong to use **future tense** in the subordinate clause when the verb in the main clause is in the **imperative mood**. In such clauses, the **simple present** should be used instead of the **simple future**.

## 19. Its & it's- These two words often cause confusion.

**Its** is the possessive form of **it**.

- Every country has **its** traditions.

**It's** is the contracted form of **it is** or **it has**.

- **It's** raining. (= It is raining.)
- **It's** gone. (= It has gone.)

## 20. Kind & Kinds, Sort & Sorts

The words **kind, sort, type** and **class** are singular and should be used with **this** or **that** to modify a singular noun. The words **kinds, sorts, types** and **classes** are plural and should be used with **these** or **those** to modify plural nouns.

- Incorrect: I like these kind of mangoes. / Correct: I like **these kinds of mangoes**.
- Incorrect: I don't like this sort of meat pies. / Correct: I don't like **this sort of meat pie**.
- Incorrect: Those are the kinds of film I like to watch.  
Correct: **Those** are the **kinds of films** I like to watch.
- Incorrect: These type of cars are very fast. / Correct: **These types of cars** are very fast.

## 21. Expressions without prepositions

The verbs **discuss, enter, marry, lack, resemble** and **approach** are normally followed by objects without prepositions.

- Incorrect : She married with an old man. / Correct : She **married an old man**.
- Incorrect : We must discuss about the plans.  
Correct : We must **discuss the plans**.
- Incorrect : The baby resembles to its dad. / Correct : The baby **resembles its dad**.

## 22. Prepositions

We do not use prepositions before a number of common expressions beginning **next, last, this, that, one, every, each, some, any, all** etc.

- Incorrect: See you on next Sunday. / Correct: See you **next Sunday**.
- Incorrect: Come on any day you like. / Correct: **Come any day** you like.
- Incorrect: The party lasted for all night. / Correct: The party lasted **all night**.

## 23. Lose & Loose

**Lose** is an irregular verb (lose – lost – lost).

**Loose** is the opposite of **tight**. It is an adjective.

- She needs to **lose** her weight. (NOT She needs to loose her weight.)
- This shirt is **loose** for me. (NOT This shirt is lose for me.)

## 24. Less & Fewer (or few / little)

**Less** refers to a quantity that cannot be counted.

**Fewer** refers to a number that can be counted. Compare:

- I am eating **less meat**. / We caught **fewer fish**.
- We did **less work** today than yesterday.
- There's little / less water left in the bottle.
- Yesterday I wrote a few letters. / He has a few dollars left.
- There were few people in the cinema.
- We must hurry. We have got very little /less time.

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- Yesterday I wrote a few letters.
- He has a few dollars left.
- There were few people in the cinema.
- We must hurry. We have got very little /less time.

## confusing words

### 26. Lie & Lay

lie ( down to rest)	lay ( pt.)	lain ( pp.)
lie ( tell a lie)	lied ( pt.)	lied ( pt.)
lay (the table, eggs)	laid ( pt.)	laid ( pt.)

The verbs *to lie* and *to lay* have very different meanings. Simply *to lie* means “to rest” (of course, a second verb *to lie*, means “to deceive,” “to pass off false information as if it were the truth,”)example-

1. Every afternoon we lie and rest for an hour.
2. When Robert comes home every afternoon, he *lays* her coat on the chair by the door.

Beware!-Do not be confused of *lie* (tell a lie), *lie* (down to rest) and *lay* (the table).

**To lay** means ‘*to put something down.*’ Its different forms are :

Infinitive: lay; -ing form: laying; past tense: laid; past participle : laid

- I **lay** the plate on the table.
- I **laid** the plate on the table.
- I **have laid** the plate on the table.

✍ Incorrect: Dad has laid on the sofa all morning.

Correct: Dad **has lain** on the sofa all morning.

✍ Incorrect: Mother says she has already lain the table.

Correct: Mother says she **has already laid** the table.

✍ Incorrect: The book was lain on the table.

Correct: The book **was laid** on the table.

✍ Incorrect: I would like to lay in the sun.

Correct: I would like **to lie** in the sun.

### 27.Subordinate clause

- Incorrect: I will call you when the dinner will be ready.  
Correct: I will call you when the dinner is ready.
- Incorrect: They will come if you will invite them.  
Correct: They will come if you invite them.

When the verb in the main clause is in the future tense, the verb in the subordinate clause should be in the present and not in the future.



## 28. Much & Many

These determiners that suggest an unspecified quantity, with more or less the same basic meaning. 'Much', is used for uncountable singular nouns. **Many** is used with plural nouns.

- **I don't have much faith in him.**

Here, 'faith' is an uncountable noun hence, we use 'much' instead of 'many'

- **How much money do you have in your wallet ?**

In this example, 'money' is an uncountable noun and hence, we use 'much'

Note that 'dollars' or 'rupees' are countable as we say 'ten dollars' or 'ten rupees'

- **There was much compassion in his voice.**

'many' is used for countable nouns, which are in plural form, and here 'much' can not be used.

- **Many youngsters today are taking to atheism.**

'Youngster' is a countable noun and hence, we use 'many'.

- **How many days remain?**

In this example, 'Day' is a countable noun.

- **There are many obstructions ahead for us.**

**Much** and **many** are mostly used in questions and negative sentences. They are unusual in affirmative clauses except after words like **as**, **so** and **too**.

- She has got **lots of** friends. (More natural than 'She has got many friends')

## 29. On time & In time

- Incorrect: The meeting must start exactly **in time**.

Correct: The meeting must start exactly **on time**.

**On time** = at the planned time; neither late nor early

**In time** = before the last moment; with enough time to spare

## 30. Than & as

Object pronouns (me, him, her etc) can be used after **as** and **than**, especially in an informal style.

- She is taller than me. / He earns as much as her.
- She doesn't sing as well as him.

In a formal style, we prefer subject + verb after **as** and **than**

- She is taller than I am. / He earns as much as she does.
- She doesn't sing as well as I do.

### 31. Two words or one

- The following are written as one word:
- Nowadays, somehow, anyhow, everybody, into, moreover, cannot, together, today, sometimes, everyone, afterwards, everywhere, nobody, meanwhile, newspaper, outside, already, anything, anyone
- The following are written as two words:
- All right, at once, some time, at least, no one, on to

### 32. Told & Asked

- Incorrect : I asked my servant to bring water.  
Correct : I told my servant to bring water.
- Incorrect : I told the teacher to excuse me.  
Correct : I asked the teacher to excuse me.

Use 'I told him to.' only towards a person to whom you have a right to give an order. Use 'I asked him to...' towards a person of whom you can or want to make a request only.

### 33. Utilize & use

The proper meaning of *utilize* is to use the resources for all the possible works and thus to do its efficient use in a beneficial way.

- The reorganization enabled company to utilize its resources more efficiently.

The word 'use' is interchangeable but you cannot interchange the word 'utilize'. Use refers to the proper and intended job with which the individual or item is acceptably associated.

'Utilize' is more creative, meaning that you have found a not-so-traditional manner in which to create a new function for the individual or item.

- Bio-gas plant is example of utilization of animal dung and human excreta

### 34. Different from & different than

**different from** is the standard usage when comparing two things.

Don't say, "Different than"

### 35. Verbs

The verbs **enjoy**, **avoid**, **miss**, **postpone** and **suggest** should be used with a **gerund**, and not an infinitive.

- Incorrect: She enjoys *to sing*. / Correct: She enjoys **singing**.
- Incorrect: She avoids *to meet* people. /  
Correct: She avoids **meeting** people.
- Incorrect: Mother suggested *to consult* a doctor.  
Correct: Mother suggested **consulting** a doctor.

### 36. Whether & If

The words *if* and *whether* are sometimes interchangeable but not always.

- Use “if” when you have a condition.
- Use “whether” for showing that two alternatives are possible

Whether and If can be used interchangeably in **reporting yes / no answers**.

- I am unsure whether / if I will be attending the party.  
(In this example, the yes / no question is "Am I attending the party?")

### 37. Well and Good

- Incorrect : He speaks English good. / Correct : He **speaks** English **well**.
- Incorrect : She speaks well English. / Correct : She speaks **good English**.

**Well** is an adverb. **Good** is an adjective. Adverbs are used to modify verbs. Adjectives are used to modify nouns. In the first sentence, the adverb **well** modifies the verb **speaks**. Similarly, in the second sentence, the adjective **good** modifies the noun **English**.

Incorrect: She speaks *well English*. / Correct: She **speaks** English **well**.

### 38. To get rid of-

take action so as to be free of (a troublesome or unwanted person or thing).

### 39. So as to-

In order to do something.

e.g.- We took off our shoes so as to keep the room clean.

One went on tiptoe so as not to disturb anyone.

## 40. Such [such as & such that]

1. used to say that something is great in degree, quality, or number
  - How could you believe *such* nonsense?
  - I've never seen *such* a (large) crowd here before.
  - *Such* violent movies (as these) are not suitable for children.
  - I have never seen *such* a large cat!
2. used to say that something has a quality that results in something specified
  - The evidence is **such as to** leave no doubt of his guilt.  
= The evidence is **such that** there can be no doubt of his guilt.
3. of the kind specified
  - The gun had his fingerprints on it. *Such* evidence  
[=evidence of that kind] is indication of his involvement in this murder.
  - She has published her first novel and hopes to write more *such* novels.
  - No *such* agreement was made.

### and such= and things of that kind

- Pens, pencils, markers, *and such* are in this drawer.

### as such

1. Per se, by itself, in itself.
  - The job as such was easy, but required a lot of time.
  - I'm not a big fan of music, **as such**; I much prefer opera.
  - Changing the transmission oil is not difficult **as such**, but a special tool is required to do it.
  - The size of their family as such is not a factor in our decision to give them financial aid.
2. Therefore; thus; so.
  - I'm not a big fan of music. **As such**, I never go to concerts.
  - I cannot accept your manuscript as such. It needs revisions.
  - You are new to this job, and as such, I will have to train you.

### such as- used to introduce an example or series of examples

- You will need some form of identification, *such as* [=like] a driver's license.

## 41. Uses of– would rather, would sooner & had better

**Had better-** *Had better* is a strong expression. We use it if we think there will be negative results if someone does not do what is desired or suggested in a specific situation. It is used to give advice or tell people what to do.

The verb form is always *had*, not *have*. It is followed by the infinitive without *to*.

**Had better has the same meaning as ‘should’.**

- It's five o'clock. I **had better** go now before the traffic gets too bad.  
Not: I'd better to go now.
- The democratic movement **had better** concentrate on the immediate issues of the economy and security. (more formal)
- She'd **better** get here soon or she'll miss the opening ceremony.

## Would rather & Would sooner

When we talk about preferences, we use *would rather* or *would prefer*.

Compare

- I had better get a taxi so that I can reach in time.  
(better and safe option than public bus)
- I'd rather get a taxi. I don't like buses. (matter of choice/preference)

We use the phrases *would sooner* we say that we prefer one thing to another thing. They mean approximately the same as *would rather*:

- I don't really want to go back to France again this year. I'd sooner go to Spain.  
*would rather* is more common than *would sooner*.

## 42. Hardly and scarcely

It is possible to express the same idea using **hardly/scarcely...when**.

- **Hardly had** I reached the station when the train came.
- **Scarcely had** I reached the station when the train arrived.

## 43. As soon as

This structure is also used with the same meaning.

- **As soon as** I arrived at the station, the train came.
- **As soon as** she finished one project, she started working on the next.

## 44. belong & belong to

Meaning of the verb-“**belong**”

1. to be in the right place or a suitable place:
  - This table belongs **in** the sitting room.
  - Where do these spoons belong?
  - These papers belong **with** the others.
2. to feel happy and comfortable in a particular place or with a particular group of people
  - I don't feel that I belong here.

Meaning of the phrasal verb “**belong to**”

1. To be a member of a group or organization:
  - They belong to the same chess club.
  - "he belonged to the local cricket club"
  - "I don't belong to a trade union"
  - These workers belong in a different category.
2. To be someone's property. If something **belongs to** you, you own it or it is yours.
  - This book belongs to Smita. (NOT This book belongs Smita\*)
  - You shouldn't take what doesn't belong to you.
  - "the vehicle did not belong to him"
  - "the house they lived in belonged to a German lady"
  - Everything you see here belongs to me.  
(NOT Everything you see here belongings to me\*\*)
  - You can't take the laptop home because it belongs to the company.

Note- Don't be confused of “belong to” & “belong”.

\*When belong is used with this meaning, it must be followed by **to**.

\*\*Belong is not used in the progressive.

3. To be a part of something else:
  - These blades belong to the food processor.
  - That lid belongs to this jar.

## 45. Dead & Died

wrong	correct
We saw that the bees <b>were died</b> . (Here the verb die is intransitive so cannot be used in passive voice)	We saw that the bees were <b>dead</b> . (adj.) We saw that the bees <b>were dying</b> . (ongoing) We saw that the bees <b>had died</b> . (earlier)

**Dead** is an adjective. It is used to modify a noun.

- He is **dead**. ( correct) / He is died (wrong)
- A **dead** man ( NOT A died man )

**Died** is the past tense and the past participle of the verb **die**.

- He has died. / He died last year.

## 46. No sooner

If the second event occurs immediately after the first, we can express that idea using the structure **no sooner ... than**.

**Note that in this structure no sooner introduces the event that occurred first.**

- **No sooner had** I arrived at the station than the train came.  
(= I came first and the train arrived right after me.)
- **No sooner had** we heard the noise than we rushed to the spot.
- **No sooner had** she finished one project than she started working on the next.
- **No sooner had** I closed my eyes than I fell asleep

## 47. Literally- we many time listen this word spoken in the conversation.

1. We use this word to stress that a statement or description is **true** and **accurate** even though it may be **surprising**.

Examples

- He was *literally* [=truly, actually] insane.
- He was quite *literally* jumping up and down in his rage.
- The party was attended by *literally* hundreds of people.

2. With the meaning of each individual word given exactly.

- In Croatian language “Dobro jutro” *literally* means “Good morning

3. to mean- in a completely accurate way

- The story he told was basically true, even if it wasn't *literally* true.