Learn English easily

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Introduction
1	Is,am,are to (infinitive)
2	Like/alike
3	Has,have, had to,will have ,shall have to (infinitive)
4	Look forward to (ing form)
5	Short prohibitions
6	Anyone (one word) any one (two words)
7	Usage of by
8	Hire,rent,and let
9	Been/gone
10	All,every, and each
11	Common expressions
12	Journey/trip
13	Sometime/sometimes/some time
14	Come what may
15	It is Easy/difficult /Hard to
16	Rather Than, Would Rather ,Had Rather,And Had Better
17	As if
18	Suppose /supposed to
19	Answer /reply/respond
20	In the habit of
21	Enough and too
22	In spite of /desite
23	it takes
24	Get (usage)
25	Since/for
26	Still/yet
27	No longer/any longer /any more
28	Among/between
29	Like/as
30	Beside/besides
31	Advice/advise

32	**Other/another**
33	**Especially/specially**
34	**Affect/effect**
35	**Expect/hope**
36	**Ever day/everyday**
37	**Already/all ready**
38	**Bring up/grow up**
39	**Actually (usage)**
40	**Alone/lonely**
41	**So /such**
42	**To +verb /For +Noun**
43	**On time /in time**
44	**Bring/take**
45	**Continually/continuously**
46	**For sale/on sale**
47	**Ach/pain**
48	**Quite/quit/quiet**
49	**Accept/except**
50	**It's/its**

Is,am, are to (infinitive)

Def:1 is,am,are to are used when an action is about to take place.

Def:2 to show a work for which we have already decided to do something.

Formation

Subject +tobe verb+(infinitive)verb+object

He	is	to	learn	English	(he has decided to learn English)
They	are	to	start	work	(they have decided to start work)

Was ,were to are used for the past.

Note: {about to}, and{ going to} can be used instead of is ,am,are to , but in spoken English we use gonna instead of going to ,we can use going to as well but gonna is contraction of going to

Was ,were to both are used as like is ,am,are to, but was ,were to are used inxa the past

Examples:1) he was to come yesterday but he could not come(he decided to come yesterday but he didn't come)

2)we were about to go to our school but our father didn't let us go there.

Like/alike

like :we use **like** when one thing/person is similar to another thing or person .

formation:

subject+	**verb+**	**like**	**object.**
this book	is	like	that book.
They	talk	like	eachother.

ALIKE:we use **alike** as like **like**but it is used at the end of sentence, or when we do something like another person,or similar in appearance or form.

Formation:1

Subject+	**objec+**	**verb+**	**alike.**
These	two books	are	alike.
My	all freiends	are	alike.
their	style of talking	is	alike.

Formation:2

Subject+	**tobe verb+**	**m.verb +**	**alike.**
They	are	teaching	alike.
They		look	alike.
My friends		talk	alike.
These teachers	are	laughing	alike.

Note: (alike) is used for more than one person or thing.

Has to ,have to (infinitive) =present

Def:1we use **has to, have to, had to,and will have to or shall have to** when there is an external force on the subject to do something.

Def:2 we use **have to(do)**and more to say that is necessary to do something.

Examples:1 you **have to** have a passport to visit most foreign countries.(you must have a passport to visit most foreign countries)

2 oh, it is late , I have to go now. (I must go now)

Formation:

Subject+ has to/have to + verb(first form+ object.

I have to learn English.

You have to come here . (someone forces him or her to come here)

Note: Use **had to** for the past and **will have to** or **shall have** to for the future otherwise formation will remain the same which is written above.

Examples: He **had to** go to New York ,but he couldn't go there.(past)

She **will have to** learn cooking any how.

Difference between **must** and **have to.**

With **must** the speaker is expressing personal feelings ,saying what he or she thinks is necessary .

Example: I must write to ann. I haven't written to her for ages.(=the speaker personally feels that he or she must write to ann.)

With **have to** the speaker is not expressing feelings ,the speaker is just giving facts .

Example: his eyes are not very good he has to wear glasses for reading.

Mustn't and **don't have to** are completely. " you **mustn't** do something" means "it is necessary that you do not do it".

Example:I promised I'd be on time . I **mustn't** be late (=I must be on time).

" You **don't have to** do something" means it is not necessary to do it; you don't need to it.

Example: I don't have to wear a suit to work ,but I usually do.

Note: you can use **have got to** instead of **have to .**

Example:I **have got to** work tomorrow . or I **have to** work tomorrow.

Both have same meaning you can use either "have got to" or "have to".

Note : we use **do/does/did** with **have to** in a questions and negative sentences:

Examples: why did you have to go to the hospital? (not "had you to go to the hospital")

Tom doesn't have to work on Saturday .(not "hasn't to work")

Look forward to + ing form

Look forward to means wait for someone or something ,or to anticipate with pleasure or satisfaction.

If a verb comes after **look forward to** then verb is always used in **ing form**. such as comeing,meeting,seeing etc.

Sometimes verb doesn't come after **look forward to** and another word comes instead of verb .

Examples: we are looking forward to the president (we are waiting for the president)

Formation:

Subject+ tobe verbs+ look forward to +verb(ing form)+object

I	was	looking forward to	seeing	you.
He	always	looks forward to	meeting	rich people.
The children	are	looking forward to		their parents.
They	are still	looking forward to	going to	America.

Note:in third sentence verb has not been used after **look forward to**.

Short prohibitions

Short prohibitions are used when someone is not allowed to do something.

For example: no parking = parking is not allowed.

If you say **no blame** or **not blame ,not to blame** then it would be wrong, instead say **no blaming.**

Formation:

No+ verb(ing form)

No smoking. = smoking is not allowed

No spitting. = spitting is not allowed

No copying. = copying is not allowed

No drinking. = drinking is not allowed

No meeting. = meeting is not allowed

Anyone (one word)

“anyone” is a indefinite pronoun,it refers to one person not a specific person.

Examples:does anyone know what time it is?

Anyone can learn English = not a particular person

Can anyone answer this question?

Anyone can come with me.

Any one (two words)

“Any” and “one” are two words ,it is an adjective phrase, and it means = single item /member of a group of people /things.

Examples:I would like to drive any one of those cars.

Any one of you can come with me.

I’ll have any one of those cookies.

Usage of “by”

1)by = very close/beside/at the side of/next to.

Ex: He lives by a river/I live by airport.

2)by = to describe travel:

by train/by bus/by car/by plane.

Ex: She went to London by plane.

3)by = to describe communication.

by phone,by email,by post,by fax.

Ex: contact us by phone.

4)by = to describe method of payment.

By credit card, by cheque.

Ex: I’d like to pay by credit card.

5)by +reflexive pronoun=to do something alone.

Myself ,yourself ,himself, herself, itself ,ourselves ,yourselves ,themselves.

Ex: He visited London by himself.

You should go by yourself.

6)by +ing form = how to do something.

Ex: students can improve their vocabulary by reading.

7)by +time expression =not later than ,before or at a particular time.

Ex:you must leave the hotel room by Friday.

By and **until**

Use **by** if a single event will happen before that point.

Ex: I will send you the information by Friday(before Friday)

Use **until** if a continuous event will continue and then stop at that point.

Ex:our guests will stay until 9:00 pm. (continuously until 9:00 pm,they will leave at 9:00 pm).

8)by is used to show the person or thing that does something.

Ex: He is reading some short stories (written by) faraz.

Hire ,rent and let.

“rent” and **“hire”** mean to pay for the use of something.

“rent” is used to talk about a long-term arrangement.

Ex: rent a house /a flat/a tv.

“hire” is used to talk about a short-term arrangement.

Eg: hire a car/a bike/a suit.

“let” (room to let) = which means the room is available to rent.

Note: in American english “rent” can be used for both long and short arrangements.

In American english the word “hire” means to employ somebody.

Been and **gone**

“Been” and “gone” are past participles used with present perfect.

Been = to talk complete visits.

Ex: she has been to paris (means She visited and then she returned)

Gone = someone has gone to somewhere but he or she is still there,he or she hasn’t returned yet.

Ex: she has gone to paris (means she is still in paris)

All , every, and each

All = means “total” it is used to talk about the total number of things.

Ex: All men are equal.

Every = it is used to talk collectively things more than individually .it means each and all.

Ex: every artist is sensitive.

Each = it refers to individual memebers of a group ,one at a time.

Ex: each artist sees things differently.

Common expressions in English

Fed up= to have had enough

Feel like = want to do something

Just about = nearly

Keep on=continue

Make up your mind= decide

Never mind=don't worry about it

In hand = under control

Out of shape = to be unfit

Out of order= doesn't work.

Journey and **trip**

Journey (noun) = single piece of travel when someone moves from one place to another place by car, plane ,bus ,train etc.

Ex: The journey to London takes 3 hours by bus.

Trip (noun) = it usually refers to more than one journey, and the time someone spends there.

Ex: how was your trip? (asking about the whole time you are way not the journey)

A trip = often shorter than a holiday

A business trip

A school trip

A day trip.

Sometime, sometimes, and **some time.**

Sometime: at unspecific time in the future.

Ex:let's catch up sometime I want to hear more about you.

Sometimes: occasionally , rather than all of the time.

Ex: sometimes , the truth is not good enough.

Some time: a period of time

Ex: the dog is going to take some time to wrap up.

Come what may = whatever happens

It is very useful phrase it is used when someone doesn't want to give up even in difficult time.

Formation:

Come what may + subject+ h. verb + m.verb + object + extension.

Come what may I will go to school today.

Come what may you have to finish your work in half an hour.

Come What May I Will Stand By You.

It Is Easy To Say Or It Is Difficult/Hard To Say

This Structure Shows General Statements Without Refering To Anybody.

FORMATION:

IT IS EASY/DIFFICULT/HARD TO SAY

It Is Easy To Say But Difficult To Do.

It Hard To Learn Mathematics.

It Is Easy To Speak English .

It Is Easy To Teach But Difficult To Make Understand.

Rather Than, Would Rather,Had Rather , And Had Better

RATHER THAN: Instead Of Something Or In Preference To.

EX: I Would Like To Stay At Home Tonight Rather Than Go Out With You.

WOULD RATHER: You Prefer To Have Or Do One Thing More Than An Other.

EX: I Would Rather Work Outside Than Have To Be In An Office All Day.

HAD RATHER: Prefer To Do Something.

EX: I Had Rather Not See Him.

HAD BETTER: Used To Give Advice Or Tell People What To Do.

EX: You Had Better Stay Here Until The Storm Passes.

As if

it is used to show someone or something looks /sounds/feels etc.

Ex: the house looked as if no body was living in it.

Ann sounds as if she's got a cold.

Compare: you look tired. (look +adjective)

You look as if you haven't slept . (look+as if +subject+verb)

Tom sounded worried.(sound + adjective)

Tom sounded as if he was worried .(sound+as if+subject+verb)

You can use **as though** instead of **as if**.

Ex: Ann sounds as though she's got a cold.

You can also say **it looks/sounds/smells as if** (or **as though**)

Ex: Tom is very late ,isn't he? **It looks as if** he isn't coming.

We took an umbrella because **it looked as if** it was going to rain.

Do you hear that music next door? **It sounds as if** they are having party.

After **it looks /sounds/smells,** many people use **like** instead of **as if /as though**.

Ex: it **looks like** Tom isn't coming.

You can also use **as if** with other verbs to say how someone does something.

Ex: He ran **as if** he were running for his life.

When she told them her plan ,they **looked at her as if** she were insane.

After **as if** we sometimes use the past when we are talking about the present .

Ex: I don't like faraz . he talks as if he **knew** everything.

The meaning is not past in this sentence ,we use the past ("as if he **knew**") because the idea is not real: faraz doesn't know everything. We use the past in the same way in **if** sentences and after **wish.**

Note: when you use the past in this way, you use **were** instead of **was:**

Ex: They treat me **as if I were** (or **was**)their own son.(I'm not their son)

Suppose /supposed to

The word **suppose** means something like think,believe, imagine or expect.

Ex:I supposed his interview went well.

Just suppose for a moment that you agreed with me.

The expression **supposed to** refers to a rule ,it means something should have / should be done ,but it was not (or it is not usually)done.

Ex: I was supposed to go to work today,but I'm sick so I stayed home.
We were supposed to park our cars in the company garage, but most people just park on the street.

Answer/reply/respond

These verbs have essentially the same meaning.

Answer an email

Reply an email

Respond an email

1)When someone calls you ,you answer the phone (or pick up the phone)

2)when you make a statement or some comments, you usually say the other person replies or responds.

3)when we ask a question , we usually say the other person **answer**. However this is not 100%

Reply and **respond** can also be used for answering the question.

Note: when these words are used as a noun (with a,an, the possessive pronouns or adjectives like**my,your,his,her etc.** the word answer and reply don't change, but the noun form of **repond** is **response.**

Ex: he answered my question, but I didn't understand his answer.

(verb) (noun)

We are waiting for a reply from the customer ,but he haven't replied to us yet.

(noun) (verb)

She responded to him , and her response to his comment was brilliant.

(verb) (noun)

Remember that **respond** is also a noun .

In the habit of

This phrase is used when someone is habitual of doing something.

Ex: He is in the habit of boasting.(he is habitual of boasting)

Faraz is in the habit of telling lie. (faraz is habitual of telling lie)

Note: **ing form** of the verb is used after **of**.

You can also use **habitual of**.

Ex: He is habitual of singing songs.

They are habitual of deceiving .

Use **helping verb+ Used to + ing form**

Ex: we are used to tolerating him.

Are you used to waking up early in the morning?

Note: this structure can be used in the past too.

Ex: He was not used to smoking.

They were used to fighting with each other.

Remember that **used to** is also shows habits in the past, but both structures are not alike.

Compare:

He used to go to school by bus. (he + used to + verb base form)

He was used to going to school by bus(was used to+ing form).

Enough and **too**

Enough goes after adjectives and adverbs.

Ex: she can't get married yet. She's not **old enough.**

you won't pass the exam ,if you don't work **hard enough.**

Enough goes before nouns:

Ex: He didn't get job because he didn't have **enough experience.**(not experience enough)

I want to buy books ,but I don't have **enough money.**

you can also use **enough** alone (without a noun).

Ex: I'll lend you some money if you don't have **enough.**

After **enough** and **too** you can say **for someone /something.**

Ex: He wasn't experienced enough **for the job.**

This shirt is too big **for me, I** need smaller size.

But we do not usually say "enough/too…for doing something. "We use infinitive after **enough** and **too.** So we say **"enough** money **to do** something**"** "old **enough to do** something" "**too** young **to do** something", etc.

Ex: There weren't **enough** chairs for everyone **to sit down.**

She spoke **too quickly** for us to understand.

We say:

The food was so hot that we couldn't eat it.

And : the food was very hot we, we couldn't eat it.

Or we say:

The food was **too hot to eat.**(without "**it**")

Here are some more examples like this.

- That picture is **too heavy to hang** on the wall.
- I had to carry my wallet in my hand ,it was **too big to put** in my pocket.
- The water wasn't **clean enough to swim in.**

In spite of and **despite**

in spite of and **despite** are prepositional expressions ,**in spite of** and **despite** have a similar meaning to **Although** or **even though .**they express a contrast between two things, both are more common in writing than in speaking . **Despite** is a little more formal than **in spite of .**

we usually use **in spite of** and **despite** with a noun .

- We went to the party despite the bad weather outside.

Warning:

We don't use a **that clause** after **in spite of** or **despite,** we use **in spite of the fact that** or **despite the fact that .**

Ex: when they arrive at London it was hot, **in spite of the fact that** it was only the end of April.

Not : in spite of that

They enjoyed the rides **in spite of** the long queues.(or despite the long queues)

Note: in spite of is written as three separate words, we never use **of** with **despite.**

It takes

It used to show time, or when someone tells time for doing something.

It takes (present)

Formation:

it takes +object+ minutes,hours,time,days,week,month,year,time +to +verb +object.

It takes me 45 minutes to take the class.

It takes her 1 week to reach London.

it took (past)

it took +object+ minutes,hours,time,days,week,month,year,time +to +verb +object.

It took him 2 years to learn English.

It took us 2 hours to make speech.

It will take(future)

It will take +object+ minutes,hours,time,days,week,month,year,time +to +verb +object.

It will take you 3 days to learn cooking.

It will take them half an hour to read this book.

Note: you can use this structure in different ways.

- You take so much time to get ready.(subject+take +so much+to+verb+object)
- It takes time to learn English.(it takes +time+to+verb+object)

5 uses of “get”

1) Get = buy/obtain
Ex: I got a new mobile.

2) Get = receive
Ex: I have just got a message.

3) Get = become (with adjectives)
Ex: I’m getting tired.

4) Get = understand
Ex: I don’t get it.

5) Get = arrive
Ex:I need to get home early.

Since and **for**

Since and **for** are used to say how long something has been happening.

- I have been waiting for you **since 8 o'clock.**
- I have been waiting for you **for two hours.**

Since is used to show point of time or definite time/starting point of time in the past up to now.

For is used to show duration of time or period of time start to end.

since	for
8 o'clock	Two hours
Monday	Ten minutes
May	Three days
1977	Six months
Lunch time	A week
Morning	A long time
We arrived	Five years

Still and **yet**

We use **still** to say that a situation or action is continuing .**still** usually goes in the middle of the sentence with the verb .

- Do you still want to go to the party .or have you changed your mind?
- When I went to bed , Ann was **still** working.

We use **yet** when we ask if something has happened or when we say that something has not happened .we use **yet** mainly in questions and negative sentences. **Yet** usually goes at the end of the sentence.

- I'm hungry. is dinner ready **yet?**
- have you finished your homework **yet?**

We often use **yet** with the present perfect ("**have** you finished writing that letter **yet?**)

Now compare **still** and **yet** in these sentences:

- Jack lost his job a year ago and he is **still** unemployed.
- Jack lost his job a year ago and hasn't found another job **yet.**
- is it **still** raining?
- Has it stopped raining **yet?**

Still is also possible in negative sentences .

- He said he would be here an hour ago .and he **still** hasn't come,
- He said he would be here an hour ago .and he hasn't come **yet.**

No longer / any longer /anymore.

We use **not … anymore, not …any longer** and **no longer** to say that situation has changed **Anymore** and **any longer** go at the end of the sentence:

- Mr. David doesn't work here **anymore** (or **any longer**). He left about six months ago.
- we were good friends once .but we aren't friends **anymore** (or **any longer**).

No longer goes in the middle of sentence.

- We are **no longer** friends.
- She **no longer** loves him.

We do not normally use **no more** in this way:

He is **no longer** a student .(not he is no more a student.)

between and **Among**

Between and **among** both are prepositions and also adverbs they have same meaning but different use.

Between is used with two persons and two things.

- He stood **between** his mother and his father.
- He was dancing **between** faraz and sheeraz.

Among is used with more than two persons or two things.

- This house is nestled **among** the trees.
- The ball was hidden **among** the leaves.

Like and **as**

Like = similar to /the same as

- He's a teacher **like** me (not as me)
- It's raining again, I hate weather **like this**.
- What a beautiful **it's like a palace.**(not as a palace)
- Why do you always talk about boring things **like your job?**
- Be careful the floor was just waxed, it's **like walking** on ice.

Like is a preposition .so it is followed by a noun ("like a **place**/like your **job**"),a pronoun("like **me**/like **this**"), or **ing form** ("like **walking**")

You can also say "**like** (someone /something) **ing form**"

- "what's that noise?" "it sounds **like a baby crying**".

We use **as** before a subject + verb:

- Don't move anything . leave everything **as it is**.

Compare **like** and **as** in these sentences:

- You should have done it **like this .**(**like** + pronoun)
- You should have done it **as I showed** you .(**as** + subject + verb)

As +subject+verb can have meanings.

- Do **as you are told** (=Do what you are told.)
- They did **as they promised** .(they did what they promised.)

You can also say **as you know/as we expected /as I said /as I thought,etc.**

- **As you know ,** it's tom's birthday next week.(=you know this already)
- Ann failed her driving test,**as we expected .**

As can also be a preposition (which means you can use it with a noun),but the meaning is different from **like.**

We use like when compare things:

- She looks beautiful **like a princess.**(she isn't really a princess)
- Everyone is sick at home ,our house is **like a hospital .**(it isn't really a hospital)

We use **as** +noun to say what something really is or was (especially when we talk about someone's job or how we use something.):

- A few years ago he worked **as a waiter.**(he really was a waiter)
- The new of her death came **as a great shock** .(it really was a shock)
- Faraz has just found a job **as a sales clerk.**

Beside and **Besides**

Beside is a preposition. It means **next to.**

- He sat **beside** her.
- There was a small table **besides** the bed, on which there was a book.

Besides is a preposition and also an adverb. It means **in addition to** or **also.**

- Who was there **besides** you?
- What other types of music do you like **besides**classical?

Advise and Advice

Advise is a verb which means to give advice.

- He **advised** me to learn English.
- She needed someone to **advise** her.

Advice is a noun .it means an opinion or suggestion about what someone should do.

- My **advice** is to sell your old car and get a new one.
- He needs **advice** from an expert.

Note: in advise **s** is pronounced like **z** and in advice **c** is pronounced like **s** .

Note: "Advice" is uncountable noun you cannot say **Advices** or **an Advice.**

Instead you can say **"The Advice"** or **"Some Advice"**

If you want to make it singular you would say **" A Piece Of Advice"** or **"**

advice".

“other” and “**an other”**

Other means **additional ,** or **extra ,different , the second of two things.**

- I can’t find my **other** shoe.(second shoe)
- Have you got any **other** question?(different)

An other = **an + other** means **one more , adiitional , an alternative .**

- Could I have **another** cup of coffee? (one more cup)
- That’s **another** way of saying the same thing.

Especially and **Specially**

Especially and **specially** both are adverbs.

Especially means **in particular /most of all.**

- I like food , but I **especially** like sandwiches.(this means I particularly like sandwiches sandwiches are my favourite)
- He was **especially** concerned about the contract.

Specially means **for a special purpose .**

- The speech was written **specially** for the occasion.
- This sandwich was **specially** made.(it was made in a special way) (for me)

Affect and **Effect**

Affect is a verb , and it means **to influence or to change something or someone.**

- The rain might **affect** their picnic.
- Will the new rules **affect** me?

Effect is anoun ,and it means **the result** or **consequence.**

- The **effect** of the rain was I got wet.
- He just did it for **effect.**

Expect and **Hope**

We use **expect** to say that we believe that something will happen.

Expect + object = she is expecting a second baby.

Expect + to + infinitive = we expect to move into our new flat next week.

Expect + that = we expect that the guest house would have much better room.

Expect + object + to + infinitive = the company expects her to be early.

Note: Expect also means **"think"** or **"suppose"** when expect has this meaning we do not commonly use it in continuous form.

Note: when we expect that something will not happen or is not true ,expect is most commonly used in negative form.

Ex: I don't expect she will pass the exam .(I expect she won't pass the exam)

we use **hope** when we do not know whether something will happen or not but we want it to happen.

Hope + to (infinitive) = He was hoping to see his family next week.

Hope + that = I hope that your brother recovers quickly from the operation.

Hope + for = They have already got two boys so they are hoping for a girl.

Note: we use **hope** to express good intentions and wishes for the future.

Ex: I hope we can see each other soon. Not I wish ……)

I hope you enjoy your stay in London. Not I wish ……)

Every day (two words) and **Everyday** (one word)

Every day is an adverb of frequency ,it is **time expression** and that means b **“each day”.**

Ex: she goes to school **every day.**

He fight with his brother **every day.**

Everyday is an adjective it describes noun and it means **regular** and **ordinary.**

Ex: He is not wearing **everyday** clothes.

Don’t let the problems of everyday life get you down.

Already and **All ready**

Already (one word) means **by a certain time.**

Ex: It is morning **already.**

They have **already** agreed to come.

All ready (two words) means **all are ready.**

Ex: we are **all ready** to leave.

They are **all ready** to learn English.

Bring up and **grow up**

The expression **Bring up** can have the connotation of both "**caring"** and **"educating"** an alternative word is **"raise" .**

Ex: My parents **brought** me **up** to be polite and respectful.(my parents **raised** me to be polite and respectful.)

She always **brings up** her child very well.

Bring up and **raised** are often used in the passive voice.

Ex: I was **brought up** to be polite nd respectful.

I was **raised** to be polite and respectful.

Grow up means **someone gets older ,bigger** and **more mature.**

Ex: I **grew up** in a small town where everybody knew each other.

Everyone has to **grow up** at some point in their lives.

5 ways to use “Actually”

1)**To talk about “like the word really”**

Ex: Are bats **actually** blind?

2)**correct or contradict**

Ex: (A) Are you from London?

(B)**actually ,** no I’m from oxford.

3)**Different or surprising**

Ex: I love fish, but I **actually** don’t like prawns.

4)**Admit or confess.**

Ex: (A) Did you eat the last chocolate?

(B) **Actually ,** yes I did.

5)**Add information**

Ex: I’m a teacher . and so are both my parents , **actually.**

Alone and **lonely**

Alone means **“just oneself”** or **“the only ones”**

Ex: Jack lives **alone** in Karachi.

We were **alone** in the house.

Lonely means **“sad because one is alone”**

Ex: Jack felt **lonely** when john left the house.

I’m **lonely** without you ,please come back.

So and **such**

So is always followed by adjective and adverb .

So + adjective

Ex: jack is **so** nice.

The pizza is **so** delicious.

Note: we cannot say or use noun after an adjective.

She is so pretty girl (incorrect)

She is so pretty (correct)

Such + noun phrase

Ex:Jack is **such** a nice guy.

This is **such** a delicious pizza.

Note: such is used before adjective but if a noun comes after adjective then article will be used before an adjective.

Ex:It was such a crowded street.

There are some words which are used with **so** and such.

So long/duration	**such** a long time
So far/distance	**such** a long way
So many /**so** much	**such** a lot of

To + verb / for + noun

To + verb

Ex: we went there **to** buy food.

We're going there **to** visit our realatives .

She needs money **to** buy a car.

Incorrect: I went to bank **for** get money.

For + noun

Ex: we're going there **for** a vacation.

I went to the store **for** milk.

She needs money **for** food.

Incorrect: I made a cake **to** your birthday.

On time / in time

On time means **at the planned time; neither late nor early,**

Ex: peter wants to start the meeting exactly **on time.**

She promised to come **on time.**

In time means **with enough time to spare before the last moment.**

Ex: He would have died if they hadn't got him to hospital **in time.**

We made it to the party **in time**

Bring and **Take**

Bring shows **movement to the speaker** or **to come with (something or someone) to a place.**

Ex: Could you **bring** me a fork from the kitchen? (bring a fork from the kitchen to here)

Have you **brought** the money with you from the bank?

She **brought** her boyfriend home to meet her parents.

Base form	**simple past**	**past participle**
Bring	Brought	Brought

Take shows **movement away from the speaker.**

Ex: she **took** her things to her room. (took her thing from here to her room)

It is raining you'd better **take** an umbrella with you.

Take also means **to bring or receive into a relation or connection.**

Ex: He **takes** just four students in a year.

It's time he **took** a wife.

Take = **to use as a means of transportation or progression .**

Ex: This bus **takes** you downtown.

He tried to **take / catch** train but train already left.

Continuously /continually both are adverbs

Continuously means **without stopping or interruption/something doesn't stop or end.**

Ex: He spoke **continuously** for 15 minutes.(he spoke continuously without stopping)

The function is **continuously** differentiable.

Continually means repeated action over a period of time /repeatedly /frequently.

Ex: He **continually** tells his father that he loves him.(that means it is repeated action he says him many times)

She complained **continually** that there wasn't enough money.

For sale /on sale

For sale means **available for purchase.**

Ex: many houses in the area are **for sale.**

These books are for **sale.**

On sale means **at a discounted price.**

Ex: you can get clothes from this shop **on sale.**

These books are **on sale.**

Ache / Pain

An **ache** is discomfort that continues for sometime, it is usually associated with specific part of body,

Such as **a headache, a stomch ache, a tooth ache,** and **an earache .**

after you exercise ,the next day your muscles will probably **ache** , an **ache** is usually not extremely strong.so we can try to ignore it.

Pain is usually stronger more sudden, and more difficult to ignore ,we would feel **pain** when we cut ourselves or hit our head on something , if we exercise and injure ourselves **break a bone** or **tear a muscle ,**we would feel sudden **pain.**

Quite /Quit /Quiet

Quite is an adverb it means **completely or entirely ,exactly or precisely.**

Ex:Im **quite** capable of it myself.

They assured me that I was **quite** mistaken.

Quit is an adjective and also a verb it means **released from obligation ,charge** or **penalty, give up , leave a job ,school career , stop doing (an action** or **activity)** or **retire from a position.**

Ex:I'm finally **quit** of that terrible task.

She **quit** college after one semester.

Base form	**past simple**	**past participle**
Quit	Quit	Quit

Quiet is a noun and also an adjective which means **the quality** or **state of being quiet** or **calm,not talkig,tending not to talk very much.**

Ex:Can I have some **quiet** here? I'm trying to study.

He spoke in avery **quiet** voice.

Accept /except

Accept is a verb it means **to receive (something offered) willingly ,accept a gift** or **to give admittance** or **approval to.**

Ex:They offered him the job ,and he **accepted** it.

Sorry , I cannot **accept** your invitation.

Except is a preposition and also a verb , it means **to leave out (someone** or **something), not including (someone** or **something): other than (something** or **someone).**

Ex: The store is open daily **except** Sunday.

Children were **excepted** from the study.

It's **and its**

It's is short form of **it is .**

Ex: it's a lovely place.

It's easy to do so don't worry I will do it myself,

Its is possessive form of **it.**

Ex: Each region has **its** own customs.

The landscape is beautiful in **its** unique way.

Note: both words are pronounced same.

You cannot write for possession that **it's** colour is white instead you would write **its** colour …….

Or you cannot write **its** easy to do instead you would write **it's** easy ……

Book title : **learn English easily**

Author : **Waqar**

Edition : **June 8, 2020 (first)**

Pages: **58**

Author's words

this book is made for those who want to learn English,

This book will really help them this book doesn't consist only structures but also difference between two two words there are so many English learner and they get confused in learning differences so this book can probably help them.

Waqar