

FCE /CAE/CPE CONFUSING WORD PAIRS IN ENGLISH

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CONFUSING PAIRS

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A vs ONE

Differences between **A** and **ONE**.
These two words can be confused due to having similar meanings.
To differentiate them note the following details
"**A**" is an article. "**ONE**" is a number that is an adjective.

When you mean how many things , you need to use "ONE"
Otherwise use "**A**"
"**ONE**" is more formal than "**A**".
"**A**" is used at the beginning of numbers, not in the middle.
"**A**" can mean "un , una" ... but not "uno (**1**)"
"**ONE**" means "**ONE**" (number)

Examples

- Do you want **one** magazine?

(Meaning it's only **ONE** magazine , not two or three magazines)

- Do you want **a** magazine?

(Translates the same, but the meaning of "**A**" is closer to **some or any** , do you want any magazine?)
The first form is very rare because usually the number you want is not specified, so the second way is recommended.

Other examples:
We say: "A thousand euros". (Thousand euros.)
We can also say: "One thousand euros" (thousand euros.).

We say: "A hundred". (100)
We can also say: "One hundred". (100)

But we can not say: "Five thousand a hundred."
We say: "Five thousand one hundred." (5100)

ALONE vs LONELY

ALONE (adjective or adverb): **SÓLO/A**

This word means "without other people" or "on your own."

- I don't have any roommates. I live alone.
- She doesn't like shopping with my friends. She prefers to go shopping alone and take her time.
- I can learn English alone, without a teacher or class!

LONELY (adjective): **SENTIRSE SÓLO/A**

This is a feeling we have when we are unhappy or sad because we aren't with people.

- When my boyfriend travels and I stay at home, I feel lonely.
- She lives alone , but she says she never feels lonely.
- My grandma was very lonely after my grandpa died.



ALTERNATELY vs ALTERNATIVELY

ALTERNATELY means taking turns. (alternar/ hacer turnos)

- We paddled alternately so neither of us would get too tired.
- The film is alternately depressing and amusing.

ALTERNATIVELY means "as an option. (En todo caso/ otra posibilidad es)

- Instead of going by train, we could have gone alternatively by car.
- We could go to the Indian restaurant, or alternatively, we could try the new Italian place.

ALTHOUGH vs THOUGH

As conjunctions, ALTHOUGH and THOUGH are interchangeable. ALTHOUGH is generally considered more formal than THOUGH, though both forms appear regularly in both formal and informal writing.

- **Although/though** *the sun was shining, it was very cold.*
- *He disagreed with us,* **although/though** *he didn't tell us.*
- *The house is lovely,* **although/though** *the garden is a bit small.*

THOUGH is also an adverb meaning however or nevertheless. In this sense, though is not interchangeable with although, which is only a conjunction.

- *He disagreed with us. He didn't tell us*, **though.**
- *The house is lovely. The garden is a bit small*, **though**

When the THOUGH/ALTHOUGH clause comes before the main clause, we usually put a comma at the end of the clause.

- Even though I earn a lot of money every month, I never seem to have any to spare!

When the main clause comes first, we don't need to use a comma:

I still feel hungry even though I had a big lunch.

***ALTHOUGH and THOUGH** with -ing clauses*

In formal situations, we can use them to introduce an -ing clause:

- Peter, **although** working harder this term, still needs to put more work into mathematics. [a teacher talking about a student]
- The patient, **though** getting stronger, is still not well enough to come off his medication. [a doctor talking about a patient]

***ALTHOUGH and THOUGH** with reduced clauses*

In formal speaking or writing, we can use although, though and even though to introduce a clause without a verb (a reduced clause):

- Raymond, **although** very interested, didn't show any emotion when she invited him to go for a walk.
- **Though** more expensive, the new model is safer and more efficient. [referring to a car]

ANOTHER vs OTHER

ANOTHER + singular non-specific countable noun

Examples:

- "Let's meet another day."
- "I'd like another piece of cake."

The nouns ("day" and "piece") in both sentences are countable and singular (e.g. not with an 's') nouns.

The nouns in both sentences are also not specific. This means that the speaker doesn't care which day or piece of cake he gets; he just wants a different one. He wants another one, but he hasn't said (or it isn't clear or important) which one.

Hint: If you understand English articles ("a/an/the"), then think of "another" as "an + other." You can use "another" before a noun whenever you can use "a(n)" before a noun. The rules are the same. Another = an other!

OTHER + plural or uncountable non-specific noun

Examples:

- "Other people have problems, too." [people = plural noun]
- "This book has other information." [information = uncountable noun]
- Some days I think I look kind of cute, but other days I think I look fantastic. (days = plural noun)

The nouns in both sentences are not specific, just like with "another". The speaker doesn't specify which other people have problems, or what other information the book has. The rules are the same as "another" except that "other" is used before plural or uncountable nouns.

Hint: If we think about articles (a/an/the) again, then remember that we use "other" before a noun that would NOT need an article.

ANOTHER + SINGULAR NOUN

I broke my pencil , give me another.

Not : ~~I broke my pencil , give me other.~~

OTHER + PLURAL NOUN

I broke my pencils , give me others.

Not : ~~I broke my pencil , give me anothers.~~

(Adjective) AS IT MAY BE
(Adjective) THOUGH IT MAY BE

Examples :

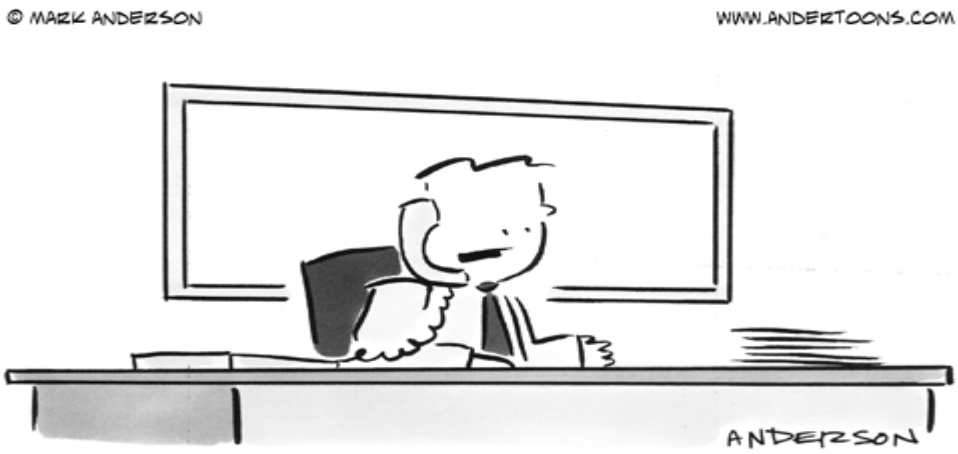
Expensive **as it may be** , they want to go to Paris.
Anque pueda ser caro o no
As it may be expensive
Expensive **though it may be**, they want to go to Paris.
Aunque pueda ser caro
Although it may be expensive

Handsome as he may be, I still hate him with every fibre in my body.

Capitalism is a good system of economics, imperfect though it may be.
Yes, it is imperfect. But nevertheless, it's a good system.

Capitalism is a good system of economics, imperfect as it may be.
At its particular level of imperfection"

Though" does not address the degree of the adjective, but answers "Is it (adjective) or isn't it?".



"Yes, well, root of evil though it may be, you still have to pay the invoice."

AS vs LIKE

As and like are often confused since they are both used to compare actions or situations. There are, however, important differences.

AS is used to talk about ***job or function.***

- I worked **as** a shop assistant for 2 years when I was a student.
- He used his shoe **as** a hammer to hang the picture up.

AS is used in ***comparisons***, the structure '**as** adjective **as**' is often used.

He's not **as** tall as his brother

She ran **as** fast **as** she could.

In the following comparisons as is a conjunction – it's followed by a clause with a subject and a verb.

He went to Cambridge University, **as** his father had before him.

She's a talented writer, **as** most of her family are.

LIKE is a preposition and it's followed by a noun or a pronoun in the following comparisons:

I've been working **like** a dog all afternoon.

None of my brothers are much **like** me.

She looks just **like** her mother.

LIKE and **As if/As though**

Like, as if and as though can all be used to make comparisons.

There is no difference in meaning among the 3 forms.

- You look **as if** you've seen a ghost.
- You talk **as though** we're never going to see each other again.
- It looks **like** it's going to rain.

Expressions with 'as' **AS + SUBJECT+ VERB**

The following expressions all use as.

As you know, classes restart on January 15th.

I tried using salt **as you suggested** but the stain still didn't come out.

As we agreed the company will be split 50/50 between us.

Their house is the same **as ours.**

FORMAL : AS + VERB + SUBJECT A: I like it. B: As do I.

Who came to the party? Linda came, as did Tom and Jerry.

AS vs WHILE vs WHEN

AS or WHILE used to talk about two longer actions that are in progress at the same time:

- It was raining **while** I was watching a movie.
- She then did the ironing after lunch **as** I cleared away the dishes.

As a general rule, we tend to use while here rather than as because as has many different meanings and uses. It could be confusing if as meaning while could be mistaken for as meaning because:
As I was doing my homework, my mum prepared my supper.
(As = because) / (As = while)

AS or WHEN to talk about ***two short events*** that happen at the same moment. As and when are often used with just in this context.
We cannot use while here:
The telephone rang **just when / just as** I was about to leave.
However, if we want to talk about two things that change together in time ; when one is the consequence of the other, we tend to use as:

- **As** the day wore on, it became hotter and hotter.
- **As** you study more, you will get better grades.

WHILE or WHEN
to talk about two things that are happening at the same time.

- I was sleeping when the teacher finished the lesson.
- He was snoring while she was watching a movie.

WHILE: Usually we use while when there are two long actions.
WHEN: we use when if one action is long and the other is short.
doing dishes = long action / phone rang = short action.

- She was doing the dishes **when** the telephone rang.

It was raining = long action. / I was watching a movie = long action

- It was raining **while** I was watching a movie.

We use reductions with WHEN and WHILE. (Formal speech)

- Tell me **when** ready. (when you are ready)
- **While** a student, I used to live with me family. (While I was…)
- **While** watching the movie , we were laughing about..
  (While we were watching …)

AS WELL AS HE / AS WELL AS HIM
THE SAME AS HE / THE SAME AS HIM
BIGGER THAN HE / BIGGER THAN HIM



A. She is as tall as he is. → Standard written English.
B. She is as tall as him. → Informally spoken.

C. He is twenty years younger than she is. → Standard written English.
D. He is twenty years younger than her. → Informally spoken.

E. I can run faster than she can.→ Standard written English.
F. I can run faster than her. → Informally spoken.

G. I did the same as he did. .→ Standard written English
H. I did the same as him .→ Informally spoken.

I. I can play the guitar as well as he does. → Standard written English
J. I can play the guitar as well as him. → Informally spoken.

- He likes chocolate more than me.
  He likes chocolate more than he likes me , i.e. he prefers chocolate.
- He likes chocolate more than I (do).
  He likes chocolate more than I like chocolate.

ASSUME vs PRESUME

ASSUME and **PRESUME** both mean to take something for granted as true (among their many other definitions).
The difference is in the degree of certainty.
A presumption is usually more authoritative than an assumption.

To **PRESUME** is to make an informed **guess based on reasonable evidence,**

- Two of the journalists went missing and are **presumed** dead.
- I told the host, whom I **presumed** to be the owner judging from the picture on the website, that I had reservations

while to **ASSUME** is to make a guess based on little or no evidence

- I just **assumed** it to be the case
- I **assume** police have at least interviewed them. I don't know if they have or not.

Both words also share other meanings that can be summarised as 'to take on oneself'. In this sense assume is generally used to describe taking on a role: **ASUMIR**

- I **assumed** the role of the aggressor in the conversation
- He **assumed** a look of indifference but I knew how he felt..
- Moving to a difference town , he **assumed** a false name.

Whereas **presume** is generally used when taking on an attitude:

- He had **presumed** too great a level of familiarity
- I don't wish to **presume** (= make a suggestion although I have no right to), but don't you think you should apologize to her?

ASSUME :
A GUESS BASED ON LITTLE OR **NO EVIDENCE.**
PRESUME :
A GUESS BASED ON **REASONABLE EVIDENCE.**

ATTAIN vs OBTAIN

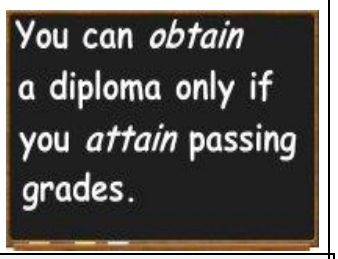
The verb **ATTAIN** means to achieve, accomplish, or succeed in reaching a goal (usually through some effort). **LOGRAR/CONSEGUIR**

- He has attained the highest grade in his music exams.
- There can be no assurance that the Company will attain its expected results.

The verb **OBTAIN** means to acquire or get possession of something.
As an intransitive verb, obtain means to be prevalent or established.

- The most important function of a bibliographic entry is to help the reader obtain a copy of the cited work. **OBTENER/CONSEGUIR**
- This tradition still obtains in France and countries profoundly influenced by the French Revolution **IMPERAR**

ATTAIN involves the idea of considerable effort, while **OBTAIN** does not necessarily imply effort at all."



AWAIT vs WAIT

AWAIT : to wait for something that you expect to happen

- The neighbours await the birth of their first child.
- He is anxiously awaiting his test results.
- Her long-awaited new novel is finally being published.

WAIT : To stay in one place and anticipate or expect something.

- I had to wait in the queue for an hour to get the tickets.
- I waited for her in the corridor, while she went in to see the doctor.
- The paperwork can't wait until tomorrow.

Grammatical differences.

AWAIT must have an object - for example, 'I am awaiting your answer'. And the object of 'await' is normally inanimate, **not a person,** and often abstract. So you can't say, ~~'John was awaiting me'~~.
AWAIT cannot be followed by the preposition **FOR.**

- I've been waiting **for** the train for one hour.

This letter has been awaiting ~~for~~ your reply for a week.

BECAUSE vs AS vs SINCE

As, because and since are conjunctions and introduce subordinate clauses. They connect the result of something with its reason.

Result — *Reason*

He decided to go to the conference in Barcelona, *as he was in Spain anyway.*
Are you angry with me *because I opened the letter?*
He coaches his team by telephone, *since half of them play in Europe.*

BECAUSE: When we use because, we are focusing on the reason:

- She spoke quietly **because** she didn't want Catherine to hear.
- We'll come over on Sunday **because** David's got to work on Saturday.

We often put the because-clause at the beginning of a sentence, especially when we want to give extra focus to the reason. We use a comma after it:
Because breathing is something we do automatically**,** we rarely think about it.

AS and SINCE :

We often use as and since when we want to focus more on the result than the reason. As and since are more formal than because.
We usually put a comma before since after the main clause:

- [result]I hope they've decided to come **as** [reason]I wanted to hear about their India trip.
- [result]They're rather expensive, **since** [reason]they're quite hard to find.

We often use as and since clauses at the beginning of the sentence.
We use a comma after the as- or since- clause:

- **Since** everything can be done from home with computers and telephones, there's no need to dress up for work any more.
- **As** everyone already knows each other, there's no need for introductions. We'll get straight into the business of the meeting.

We use because, not as or since, in questions when proposing a reason:

- Are you feeling unwell **because** you ate too much?

Not: Are you feeling unwell ~~since~~ you ate too much? or … ~~as~~ you ate too much?



BEEN TO vs BEEN IN vs GONE TO

HAS IDO --- HAS ESTADO ---- HAS IDO A

We use **BEEN TO** to say that we went somewhere and came back and that we are not there anymore.

I have been to Paris before, and I can tell you that it's an amazing city. (I am back now)

My brother has been to Venice. I am sure he can give us some advice about where to eat or where to stay.

"**BEEN TO**" a place does indicate that a person has gone to the place or has visited the place, according to the Collins COBUILD English Dictionary. It is used when the person is no longer in that place.

On the other hand, "**BEEN IN**" can mean that the person has been in the place and has left or, it can mean that he/she is still in that place.

According to L.G. Alexander, in Longman English Grammar:

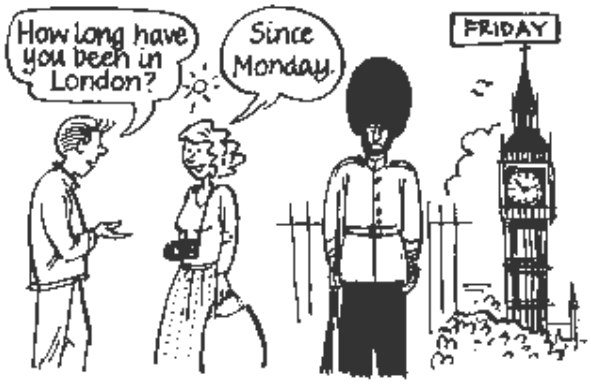
- He has been in Buenos Aires for a year. (=He lives there.)

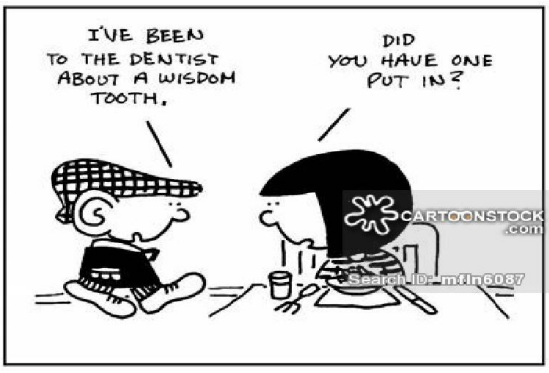
GONE TO a place indicates that a person has gone to a place and has not yet returned.

- Joan's just **GONE TO** the shop. She'll be back in about ten minutes. (Joan has not yet returned from the shop.)
- Joan's just **BEEN TO** the shop. She bought some cakes. Would you like one? (Joan has returned from the shop.)









BESIDE vs BESIDES



BESIDE : Next to, at the side of
The shop beside the station.
Joan's house stood beside the church.
I like to sit beside my friend.
BESIDE is used to compare things:
Those books seem rather dull beside this one.
Beside her, anyone looks tall.

BESIDES as a preposition: "in addition to":
Besides the administrators, the teachers were allowed to state their views.
Besides the prize money, Charlie won a trip to the Bahamas.

BESIDES often introduces a noun clause:
Besides what you said, we must consider what she said.

BESIDES as an adverb : "in addition, as well as":
There is enough for us and all our friends besides.

BESIDES can introduce a further consideration:
I don't think I'll attend the conference because it comes at an inconvenient time of year for me. Besides, I can't really afford it.
I wasn't interested in the talk, besides which I was feeling tired.
I don't want to go to a restaurant; besides, we can't afford it

Sometimes **BESIDES** is a synonym for "except" or "excluding":
Besides him, everyone liked the idea.



BETWEEN vs AMONG

BETWEEN is used when naming distinct, individual items (can be 2, 3, or more)

The negotiations between Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are going well.

You CAN use between with 3 individual items.

I'm trying to decide between the green, the blue, and the black shirts.

AMONG is used when the items are part of a group, or are not specifically named (MUST be 3 or more)

The negotiations among the countries of South America are going well.

You must use among when talking about a general group

I'm trying to decide among these shirts.

"Between you and I" or "Between you and me"?

The correct phrase is "between you and me". ~~"between you and I"~~

This expression is used when you want the other person to keep some information a secret, for example:

Between you and me, I think he's completely incompetent.

This means you don't want the other person to tell anyone else your opinion about John's lack of abilities.

AMONG & BETWEEN for location & direction.

BETWEEN implies a defined path. In the example below it creates two distinct sets of trees (i.e., those on the left and those on the right).

John walked between the trees.





AMONG implies in the middle or surrounded by other things.

In the example above it gives us the idea that maybe he was not sure about his path and he kept wandering around the forest.

John walked among the trees.

AMONGST means the same as AMONG and they can be used interchangeably only AMONGST is an old-fashioned word.

BUT/ ALTHOUGH-THOUGH

Expressing defeat versus challenge

A but vs. though state of mind

BUT – AN OBSTACLE / DEFEAT

After a statement of intent, but introduces a clause with a contrasting thought— often an obstacle or reason for setback or defeat.

Brian hopes to find a new job, **but** few employers are hiring.
He stood in line to get into a job fair, **but** he found nothing in marketing.
He also, wants to go to business school, **but** he has no savings to pay tuition or to support himself while studying.

Brian is focused on the obstacles!

THOUGH – A CHALLENGE

After a statement of intent, though introduces a clause with an obstacle or difficulty in the way of success – something that often can be overcome. (Though is a conjunction.)

Brian hopes to find a new job **though** few employers are hiring.
He stood in line to get into a job fair **though** he found nothing in marketing.
He also, wants to go to business school **although** he has no savings to pay tuition or to support himself while studying.

Brian is focused on his goals!

Compare the following :

- I wanted to do it , but it was difficult.
  Did I do it?
- I wanted to do it though/although it was difficult.
  Did I do it?
- Although it was difficult, I wanted to do it.
  Did I do it?

BY THE TIME vs WHEN

BY THE TIME - PARA CUANDO

By the time relates a future time that is the "window" for viewing the progress or completion of the activity in the main clause. The window is the time-frame for comparing whether the other activity is ongoing or completed. The activity in the by the time clause has duration and an end-point: "possibly before and up to X time".

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

The sun will be setting by the time I get home.



FUTURE PERFECT

The sun will have set by the time I get home.

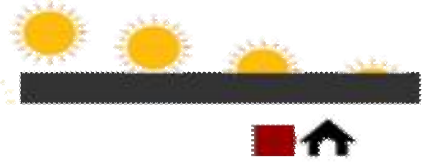


WHEN - CUANDO

When relates a future point in time for viewing the progress or completion of the activity in the main clause.The activity in the when clause does not have duration (is relatively short) or its duration is of little importance, "at X time".

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

The sun will be setting when I get home.



FUTURE PERFECT

~The sun will have set when I get home.



- You better have your chores done by the time I get home or you're in big trouble.
- The traffic was so bad that by the time I got to the office I was 20 minutes late.

CHANCE OF vs CHANCE TO

CHANCE OF is typically used when "chance" means "likelihood", "probability", "odds". **PROBABILIDAD**

- What is the [chance / likelihood] of finding a four-leaf clover in this field?
- What are [the / my] [chances / odds] of finding a four-leaf ...?
- [There's / You have] no chance of winning the lottery if you don't buy a ticket.

CHANCE TO is typically used when "chance" means "opportunity".

- I had [a chance / an opportunity] to meet Sophia Loren when I visited Italy. **OPORTUNIDAD**
- Have you had [a chance / an opportunity] to talk to the new boss yet?

CHANGE INTO vs CHANGE TO

CHANGE INTO sth: to change from one state or form into another.

- A caterpillar changes into a beautiful butterfly while it's inside its cocoon. **CONVERTIR(SE) EN**
- I need to change some dollars into pesos.
- During their teenage years, children gradually change into adults.

CHANGE TO something :to convert to something; to give up one and choose another. **CAMBIAR A /PASAR A**

- We will change to standard time in the fall.
- I decided to change to gas for heating and cooking.
- The traffic lights change from red to green
- Consumers are increasingly changing to low-fat milk.

CHARGE / COST / PRICE / FEE

CHARGE: The amount of money you have to pay for something, especially for an activity or service. **COSTE**

- They charged €50 for mending the TV.
- You will have to pay a small admission charge.
- There is a charge of £50 if you are over a week late with your payment.
- There is no charge for using the library.
- The organization provides a range of services free of charge.
- Breakfast may be served in your bedroom at no extra charge.

COST : the amount of money that is needed in order to buy, pay for, or do something **COSTE**

- A rise in interest rates will increase the cost of borrowing.
- We need money to cover the cost of heating.
- The cost of rebuilding the theatre will be £13 million.
- We're organizing a trip to London, at a cost of £15 per head .
- This scheme helps homeless people at no cost to the taxpayer.

PRICE : the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy something **PRECIO DE ALGO**

- They charge the same prices in all their restaurants.
- The cameras range in price from $150 to over $600.
- The price per person goes down for groups of more than ten people.
- We can expect further increases in the price of electricity.
- Oil was at its lowest price in 30 years.
- For a limited period only, all our carpets are being sold at half price.

FEE : The amount of money that you pay to a professional person or institution for their work **TARIFA (POR UN SERVICIO)**

- Many doctors have a standard scale of fees.
- Tuition fees at Stanford have now reached £9,000 a year.
- It is reported that he will have to pay legal fees of £2,000.

FEE : an amount of money that you pay to be allowed to do something such as join an organization.

- The gallery charges a small entrance fee.
- The annual fee is £5.

CITY AND TOWN HALLS vs CITY AND TOWN COUNCILS

A **CITY HALL** or **TOWN HALL** is the headquarters of a city or town's administration and usually houses the **CITY** or **TOWN COUNCIL** , its associated departments and their employees. It is also usually the base of the city, town, borough or county mayor.

In North America, a hall is labelled a "city" or "town" hall depending on the size of the municipality it serves. City halls are usually found in larger cities and town halls in smaller urban areas.

In the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and many Commonwealth countries, "**TOWN HALL**" is the more common term. During the 1960s many of the older town halls were replaced by "Civic centres". The civic centre was a functional building, offices of the council only, without the art gallery or hall for cultural activities which were a feature of many of the older town halls.

CITY HALL = BUILDING
AYUNTAMIENTO



CITY COUNCIL = PEOPLE ELECTED TO TAKE DECISIONS.


AN EVENING OF CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS - PRICELESS!

AYUNTAMIENTO

CLEAN vs CLEANSE

Both verbs share the definition to remove dirt or filth from.

CLEAN is more often used literally (to remove dirt from…) :

- Make sure you clean your teeth properly after meals.
- I'm going to clean the windows this morning.
- Shampoo is designed to clean your hair of oils, dirt, and other nasty things that build up on your hair.

CLEANSE sometimes means making something completely clean:

- Cleanse the cut/wound thoroughly before you bandage it.
- You can't have an attractive skin unless you cleanse it thoroughly.

CLEANSE is used more often figuratively with the meaning of to make something morally clean or pure. **LIMPIAR/QUEDAR LIMPIO DE**

- Roman Catholics go to confession to be cleansed of their sins.
- I cleansed myself of the past and began on my new path.
- Gratitude practically cleansed the negativity out of my life.

CLEANSE has two other meanings it does not share with clean:

(1) to remove a group of people from an area. **LIMPIAR DE**

- The mayor has promised to cleanse the city of drug dealers (= to remove them from the city).
- Cleanse your life of toxic people and situations. Surround yourself with positive, successful people who will uplift you.

(2) to rid one's body or a part of one's body of toxins and other impurities. **LIMPIAR DE**

- Want to cleanse your body of toxins from the inside out and feel cleaner, lighter and healthier?
- I had cleansed my body of alcohol, soda, coffee or anything that might dull my senses.

CONSERVE vs PRESERVE

When we **CONSERVE** something, we ensure that we make use of it wisely. We make sure it is not wasted.
There is a suggestion that if you do not make careful use of it, then chances are it will be impossible to replace the commodity.
When you **CONSERVE** something, you do not wish to waste or deplete any of the available resources. You attempt not to change anything drastically. **CONSERVAR/PROTEGER/AHORRAR**

- To conserve electricity, we are cutting down on our central heating.
- During the summer, the government always tells us to conserve power and water.
- I'm not being lazy - I'm just conserving my energies/strength for later.
- The Minister asked the people in cities to conserve water.
- The fast bowler conserved his energy by shortening his run up.
- During the summer, theatre owners conserve energy by switching off the AC.

PRESERVE, on the other hand, suggests that you make attempts to keep something as it is, without making any changes. In other words, when you preserve something you keep it intact. You keep it safe, protecting it from danger. **CONSERVAR/PRESERVAR**

- Our government doesn't do a good job of preserving our monuments.
- We must make an effort to preserve our forests.
- This is a beautiful old house. We must preserve it.
- Putting varnish on wood is a way of preserving it.
- I need to get out of the house from time to time just to preserve my sanity.





CONTINUAL vs CONTINUOUS

CONTINUAL means **repeated but with breaks** in between; chronic.
Examples:

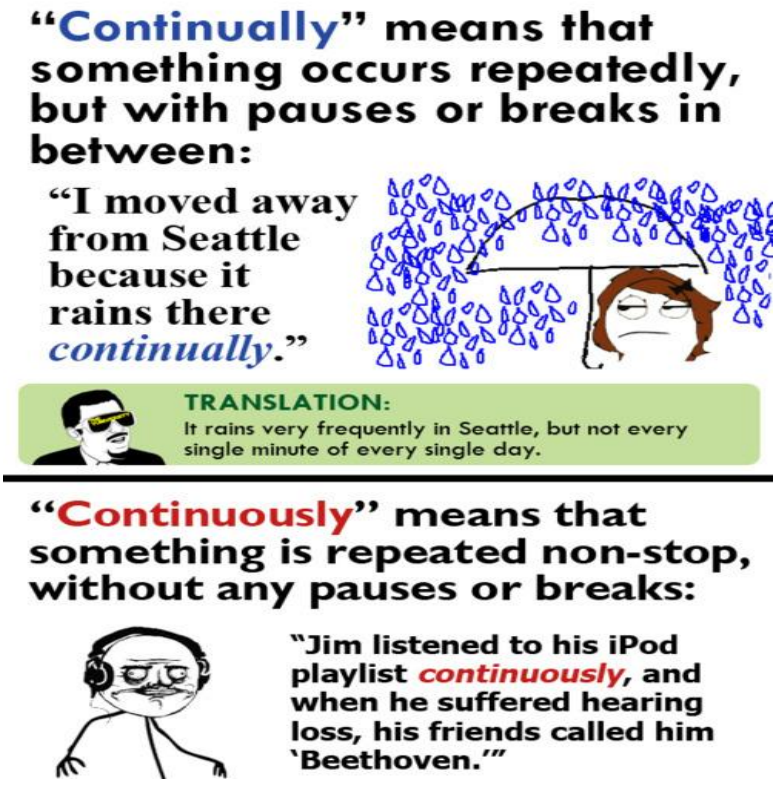
- The continual problem of our car not starting forced us to sell it.
- The continual street repair disrupted traffic for nearly two years.

CONTINUOUS means **without interruption** in an unbroken stream of time or space.
Examples:

- The continuous dripping of the faucet drove me crazy.
- The continuous humming of the fluorescent lights gave him a headache.

The distinction between adverbs continuously and continually follows the same pattern.
Examples:

- The infant screamed continuously for 2 minutes until her parents woke up to change her nappy. (here continuously means non-stop)
- It drizzles continually in the winter months in Seattle. (continually does not mean it's drizzling non-stop. Rather, it drizzles on and off throughout the winter.)



CORRIDOR vs AISLE



CORRIDOR is a long passage with full height walls on both sides.
(a typical use, any type of "via", but is perhaps more literary)

AISLE is most often used as an open area between seats or stands.
I'm sitting in the second aisle of the movie theatre.
I'm in the second aisle of the grocery store.







DESSERT vs DESERT

A **DESSERT** is something you eat—usually sweet and usually at the end of a meal. It comes from a French word that means "to clear the table." **POSTRE**

A **DESERT** is a dry region with few plants. In the movies, people often cross the desert on camels and are rescued just before they die of dehydration. **DESIERTO**



DESPITE vs IN SPITE OF

DESPITE and **IN SPITE OF** are used to show a contrast and can be followed by :

A noun phrase.

- In spite of / Despite **the heavy traffic**, we got there on time.
- We went out for a walk in spite of / despite **the rain.**

A verb in its gerund form (ing).

- In spite of / Despite **having** all the necessary qualifications, they didn't offer me the job.
- In spite of / Despite **being** much older than the others, he won the race.

The fact that (which is less formal) is used ***before a subject and verb***

- In spite of **the fact that** / despite **the fact that** he is much older than the others, he won the race.
- She was good at physics despite **the fact that** she found it boring.
- Despite **the fact that** / In spite of **the fact that** the sun has been shining all day, the snow has not yet melted.

Object or possessive pronoun (If the subject can be reduced to it)

- John said that she paid for the meal despite **his** telling her not to.

John said that she insisted on paying despite **him** telling her not to

DISINTERESTED vs UNINTERESTED

Contrary to popular usage, these words aren't synonymous.

A "disinterested" person is someone who's impartial.
For example, a hedge fund manager might take interest in a headline regarding the performance of a popular stock, even if he's never invested in it. He's "disinterested," i.e., he doesn't seek to gain financially from the transaction he's witnessed.
Judges and referees are supposed to be "disinterested." If the sentence you're using implies someone who couldn't care less, chances are you'll want to use "uninterested."

UNINTERESTED : NOT INTERESTED .

- John couldn't help yawning; he was uninterested in fishing stories.
- I'm uninterested in books. I'm interested in movies.
- He seemed uninterested in our problems, so we stopped asking him for help.



DISINTERESTED : IMPARTIAL

- The ex-wife can hardly be considered a disinterested party.
- All good referees must be disinterested.
- I'm a disinterested observer.
- We need somebody who is disinterested to give us a fair opinion of the scheme.



DO vs MAKE

1. **DO** is used when talking about work, jobs or tasks. Note, they do not produce any physical object.

- Have you done your homework?
- I have guests visiting tonight so I should start doing the housework.
- I wouldn't like to do that job.

2. **DO** is used when we refer to activities in general without being specific. In these cases, we normally use words like thing, something, nothing, anything, everything etc.

- Hurry up! I've got things to do!
- Don't just stand there – do something!
- Is there anything I can do to help you?

1. **DO** is sometimes used to replace a verb when the meaning is clear or obvious. This is more common in informal spoken English:

Multi-purpose word (palabra comodín)

- Do I need to do my hair? (do = brush or comb)
- Have you done the dishes yet? (done = washed)
- I'll do the kitchen if you do the lawns (do = clean, do = mow)

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

- His wedding ring is made of gold./The house was made of adobe.
- Wine is made from grapes./The watches were made in Switzerland

MAKE is also use for producing an action or reaction:

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

MAKE is used before certain nouns about plans and decisions:
make the arrangements / make a choice

MAKE is used with nouns about speaking and certain sounds:
make a comment / make a noise / make a speech

MAKE is used with Food, Drink and Meals:
make a cake / make a cup of tea / make dinner

DURING / IN / FOR

DURING means from the beginning to the end of a particular period of time.

- It rained during the night.
- There was not even a whisper during the whole service.

DURING can also be used to talk about things that happened continuously or several times between the beginning and the end of a period of time.

- I used to visit him during my stay in Boston.
- The baby woke up several times during the night.

DURING and FOR

During is used to say when something happens; for is used to say how long it lasts.

- It rained for three hours / It rained during the night.
- I was sleeping during the service.
- The service lasted for more than three hours.
- I don't remember the exact date, but it was during the winter.

DURING and IN

We use both during and in to say that something happens inside a particular period of time.

- I woke up during/in the night. / It rained during/in the week.

We prefer **DURING** when we stress that we are talking about the whole of the period. **IN** cannot be used like this.

There was not even a whisper during the whole service. (NOT … in the whole service.)
We were on holiday during the whole of May.





EACH vs EVERY

EACH can be use to talk about two or more people or things.
We are thinking of people or things separately, one at a time.

- Each student gave the teacher a present.
- I spoke to each student in the class.
- When you run , each foot leaves the ground before the other comes down.

EVERY is used to talk about three or more people or things.
We are thinking of the things or people all together as a group.

- Every policeman in the country is looking for the killer.
- Every Spaniard likes paella.

The police wanted to interview every employee about the theft.

ECONOMIC vs ECONOMICAL

Economic: Relating to economics or the economy.
Examples :

- The economic deceleration will likely cause a further fall in unemployment.
- The host will interview the winners and losers from current economic situation.
- It's not about money - he is fine from an economic perspective.
- Many private sector forecasters are expecting Japanese economic growth to return to positive territory in the third quarter.

Economical : Giving good value or return in relation to the resources used or money spent; sparing in the use of resources or money.
Examples :

- It has a powerful yet economical engine that is suitable for high-mileage drivers.
- The most practical and economical way to see Brazil is by air.
- What's the most economical way of heating this building?

ENOUGH vs SUFFICIENT

Enough and sufficient are very similar, meaning as much as is needed:

ENOUGH as a determiner, pronoun:

I don't have **enough** time to finish this report today.
Are there **enough** cakes for everyone?
Have you had **enough** (to eat)?
More wine? ~ Oh no, I have quite **enough,** thanks.

ENOUGH as an adverb:

I didn't work hard **enough** so I was unsuccessful in the exam. (Adj)
I didn't revise **enough** so I didn't pass the exam.(Verb)
I couldn't write quickly **enough** and I ran out of time. (Adv)

FORMULA : **ENOUGH + NOUN**
ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB/ VERB + ENOUGH

ENOUGH OF + determiner / pronoun

Before determiners (this, the, etc) and pronouns we use enough of:
I've had quite **enough o**f this fruit salad, thanks.
It's a bit too sweet for my liking.
I didn't read it all, but I read **enough of** the report to get the main idea.
I answered all the questions, but I didn't get **enough of** them right to pass the driving test.

SUFFICIENT: Adjective

I have **sufficient** information to know what the outcome should be.
We have **sufficient** evidence to convict him for his crimes.
A brisk walk is **sufficient** to raise your heart rate.
Her explanation was not **sufficient** to satisfy the police.

SUFFICIENTLY is the adverbial form of SUFFICIENT:

so if we want to use the less common sufficiently in these examples instead of enough, they will look like this:
I didn't work **sufficiently** hard so I was unsuccessful in the exam.
I didn't revise **sufficiently** so I didn't pass the exam.
I couldn't write **sufficiently** quickly and I ran out of time.
The case was **sufficiently** serious to warrant investigation.

FORMULA : **SUFFICIENT + NOUN/ VERB**
VERB + SUFFICIENTLY + ADJECTIVE/ ADVERB

ESPECIALLY vs SPECIALLY

ESPECIALLY usually means “particularly.

- This market is especially tough on retirees.
- Chocolate, especially dark chocolate, was John's weakness.

SPECIALLY usually means "in a special or careful manner" or "specifically

- Mike delivered the specially minted commemorative coins.

The cake had been specially prepared for the occasion.

EVALUATION vs ASSESSMENT

The term assessment and evaluation are quite different.

An **EVALUATION** is more focused on making a judgment or determination concerning the quality of a performance, work product or use of skills against a set of standards. Evaluations are designed for and intended to document the level of achievement that has been attained. **EVALUACIÓN**

An **ASSESSMENT**, on the other hand, is more focused on measuring a performance, work product, or skill in order to offer feedback to document strengths and growth and to provide directives for improving future performance. Assessments are nonjudgmental and are designed and intended to be helpful to produce improvement. **VALORACIÓN**

Dimension of Difference	Assessment	Evaluation
Content: timing, primary purpose	*Formative:* ongoing, to improve learning	*Summative:* final, to gauge quality
Orientation: focus of measurement	*Process-oriented:* how learning is going	*Product-oriented:* what's been learned
Findings: uses thereof	*Diagnostic:* identify areas for improvement	*Judgmental:* arrive at an overall grade/score

EVEN THOUGH	EVEN WHEN	EVEN IF	EVEN SO
Aunque	Incluso cuando	Incluso si suponiendo que	Aún así

"Even" can be combined with the words "though," "when" and "if." It emphasizes that a result is unexpected. Study the following examples and explanations to learn how these expressions differ.

Examples:

- **Even though** John studied very hard, he still failed his English tests. (John always studied hard. But, unfortunately, he failed the tests.)
- **Even when** John studied very hard, he still failed his English tests. (John occasionally studied hard, but it didn't really make a difference. Every time he studied, he still failed.)
- **Even if** John studied very hard, he still failed his English tests. (John didn't normally study very hard. But in the rare situation when he did try to study hard, he still failed the test.)

IMPORTANT

These expressions are not always interchangeable; the context of the sentence will affect your choice:

"**Even though**" is used when something is always done or a fact is mentioned.

"**Even when**" is used when something is occasionally done.

"**Even if**" is used when something is rarely done or just imagined.

Even So (aún así)

"**Even so**" is very much like the word "but" or "however."

"**Even so**" is different in that it is used with surprising or unexpected results.

Examples:

- She is loud and unfriendly. **Even so**, I like her.

(She is loud and unfriendly, so it is unexpected that I like her.)

FACILITATE vs ENABLE

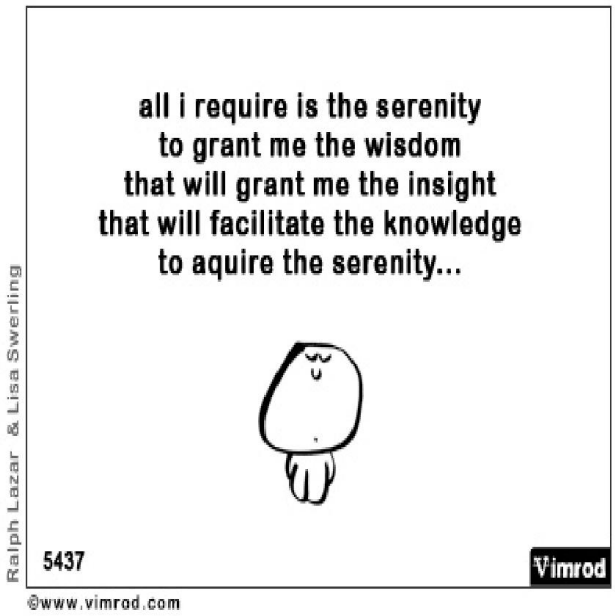
FACILITATE: **FACILITAR** / make sth easier to do
to make it possible or easier for something to happen without getting directly involved in the process, discussion, etc. yourself:

- The counsellor may be able to facilitate communication between the couple.
- Schools were located in the same campus to facilitate the sharing of resources
- An expert negotiator was brought in to facilitate the discussion.
- The aim was to facilitate the development of such schools.
- The structure of the text should facilitate comprehension.

ENABLE: **PERMITIR** / make sth able to happen
to give someone the ability or opportunity to do something.
to make able by giving means, power or authority (to do something)

- Enemy communications were destroyed, enabling a surprise attack.
- This will enable users to conduct live video conversations.
- The evidence would enable us to arrive at firm conclusions.
- The money I inherited enabled me to go on a world cruise.





FALL vs FALL DOWN

FALL is used as a noun or a verb. It means 'suddenly go down onto the ground or towards the ground unintentionally or accidentally'.
It can also mean 'come down from a higher position'. As a verb, it is irregular. Its past form is fell and its -ed form is fallen.
Fall does not need an object:

- Mrs McGrath had a terrible fall yesterday. She's in hospital now. (noun)
- My mobile phone fell on the floor and came apart.
- Four trees fell in the storm. (verb)
- Oil prices have fallen recently.

FALL DOWN is a phrasal verb. We use it when something falls to the ground from its normal position:

- The picture keeps falling down. (from the wall to the ground)
- He slipped and fell down.

Warning: We use fall, not fall down, when trees drop their leaves during the autumn:

- As autumn came and the leaves fell from the trees, she began to feel sad. Not: … ~~the leaves fell down …~~

We can't use fall down to mean 'come down from a higher position':

- House prices have fallen a lot this year.
  Not: ~~House prices have fallen down a lot …~~





FEWER vs LESS

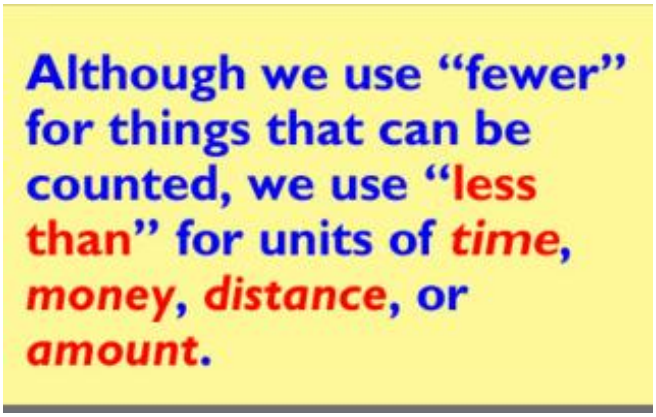
FEWER : adjective & pronoun
a small number of; used to emphasize how small a number of people or things is
LESS: adjective & pronoun
a smaller amount of; not as much; fewer in number
Strictly speaking, the rule is that **FEWER**, the comparative form of few, is used with words denoting people or **countable things** (fewer members; fewer books; fewer than ten contestants).

LESS, on the other hand, is used with mass nouns, denoting things that cannot be counted (less money; less music).
In addition, less is normally used with numbers (less than 10,000) and with expressions of measurement or time (less than two weeks; less than four miles away).
It is incorrect to use less with count nouns, as in : ~~less~~ people or : ~~less~~ words….

Maintaining a distinction between fewer and less can contribute to clarity.
"Frank's troubles are less than mine"
(Frank's total amount of grief is not as large as mine.)
"Frank's troubles are fewer than mine":
(Frank's problems are not as numerous as mine.)

FEWER: PEOPLE + COUNTABLE NOUNS (to mean not as numerous)
Fewer days, fewer bottles, fewer pencils, etc…
LESS: UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS (to mean not as large)
Less water, less time, less vodka, less effort, etc..
LESS THAN: UNITS OF TIME, MONEY, DISTANCE & AMOUNT.
Less than two weeks, less than four miles, less than €20, less than two kilos





FINISH vs END

END and **FINISH** are used in similar ways, to mean 'come to a stop':

- I think that his contract ends this month.
- What time does the film finish?

FINISH is used to say that we **complete something that we are doing**. It emphasises that the process stops within a specific period of time. End would not normally be used in these examples:

- He **finished** his meal in just three minutes.
- If we had the right tools, we could **finish** the job by Friday this week.
- Her brother **finished** last in the race.

FINISH can be followed by the -ing form, but not by a to-infinitive:

- They've finished playing those computer games.
  Not: ~~They've finished to play …~~
- I haven't finished drying my hair yet.
  Not: ~~I haven't finished to dry …~~

END is used to say that **stopping something is significant, and has a clear conclusion or shape.**
Finish wouldn't normally be used in these examples:

- The course of the river **ended** in a delightful harbour with small sailing boats everywhere.
- Many historians agree that the medieval period in Europe **ended** in the mid-sixteenth century.
- Verbs that end in -ed are usually in the past tense.

IMPORTANT :
END cannot be followed by either a to-infinitive or the -ing form:

- Call me when you've finished writing the report.
  Not : ~~Call me when you've ended to write/writing the report~~

FOR SALE vs ON SALE

FOR SALE : Available to buy. **A LA VENTA**

- Is this painting for sale?
- Our neighbours put their house up for sale.
- The Museum has some books for sale that may be of interest to Vernon County historians.

ON SALE (US) / IN THE SALE (UK) : **REBAJADO**
being sold at a price lower than normal.

- Prices slashed: all jump drives on sale at half price
- This weekend only: premium mowers on sale at 20% off
- Can you tell me if this dress is in the sale?

GO ON SALE : to become available for purchase.
PONERSE A LA VENTA

- Ticket packages offer the exclusive ability to select tickets before they go on sale (i.e., before people who don't have ticket packages are allowed to buy them.)
- An iPhone with a Sapphire Screen May Go on Sale Soon (i.e., it may soon be possible to buy an iPhone with a sapphire screen)
- When will Google Glass finally go on sale? (i.e., when will Google Glass be available for purchase by consumers?)





FULL OF vs FILL WITH

Full is an adjective, and means 'containing a lot':
FULL OF : Holding or containing as much as possible or a lot
The kitchen was full of smoke.
The shelves were full of books.
FULL OF : Containing a lot of things or people or a lot of something.
The sweater is full of holes.
His essay was full of spelling errors.

Fill is a verb, and means 'make or become full'.
FILL WITH:
To make or become full, to use empty space

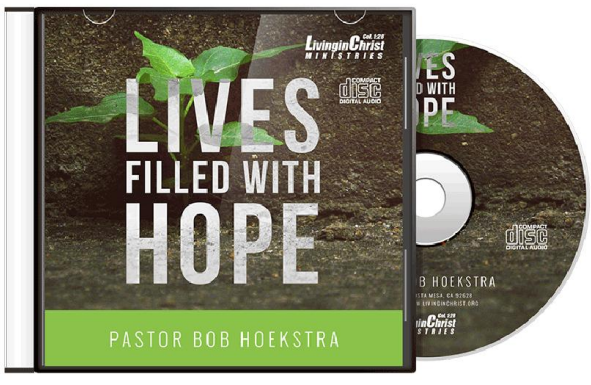
- Can you fill this bottle with water for me?
- She has filled my life with happiness.

The -ed form is filled:
The bucket was filled with water. /These cakes are filled with cream.

We use the -ed form + with as an adjective especially in metaphorical contexts to refer to strong emotions:

- She looked at him, filled with horror.
- Not: ~~She looked at him, full of horror.~~





FUN vs FUNNY

FUN is an uncountable noun meaning 'pleasure and enjoyment':

- We had such fun together. **DIVERSIÓN**
- It was fun to go to the beach with Rita's family.
- I hope you have fun!

Spoken English:
In informal speaking, we also use **FUN** as an adjective:
There are a lot of fun activities to do here.

FUNNY is an adjective and it means 'amusing' or 'causing laughter':
Do you know any funny jokes? **DIVERTIDO /GRACIOSO**
I've never found Charlie Chaplin very funny.
It's a really funny film. I laughed so much when I watched it.

FUNNY can also mean 'strange', 'surprising', 'unexpected' or 'difficult to explain or understand': **EXTRAÑO / RARO**
The washing machine is making a funny noise again.
That's funny – I'm sure I left my keys here.
Wasn't it funny the way Don just got up and left without saying goodbye to anyone? (Wasn't it strange …)

Typical error

- We don't use funny to mean 'enjoyable':

The week I stayed in your country was really fun.
Not: ~~… in your country was really funny …~~



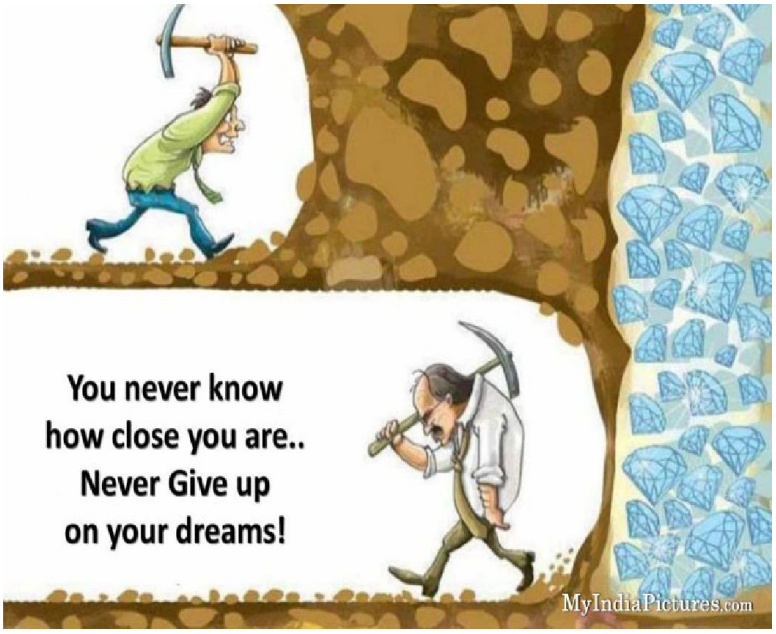
GIVE UP vs GIVE IN

GIVE UP :means that you are ceasing efforts to accomplish something.
RENDIRSE

- I can't think of the answer ; I GIVE UP.
- You'll guess the answer – do you GIVE UP?
- Decide what you want and then don't GIVE UP until you've achieved it.
- After a friend harasses me endlessly about removing my colourful hat, I GIVE UP (fighting to keep it on), and take it off.

GIVE IN implies that there is another actor to whose wishes you are acceding or acquiescing, or rules or circumstances you are, after initial resistance, accepting. **CEDER** (A LOS DESEOS DE ALGUIEN)

- The champion refused to GIVE IN and went on to win the set.
- I didn't want to go, but the woman insisted and eventually I had to GIVE IN.
- After a friend harasses me endlessly about removing my colourful hat, I GIVE IN (to her demand to remove it), and take it off





"The only way to get rid of temptation is to give in to it"

GOOD vs WELL

GOOD is an adjective while **WELL** is an adverb answering the question how. Sometimes well also functions as an adjective pertaining to health.

- You did a **good** job.

Good describes job, which is a noun, so good is an adjective.

- You did the job **well**.

Well is an adverb describing how the job was performed. It modifies the verb "do".

- I feel **well.** Well is an adjective describing I.

Rule: With the four senses—look, smell, taste, feel—discern if these words are being used actively to decide whether to follow them with good or well. (Hear is always used actively.)

- You smell **good** today.

Good describes you, not how you sniff with your nose.

- You smell **well (** for someone with a cold.)

You are sniffing actively with your nose here so use the adverb.
She looks **good** for a 75-year-old grandmother.
She is not looking actively with eyes so use the adjective.
Rule: When referring to health, always use well.

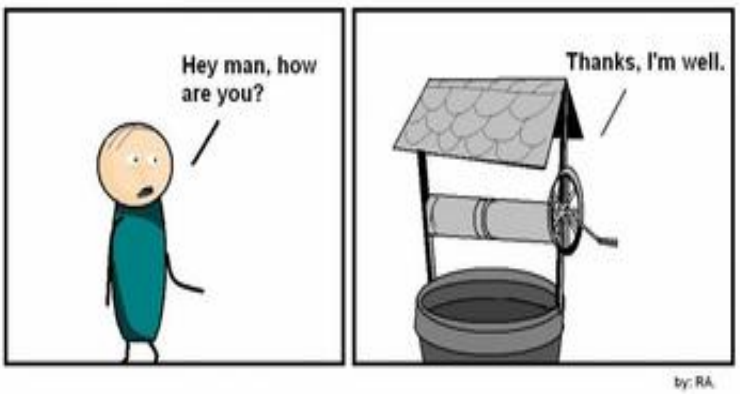
- I do not feel **wel**l today.
- You do not look **well.**

Rule: When describing someone's emotional state, use **good**.

- He doesn't feel **good** about having cheated.

So, how should you answer the question, "How are you?" If you think someone is asking about your physical well-being, answer, "I feel well," or "I don't feel well." If someone is asking about your emotional state, answer, "I feel good," or "I don't feel good."





HAMPER (DIFICULTAR)
HINDER (OBSTACULIZAR)

Both "HAMPER" and "HINDER" have a sense of "to obstruct".





HAMPER

To prevent someone doing something easily

HINDER

To limit the ability of someone to do something, or to limit the development of something

However, the underlying sense of "hamper" is "to shackle", while the underlying sense of "hinder" is "to keep back".
Thus if you're "hampered by circumstances", the circumstances obstruct your progress by entangling you, like chains round your feet; while if you're "hindered by circumstances", the circumstances stand in your way like a high wall.

- We were **hampered** by a lack of information.
- Fierce storms have been **hampering** rescue efforts and there is no little chance of finding the survivors.
- He is **hampered** by all the work on his desk. (His paperwork is holding him down)
- The progress of the work was **hindered** by bad weather.
- He is **hindered** by his slow computer. (The computer is holding him back)
- He is **hindered** by the many forms he needs to complete. (The forms are getting in the way)

HEAR OF vs HEAR ABOUT

HEAR OF = Become aware of someone or something's existence.
I'll bear you in mind if I hear of any available teacher.
In the 80's the internet wasn't even heard of. **Enterarse / conocer**
HEAR ABOUT = Be informed of, gain knowledge of
Have you heard about Tom and what happened to him?
I heard about the accident. **Saber / estar informado de..**
Therefore:

- Have you heard of Paco de Lucia? (Are you aware that he exist?)
- Have you heard about Paco de Lucia?
  (Have you heard about what happened to him?)

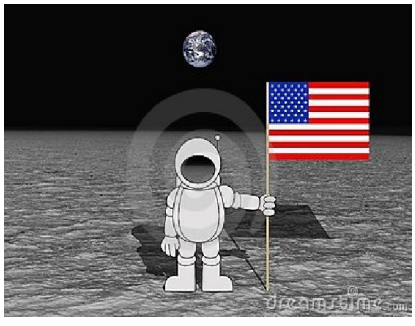
HISTORIC vs HISTORICAL

HISTORIC is an adjective describing something important or likely to be influential in history:

- Many people viewed it as a **historic** occasion when the Dow Jones Industrial Average hit 10,000 for the first time.
- The 29-year-old added that lifting the Champions League trophy was a **historic** moment for him.

HISTORICAL is an adjective that ***refers to anything from the past***, important or not: You can find historical stock prices online.

- She specializes in **historical** novels set in 18th-century in England.
- I love reading **historical** novels



Landing on the moon was a historic moment.

historic – with historic meaning

The historic conference was held in 2004.

historic event

historical – refers to the past/ history

I like to read historical novels.

He is a member of the Historical Society.

HOWEVER vs ALTHOUGH

HOWEVER and **ALTHOUGH** are two words that both loosely mean "but". The main difference between these two words is that **HOWEVER** can stand by itself at the beginning of a sentence, with a comma after it. Although can't do this.

ALTHOUGH IS NEVER FOLLOWED BY A COMMA.

Unless it is actually followed by an interruption, rather than by an introductory clause:

- *Although, as Pete said, the rain stopped by midnight, the stream was still flooded at 6 am.*

ALTHOUGH can't be used to introduce an independent clause either.

He prefers math to English, although he does well in English. WRONG
He does well in English, although he prefers math to English. RIGHT

The words also have slightly different meanings:

Although means "in spite of the fact that.." / However means "but".

The actual rules about whether to use however or although are quite complicated, but there is an easy rule that works in almost all situations. See if you can figure out what it is.

The next two sentences are correct:

- **Although** the weather was cold, we decided not to wear our jackets.
- We decided not to wear our jackets. **However**, the weather was cold.

While this sentence isn't correct:

We decided not to wear our jackets. ~~**Although,**~~ it was rather cold.

So in general, we use "**HOWEVER**" at the beginning of a new sentence, with a comma after it. "**ALTHOUGH**" can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, but it doesn't have a comma afterwards.

Here's a few for you to try

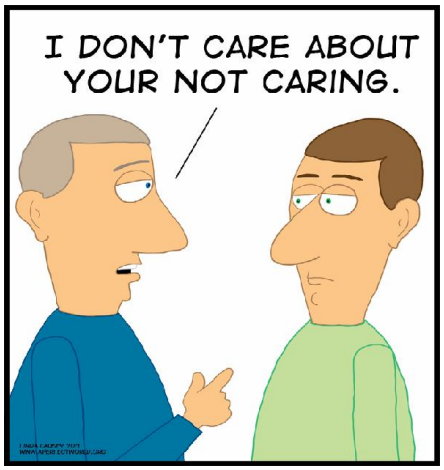
See if you can work out whether to use "although" or "however" in the following sentences.

1. _____ I speak English well, my first language is actually German.
2. We can go to the park for lunch. _____, the weather report says it's going to rain.
3. I'll happily drink red wine, _____ I prefer white.

I DON'T CARE / I DON'T MIND

I DON'T CARE indicates complete detachment and disinterest.

- You can do what you like, I don't care, it is nothing to me.
- I don't care how much it costs, just buy it.
- I don't care what other people think.
  ME DA IGUAL (Me tiene sin cuidado)

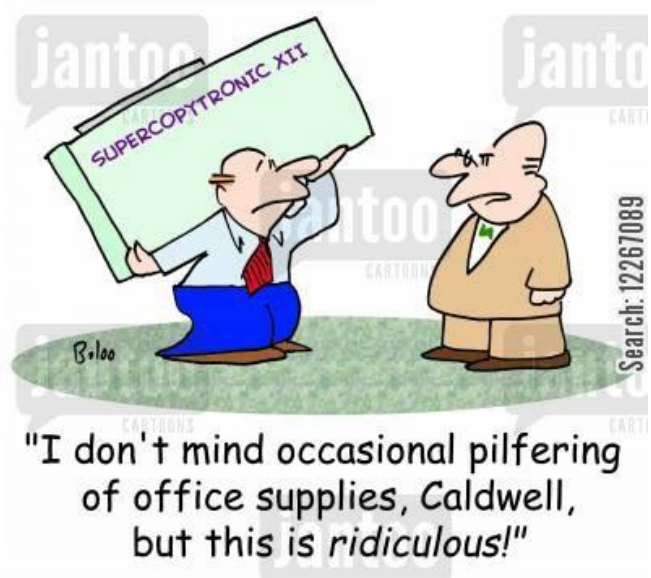




I DON'T MIND is a gentle statement indicating general assent and support.

- "Would you like tea or coffee?" "I don't mind – either"
- "I put milk in the coffee! I didn't know you like it black!"
  "Oh, I don't mind" **ME DA IGUAL / NO PASA NADA**





I WISH vs I HOPE

If you want to use "I hope" and "I wish" correctly, you just need to memorize these two phrases:

- I hope I can...
- I wish I could...

You may be wondering: why do English speakers use the present tense for "hope" and the past tense for "wish"?

The secret is that "could" is not really past tense. It looks like past tense, but it's secretly something different. It's the "unreal" aspect. In other words, it expresses something that's not really true, or not very likely. We use "wish" to talk about things that are impossible, or things that probably won't happen:

- I wish I could fly.
- I wish there were more hours in the day.
- I wish I'd studied something a little more practical.

On the other hand, we use "I hope..." when there's a good chance that something might happen. You can use it to say what you want to happen in the future:

- I hope this cake turns out OK. / I hope we can still be friends.

The grammar of "wish" and "hope"

Here's how "wish" and "hope" look in present, past, and future.

Present

- I hope this is the last mistake. / I wish my phone worked here.

Past

- I hope Antonio got home safely.* / I wish you'd told me sooner.

* You can't use "hope" to talk about something in the past, unless you don't know what happened yet. In this example, you haven't heard whether Antonio got home safely.

Future

- I hope it stops raining soon.* / I wish it would stop raining.
- You follow "hope" with the present tense of a verb, even when you're talking about the future. So you say "I hope it stops" instead of "I hope it will stop."

IN DEMAND vs ON DEMAND

IN DEMAND : sought after; popular, needed, wanted
Solicitado , buscado, perseguido, etc…

- Jobs for programmers are very much in demand these days.
- When the storm hit our area, snow shovels were so much in demand that the stores ran out of them.
- Engineering and science graduates are in great demand this year.

ON DEMAND : When needed or asked for.
a libre disposición de todos, a petición

- She's always ready to sing on demand.
- Nowadays infants are generally fed on demand.
- With cable, you can order movies on demand, but naturally you have to pay for them.

This usage is a broadening of this phrase's meaning in finance, that is, "payable on being requested or presented," as in This note is payable on demand.



"I demand you show something worth watching!"



IN, ON or AT THE CORNER?

The three expressions are correct. However, they have different meanings:

IN THE CORNER. When corner means an interior angle formed by two meeting walls, we use the preposition in.



This toilet is in the corner of the room.

ON THE CORNER means "occupying the surface". You can also say that a person is standing on the corner because they are occupying a space.



This shop is on the corner of the street.

AT THE CORNER means *near or adjacent to a corner*. For example, you can say "Let's meet **at the corner of** my street". But you can also say that the shop is at the corner of High Street and Station Road, that is, when you give the name of the two streets that intersect each other, AT is used instead of ON because you don't refer to the surface but the point of intersection.

Here's a tip that can help you remember this: in is used with the idea of being inside a volume; on when there is an idea of surface, and at when we just mean a point or being near something.

INQUIRE VS ENQUIRE

These are two spellings of the same word, which means to seek information about something or to conduct a formal investigation (usually when followed by "into"). The corresponding noun is **ENQUIRY & INQUIRY**

Either spelling can be used, but many people prefer **ENQUIRE & ENQUIRY** for the general sense of "**ask"**:

- I enquired his name.
- She enquired how to get to the cathedral.
- He inquired what the matter was.
- I'm enquiring about the job advertised in The Globe.
- Shall I enquire about the price of the tickets?
- Saturday staff needed- Enquire within.
- She enquired after his grandfather's health.
- Could I enquire about your mother's health?
- She enquired about the library's rare books collection.
- Every enquiry is very welcome.

and **INQUIRE & INQUIRY** for a **formal investigation:**

- Adam helped the police with their inquiries.
- We are going to inquire into the incident.
- When the authorities inquired into his background , they found he had a criminal record.
- The lawyers asked when the inquiry will be completed.

In practice, **ENQUIRE & ENQUIRY** are more common in British English, and **INQUIRE & INQUIRY** are more common in US English, for both informal questions and formal investigations. However, the Guardian (a British newspaper) tells writers to "use inquiry" and the Oxford English Dictionary seems to recognise inquire as the more dominant form, deeming enquiry:

INTENTION OF vs INTENTION TO

INTENTION OF is very often used in the negative expression "to have no intention of"

- Maria had no intention of responding to the letter.
- I'm so sorry! I had no intention of spoiling your fun.
- I have no intention of going to the wedding.
- He left England with the intention of travelling in Africa.
- I have every intention of paying her back what I owe her.

INTENTION TO is always used with "expletive 'it'", thus: "It is [my / your / his / ...] intention to ..."

- It is not my intention to teach physics next year.
- Is it your intention to get married soon?
- He has announced his intention to retire.

INTENTION THAT

- It was not my intention that she should suffer.



"Is it your intention to seethe for the next four years?"

INTERNAL /INNER/ INDOOR/ INTERIOR

INTERNAL (adjective) **INTERNO**
Existing or happening inside a person , object , organization , place or country. opposite : external

- I've painted all our internal doors canary yellow.
- He sustained injuries to his arms and several internal organs.
- They were opposed to foreign involvement in their internal affairs.

INNER (adjective) inside or contained within something else.
inside or further towards the centre of something opposite : outer

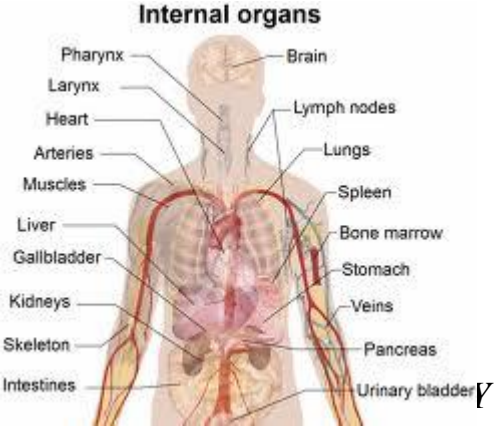
- He reached into the inner pocket of his jacket. **INTERIOR**
- Cut off the stalks and all but the most tender inner leaves.
- The inner ear.
- She might not be beautiful, but her inner beauty shines through.

INDOOR (adjective) situated in a building opposite : outdoor
I'd love to have an indoor swimming-pool, but our house is too small for that. **UBICADO EN EL INTERIOR**

INTERIOR (noun) the inside part of a car or a building
opposite : exterior **INTERIOR**
I like the interior of his house, but the exterior is a bit strange with all those pink flowers painted on the walls.

INTERIOR (adjective) connected with the inside part of something

- Are there no flowers painted on the interior walls?
- No, he had all the interior walls painted white. **INTERIOR**





Most people meditate to seek inner peace, not revenge.



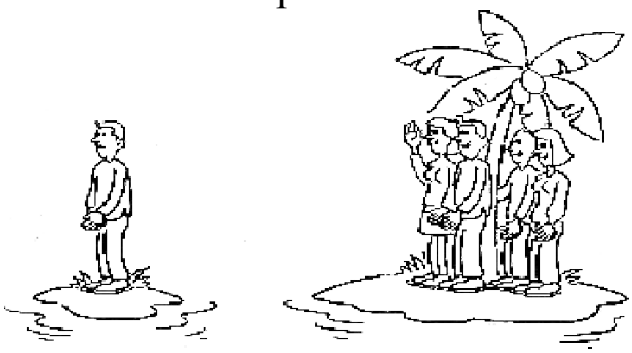
ISOLATE vs INSULATE

ISOLATE › to separate something from other things with which it is connected or mixed:

- A high wall isolated the house from the rest of the village.
- They tried to isolate (= find) the cause of the problem.
- Virus particles were eventually isolated from the tissue.

ISOLATE › to keep a person or animal separate from other people or animals by putting them in a different place:

- He was isolated from all the other prisoners.



ISOLATE ›to put a person, country, or organization in a situation where they are seen as being separate :

- This policy will isolate minority groups and prevent integration.
- The prisoner was isolated for smuggling a letter over to his 85-year-old mother.

INSULATE › to cover, protect or separate (something) with a material that does not let especially electrical currents or heat etc pass through it.

- Rubber and plastic are used for insulating electric wires and cables.
- I insulated the house well because it gets very cold here in winter.



INSULATE › To protect someone or something from harmful experiences or influences.

- Children should be insulated from the horrors of war.
- I insulated him from the world because I wanted to protect him.
- Until now the industry has been insulated from economic realities.

JUST vs ONLY

JUST has several possible definitions:

1) **Recently**

Be careful – I just washed the floor, and it's still wet.
(= I washed the floor a few minutes ago)
He just finished a big project. (= he finished the project very recently)

2) **Only**- With this definition just and only are interchangeable.

I have **just/only** one brother. (= I have only one brother)
You ate just/only half of your sandwich.
(= you ate **just/only** half of your sandwich, and no more)

ONLY can be replaced with "just" in most situations:

Only/Just two students came to class on the day before Christmas.
He only /just uses the internet for schoolwork, not for playing games.

In the expression "If only…" you can use "just" if you change the structure a little bit:

If only I had studied harder. I would've passed the test.
= **If I had just** studied harder, I would've passed the test.

ONLY sometimes cannot be replaced with JUST :

I just washed the floor (a few minutes ago)
I only washed the floor (and I didn't wash the table)

JUST - Word order

When you use "just," the word order matters:

I just ate two pieces of pizza. (= I recently ate two pieces of pizza)
I ate just two pieces of pizza (= I ate only two pieces, not 3 or 4 or 5)



"We can still be friends, Roger. I just don't want you to be one of my vice-presidents anymore."



"To show you how well I understand fractions, I only did half of my homework."

KIND , TYPE , SORT
KINDS , TYPES, SORTS

KIND / TYPE / SORT

We use the singular (kind/type/sort) or plural (kinds/types/sorts) depending on the word we use before them:
each/one/every kind of animal ***all/many/other*** types of animals

KIND/TYPE/SORT of is followed by a singular or uncountable noun:

- This type of question often appears on the test.
- That sort of behavior is not acceptable.
- They have been trained for this kind of thing.

KINDS /TYPES/SORTS of is followed by a plural or uncountable noun:

- These types of questions often appear on the test.
- These sorts of behaviors are not acceptable.

Other variations are possible in spoken English, but are less common, and **are considered incorrect in formal written English**:

- These types of question often appear on the test.
- These sorts of things don't happen in real life.
- He has said these kinds of things in public before

Note also that these examples are possible, especially in spoken English:

- The shelf was full of the sort of books I like to read.
- He faced the same kind of problems as his predecessor.
- There are many different types of animal on the island.
- What kind of camera is this?
- What kind/kinds of cameras do you sell?
- There were three kinds of cakes/cake on the plate.

KNOW OF vs KNOW ABOUT

KNOW OF = To have heard of someone or something and be able to give a small amount of information about them.

- Do you know of a good doctor?
- I know of three museums near the park..
- I don't know him but I know **of him.**

You are not acquainted with "him", have never spoken to "him" ("don't know him") but you are aware of "his" existence and some of the things he does ("know of him").

Conocer / saber de la existencia de algo/ alguien

KNOW ABOUT = To know a subject , to be familiar with it and understand it. Also to know a person and to be familiar with them.

Do you know about computers?

I don't know anything about him.

Saber de algo / Conocer a alguien

Therefore:

- I know of trigonometry.

(I have heard the name, but that is about all I know.)

- I know about trigonometry.

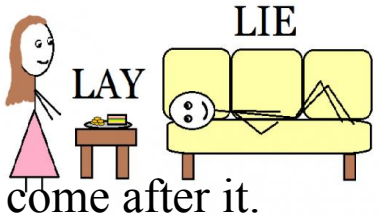
(I have learned this subject and can do the calculations.)



LIE VS LAY

INFINITIVE	DEFINITION	SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
to lay	to put something down	**lay(s)**	laid	laid	laying
to lie	to rest or recline	lie(s)	**lay**	lain	lying

Important note: The simple present form of lay is the same word as the simple past form of lie. This shared form accounts for much of the confusion with these two verbs.



LAY (LAYING, LAID, LAID)

LAY means to put something [or someone] down.

Because lay is a transitive verb, a direct object will come after it.

A direct object receives the action of the verb.

Quentin laid his sleeping son Jeremy on the bed and covered him with a quilt. Quentin laid whom on the bed? Jeremy.

- She is **laying** the baby down for a nap.
- She **lays** the baby down for her nap at noon everyday.
- She will **lay** the plans out for you.
- She **laid** the baby in her crib five minutes ago. (past tense)
- She has just **laid** her down for a nap. (past perfect)



LIE (LYING, LAY, LAIN)

LIE, on the other hand, means to rest or recline.

Lie is an intransitive verb, so no direct object will follow.

The centre of Diane's bed always smells like dog because Reliable, her beagle, lies there every chance he gets.

What is Reliable doing in the middle of the bed? Resting.

- The baby is **lying** on the couch.
- She **lies** down for a nap on the couch everyday.
- You should **lie** down a little while longer.
- I **lay** down on the couch to get rid of my headache last night. (past tense)
- I have **lain** here for an hour waiting for my headache to go away. (past perfect)

LIKE vs AS THOUGH vs AS IF

like/as though/as if

The word like should never be used before a clause.

Example 1 (incorrect usage): ~~**It looks like** it will rain.~~

Like should be used before a noun only, as in the following example:

Example 2 (correct usage): The girl **looks like** her mother.

Take a close look at the two sentences above.
Do you see the difference in how they are used?
In the first sentence, like is followed by the clause it will rain.

- ~~**It looks like** it will rain.~~

In the second sentence, like is followed by her mother.

- The girl **looks like** her mother.

Whenever a subject and verb follow, remember to substitute like with either **as though** or **as if**, as illustrated in the final example below.

Example 3 (correct): It looks as if it will rain.

- Jill's eyes are red. She **looks as if** she has cried.
- You look **as though** something is bothering you, my dear. Is there a problem?
- Those clouds are really dark. It looks as though it's going to rain.

"He ate **like** *a pig.*"
"He ate **as if** *he were a pig.*"



"He fought **like** *a chicken.*"
"He fought **as though** *he were a chicken.*"



VP = Verbs of perception
(look , seem, sound, taste..)

VP + like (as if) + clause

- It **looks as if** it is going to rain.
- It **seems like** Tom has no idea what he's talking about.
- It **sounds as if** the president has a cold.
- I **feel like** I'm losing my mind.

Peter Mangiaracina

5

LOGIC vs LOGICAL

LOGIC: (Noun) Refers to a particular way or system of illustrating, reasoning or sequencing. In most contexts, i.e., regular business discussions, people use "logic" as an uncountable noun.
LOGICAL: (Adjective) Used to describe things that are arranged in a sensible way or the people who are rational and capable of expressing themselves clearly. In addition, the derived adverb "logically" is used when talking about a reasonable action.
Common Mistakes: Unnecessarily adding "-s" after "logic" or mixing-up the noun, adjective and adverb forms.
Examples:

- The author's ~~logics~~ are clear enough for readers to understand.
- The author's logic is clear enough for readers to understand.
- The programming structure that Jason proposed seems to be more ~~logic.~~
- The programming structure that Jason proposed seems to be more logical.
- We ~~logical~~/logically organized all the items in the chart.

LOOK FORWARD TO vs LONG FOR/ LONG TO

To look forward: To feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen. It implies that ***you already have plans to do it.***

- I look forward to going to Spain (next week).
- I'm really looking forward to my holiday.

To long to / for : To want something very much.
It implies a ***wish without any planning to do it.***

- I'm longing for news of him.
- She longed to see him again.

MAKE THE BEST OF / MAKE THE MOST OF GET THE BETTER OF

MAKE THE BEST OF : SACAR EL MEJOR PROVECHO DE

to do as well as possible with something that is not too promising.

- I don't like it, but I will try to make the best of my summer landscaping job by getting a good tan.
- The room they've given us is too small really, but we'll just have to make the best of it.
- It was a difficult speech to give, but I think she made the best of a bad job.

MAKE THE MOST OF APROVECHAR ALGO AL MÁXIMO

to make something appear as good as possible; to exploit something; to get as much out of something as is possible.

- Mary knows how to make the most of her talents.
- The design makes the most of the natural characteristics of the wood.

MAKE THE MOST OF :

to take full advantage of something because it may not last long

- She planned to make the most of her trip to Europe.
- The class quickly made the most of the teacher's absence.
- Make the most of the good weather because rain is forecast for tomorrow.
- We're only in Paris for a day so let's make the most of it.

GET THE BETTER OF / GET or HAVE THE BEST OF

Become superior to or master someone or something; win out.

- John's common sense got the better of his pride, and he apologized. DERROTAR
- Her older sister was always trying to get the best of her.
- He was determined to have the better of his competitors.
- We had the best of the opposite team by the end of the first half.

GET THE BETTER OF APODERARSE DE /DOMINAR

if a feeling gets the better of you, it becomes too strong to control.

- Finally curiosity got the better of her and she opened the letter.
- Try to remain calm - don't let your anger get the better of you.

MEET vs MEET WITH
MEET UP vs GET TOGETHER

MEET is normally used to say the **place or the time** you will get together with another person (or people). **ENCONTRARSE**

- Let's meet at the library. / Let's meet at 5 o'clock.
- Will you meet me and the airport?

MEET is used with the meaning of seeing and speaking to someone for the first time. That is why we say "Nice to meet you" the first time you are presented to someone. **CONOCER (VER POR PRIMERA VEZ)**

- Have you met Mary?
- I met my boyfriend in a nightclub 4 years ago.

MEET WITH someone : to have a meeting with someone. (Formal)

- I will meet with all of them on Monday.
- The president met with the staff to analyze the new budget.
- When can I meet with you? **REUNIRSE CON..**

MEET UP (with) & GET TOGETHER both mean the same thing and expresses that you will spend some time with your friends in person. **REUNIRSE CON / JUNTARSE CON**

- I will **meet up with** them at Mustafa's.
- Can we **meet up** tomorrow to go over the new contract?
- Shall we **get together** on Sunday and go for a drink?
- I haven't seen you for months! Let's **get together** for coffee.

Typical error

We don't say ~~meet someone up~~ but **meet up with**

There is also a noun form of To get together: **(Informal)**

GET-TOGETHER = (noun) a small informal meeting or social gathering **REUNIÓN**

- Let's have a get-together at my place tonight.
- We're having a little get-together on Friday, can you come?
- Last weekend we had a family get together with my two brothers and their families.

MUST vs HAVE TO

We can use **MUST** to show that we are certain something is true.
We are making a logical deduction based upon some clear evidence or reason.

- There's no heating on. You must be freezing.
- You must be worried that she is so late coming home.
- I can't remember what I did with it. I must be getting old.
- It must be nice to live in Florida.

MUST is used to express a strong obligation. (Self-imposed)
When we use 'must' this usually means that some personal circumstance makes the obligation necessary (and the speaker almost certainly agrees with the obligation.)

- I must go to bed earlier. /They must do something about it.
- You must come and see us some time.
- I must say, I don't think you were very nice to him.

HAVE TO is used to express a strong obligation.
When we use 'have to' this usually means that some external circumstance makes the obligation necessary.

- I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict.
- We have to give him our answer today or lose out on the contract.
- You have to pass your exams or the university will not accept you.

WILL HAVE TO is used to talk about strong obligations. Like 'must' this usually means that that some personal circumstance makes the obligation necessary. (Remember that 'will' is often used to show 'willingness'.)

- I'll have to speak to him.
- They'll have to do something about it.
- I'll have to get back to you on that.





GR ***re***

MUST vs MAY vs MIGHT vs CAN'T
COULD vs SHOULD vs WILL/WON'T

We use all these modal verbs to speculate about the past.

must / might / could / may / can't + have + past participle :

must have + past participle
might / might not have + past participle
could / couldn't have + past participle
may / may not have + past participle
can't have + past participle

Example:
You: Where was Julie last night?
David:
She must have forgotten about our date. (we feel sure …)

She might have worked late.
She could have taken the wrong bus.
She may have felt ill.
She can't have stayed at home.

} It was possible that something happened in the past (but we are not 100% sure).

Will / won't + have + past participle
Will and won't / will not + have + past participle are used for past certainty : The parcel will have arrived before now.

Should + have + past participle can be used to make an assumption about something that has probably happened, if everything is as we expect . The train should have left by now

Could + have + past participle
It's used to talk about specific possibilities in the past:
He could have been working late.

NEEDN'T vs DON'T NEED TO

We can use both **NEEDN'T** and **DON'T NEED TO** to give permission to someone not to do something in the immediate future.

DON'T NEED is typically used in the US.
NEED NOT & NEEDN'T is typically used in the UK.

We can also use need as a noun here:

- You **don't need to** hurry. There's plenty of time.
- You **needn't** hurry. There's plenty of time.
- There's no **need** for you to hurry. There's plenty of time.

- You **don't need to** shout. It's a good line. I can hear you perfectly.
- You **needn't shout**. It's a good line. I can hear you perfectly.
- There's no need to shout. It's a good line. I can hear you perfectly.

However, when we are talking about ***general necessity***, we normally use don't need to:

- You **don't need to** pay for medical care in National Health Service hospitals.
- You **don't need to** be rich to get into this golf club. You just need a handicap.

We must use the main verb need when it is followed by a noun phrase or -ing clause:

- You don't need [noun phrase] an umbrella.
- Not: ~~You needn't an umbrella.~~
- My hair doesn't need [-ing clause]cutting for at least another month.
- Not: ~~My hair needn't cutting for at least another month.~~

NEEDN'T HAVE vs DIDN'T NEED TO

NEEDN'T HAVE

When we say that someone needn't have done something, we mean that **he or she did an action, but that it was unnecessary, or even a waste of time!**

- 'I needn't have washed the dishes because there was a dishwasher in the kitchen'

(I washed the dishes, but this was unnecessary because the dishwasher could have done the job)

- 'You needn't have woken me up, I don't have to work today!'

(You woke me up, but this was not necessary because I do not have to work today)

In both situations, somebody did an action that was unnecessary.

DIDN'T NEED TO

When we say that somebody didn't need to do something, we are simply saying that **the action was not necessary**.

Perhaps they did the action, perhaps they did not.

- 'We went to a restaurant, but we didn't need to pay for the food because the boss paid'

(We ate food in a restaurant, and the boss paid, so using our own money was unnecessary – Did we pay? No, we didn't)

- 'I didn't need to take towels when I went on holiday, the hotel provided them'

(Taking towels was unnecessary as they were provided by the hotel. Did I take towels? Possibly yes, possibly no. 'Didn't need to' simply means it was not necessary)

In these situations, the action was not necessary. Perhaps it was done, perhaps it wasn't.

NEEDN'T HAVE : Somebody did something that was unnecessary.
DIDN'T NEED TO : An action was not necessary, and are not interested in whether or not the action was done, we say 'you didn't need to'.

NOTABLE vs NOTICEABLE

NOTABLE means worthy of comment, worthy of distinction, celebrated, widely known, or esteemed.
As a noun, it can mean a person of note. **DISTINGUIDO**
The award is for the volunteer who has made the most **notable** contribution to the development of netball at a local level.
CONSIDERABLE
I'd like to discuss some **notable** omissions from the text I gave you.
Be respectful. He is a very **notable** fellow.

NOTICEABLE means detectable (i.e. sufficient to be noticed).

- The blue sheen in your hair is hardly noticeable.
- The difference in processing speed is very noticeable.

PERCEPTIBLE / QUE SE NOTA



NOTHING BUT, ANYTHING BUT, EVERYTHING BUT

NOTHING BUT means only:

- Nothing but the best. = Only the best.
- Dave buys nothing but expensive clothes.

ANYTHING BUT means any one thing except whatever follows but:

- Don't make me go to school. Anything but that.

Don't make me go to school. You can make me do anything else, but don't make me go to school.

- The question turned out to be anything but simple.

The question was not simple at all; quite the contrary.

EVERYTHING BUT : Everything excepting whatever follows but:

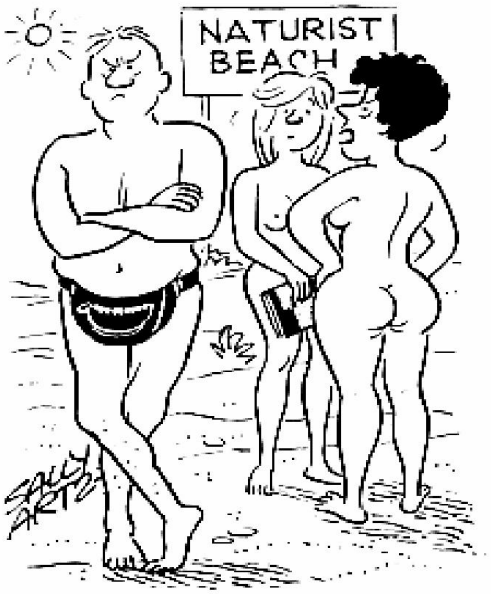
- He remembered to bring everything but his toothbrush.

He brought everything with him except his toothbrush, which he left behind.

- The food was so good that I ate everything but the plate.







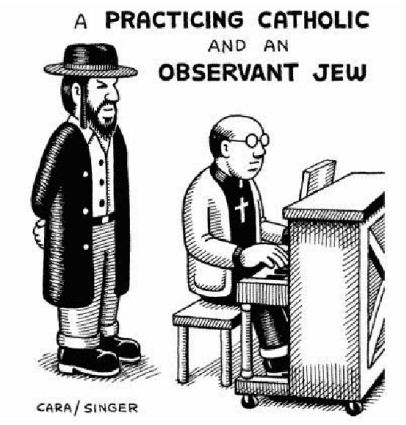
OBSERVANT vs OBSERVER

OBSERVANT is an adjective and has the following meanings :
OBSERVADOR (CUALIDAD)

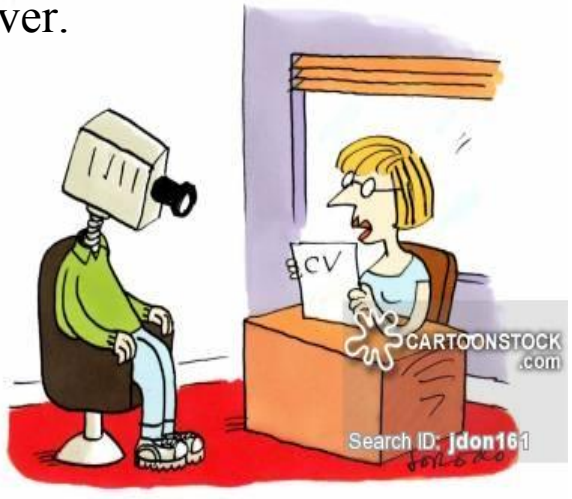
1) To be good at watching and listening : good at noticing what is going on around you.
   - "That's a new dress, isn't it?" "Yes, you are observant!"
   - The burglary was foiled by an observant neighbour.
   - It was observant of you to notice the difference.

2) To carefully follow religious teachings or customs.
   QUE CUMPLE /RESPETA /SIGUE
   - He is an observant Jew.
   - Be observant of speed limits and you'll avoid speeding tickets.
   - Paul was observant of traditions and customs of country.

OBSERVER is a noun and has the following meaning :
OBSERVADOR (QUE OBSERVA Y NO PARTICIPA)
An observer is a person who watches what happens but has no active part in it.
- Observers of the political situation/political observers.
- Observers are monitoring the ceasefire.
- He attended the conference as a observer.







"It says here that you're very observant."

(OFF) BY HEART vs FROM MEMORY
OFFHAND vs BY ROTE

To learn something **(OFF) BY HEART** means to memorise something so that you can say it from memory i.e. without help of a score to confirm and support your memory. **Aprender de memoría**

- You know the telephone number **by heart**, don't you?
- I studied piano for two years, and all I learned to play **by heart** was "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star."

FROM MEMORY means it is already in your head , so we can't learn something from memory. We learn something (OFF) BY HEART and then when that something is in our memory we can say it FROM MEMORY.

- I learnt so many poems (off) by heart when I was young but now I can only say a couple **from memory.**
- Mary didn't need the script because she knew the play **from memory.** **SABER DE MEMORIA**

Learn something **BY ROTE** means to learn something in order to repeat it from memory , rather than in order to understand it.

- She learned the equations **by rote.**
- I simply memorized the speech **by rote**. I don't know what it means.
- Some student learn everything **by rote** and don't really understand the concepts. **Aprender de memoría (sin entender)**

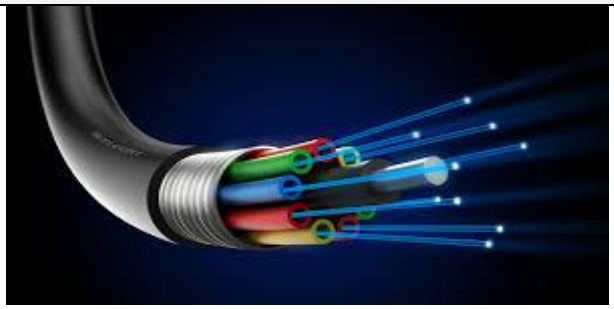
To know/give something **OFFHAND** means to know something without looking for information and without thinking carefully.

- I couldn't give them the figures **offhand.**
- Do you happen to know, **offhand,** when he'll be back?
- I can't quote the exact statistics for you **offhand**, but they are there for you to see in the report.

I can't think of an example **offhand.**

Así de pronto / en este momento / de improviso

OPTICAL FIBRE vs FIBER OPTICS



An **optical fiber** is a thin fiber of glass or plastic that can carry light from one end to the other.

The study of optical fibers is called **fiber optics**, which is part of applied science and engineering.

Fibre-optic broadband.
Fibre-optic communication.

OPTIMIST vs OPTIMISTIC

OPTIMIST is a noun. A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.

- He is a man. (Man is a noun.)
- He is an optimist. (Optimist is a noun.)

OPTIMISTIC is an adjective. An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

- She is optimistic about her chances of winning a gold medal.
- We are still relatively optimistic that the factory can be saved.

So we will say : I am an optimist or I am an optimistic person.

Not : ~~I am an optimistic.~~



OVERLOOK vs OVERSEE

OVERLOOK : To forgive or pretend not to notice something.

- I'm prepared to overlook his behaviour this time.

Disculpar / dejar pasar.

OVERLOOK : to provide a view of , especially from above.

- Our hotel room overlooked the harbour.

Con vistas a….Que dá a….

OVERLOOK : to fail to notice or consider something o someone.

- I think there is one key fact that you have overlooked.

No notar, pasar por alto…

OVERSEE : to watch or organize a job or an activity to make certain that it is being done correctly.

- As marketing manager, her job is to oversee all the company's advertising. **Supervisar.**





OVERTAKE vs TAKE OVER

OVERTAKE -> pass e.g. in a vehicle
ADELANTAR (EN CARRETERA)

- On two-lane roads, when there is a split line or a dashed line on the side of the overtaker, drivers may **overtake** when it is safe.
- Never **overtake** on a bend.
- Always check your rear view mirror before you **overtake** another car.

OVERTAKE -> to become greater in amount , importance or results than something or someone else **REBASAR / SUPERAR**

- Will electronic books **overtake** printed books?
- The women students seem to be **overtaking** the men.

TAKE OVER -> to get control of a company by buying most of its shares
ABSORVER A UNA EMPRESA

- In business, a takeover is the purchase of one company by another.
- The company Daniel works for has recently been taken over.
- They were involved in a takeover last year.

TAKE OVER (from someone) **:**
HACERSE CARGO / SUSTITUIR/ RELEVAR /DOMINAR
to begin to do something that someone else was doing

- Can you **take over** the cooking while I walk the dog?
- I'll **take over** from you for a moment.
- Jane **took over** as director after Richard retired.
- Computers have **taken over** the world.

PASSED vs PAST

PASSED The word passed is the ***past tense of the verb to pass.***

Examples: She **passed** the exam with distinction.
(In this example, to pass = to be successful in a test)
The operator has already **passed** the note to the typist.
(In this example, to pass = to hand over) past participle
The lion **passed** the zebra without so much as a glance.
(In this example, to pass = to move past)

To pass often means to move past, and this is where confusion can arise. Of note, to pass can also mean to sail past, to fly past, to run past, to hop past, etc. - the method of moving is irrelevant. This is worth bearing in mind because if you have used a verb indicating motion already, then it will be partnered with past and not passed.

- The lion **passed** the zebra without so much as a glance.
- The lion wandered **past** the zebra without so much as a glance.
- The Harrier **passed** at an altitude of 100 feet.
- The Harrier flew **past** at an altitude of 100 feet.

PAST *(related to time before the present or to indicate movement from one side of a reference point to the other side.)*

Past can be used as an adjective, an adverb, a noun or a preposition:
As an Adjective, past denotes time before the present.
This past year has been difficult for the recruiters.
She loves to tell us about past dance competitions in the hall.
As a Noun past means the time before the present.
That's all in the past. / Can you dig into his past?
As an Adverb, past means beyond or denotes movement from one side of a reference point to the other.
Don't go past. / Alan ran past.
As a Preposition. As a preposition, past means beyond or denotes movement from one side of a reference point to the other.
Don't go past the gate. (past = beyond)
Alan ran past the postman.
(past = denotes movement from one side to the other)

PESSIMIST vs PESSIMISTIC

PESSIMIST is a noun. A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.

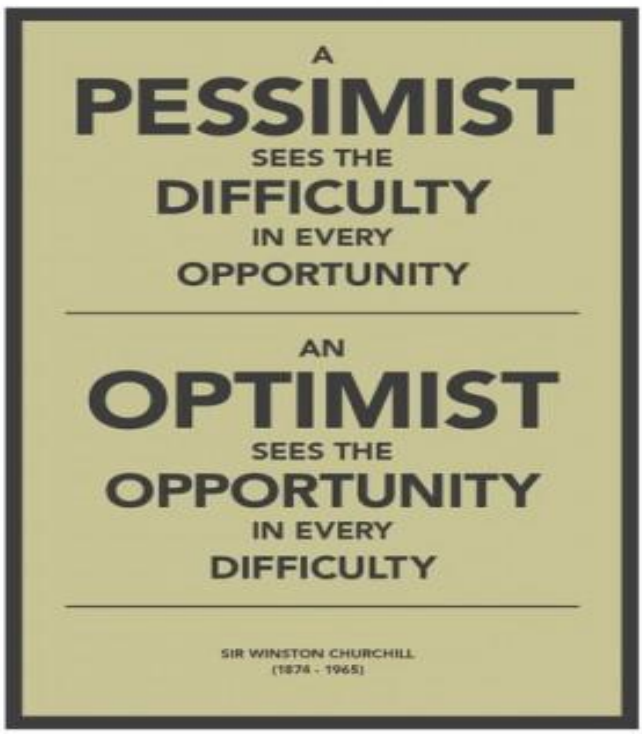
- She is a woman. (Woman is a noun.)
- She is a pessimist. (Pessimist is a noun.)

PESSIMISTIC is an adjective. An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

- The tone of the meeting was very pessimistic.
  (pessimistic describes the noun tone)
- The doctors are pessimistic about his chances of recovery.
  (pessimistic describes the noun "doctors" attitude about the chances of recovery).

So we will say : She is a pessimist or She is a pessimistic person.

Not : ~~She is a pessimistic.~~



PLATES vs DISHES

PLATES : Flat, usually round dishes with a slightly raised edge that you eat from or serve food from: **PLATOS**

- paper/plastic/china plates
- a dinner/salad plate
- clean/dirty plates
- There's still lots of food on your plate.

DISHES: Is the general term used for all eating utensils.
Plates, cups, bowls etc used for serving food. **VAJILLA**



Have you done/washed the dishes?

DISH : food prepared in a particular way as part of a meal:

- A chicken/vegetarian **dish**
- A traditional Chinese **dish**
- A traditional British main course consists of a potato **meat dish** with potatoes and other vegetables.







POPULOUS vs POPULATED

POPULOUS : Adjective (Formal) **MUY POBLADO**

A populous country , area, city , etc, has a lot of people living in it.

- China is the world's most populous country.
- The populous city of Shanghai.

POPULATED : If an area is populated by people or animals, they live in that area. **POBLADO**

- The inner cities are no longer densely populated.
- The river is populated mainly by smaller species of fish.
- The cities are small and the area is sparsely populated.

POPULOUS = DENSELY POPULATED

POSTBOX /LETTERBOX

POSTBOX : a container in a public place where you can put post that you want to send. **BUZÓN DE LA CALLE**

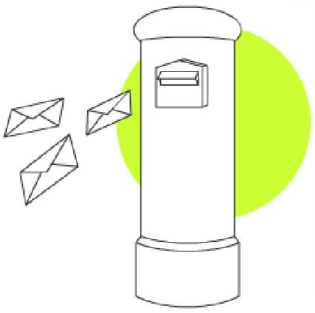
LETTERBOX: a small hole in a door where letters can be delivered or a receptacle for receiving incoming mail at a private residence or business. **BUZÓN DE CASA**



DOOR LETTERBOX



COMMUNITY LETTERBOX



POSTBOX



POSTBOX

PREVENT(from) , STOP(from) , AVOID

PREVENT : to stop something from happening

- Regular cleaning may help prevent infection.
- If necessary, add a little water to prevent sticking.

PREVENT something (from) happening:

- Rubber seals are fitted to **prevent gas (from) escaping.**

PREVENT: to stop someone from doing something

- We tried to prevent her, but she was determined to go.

PREVENT someone (from) doing something:

- The owner is prevented by law from making any major changes.
- She was sure the noise would prevent her sleeping at night.

PREVENT is never followed by an infinitive.

✗ ~~They tried to prevent me to leave.~~

✓ They tried to prevent me leaving./ prevent me from leaving.

Prevent can also be used with a direct object:

The main task of the police is to detect and prevent crime.

STOP :[transitive] to prevent someone from doing something, or to prevent something from happening

- Policies like this aren't going to stop crime.

stop someone (from) doing something:

- A broken leg won't stop me from going to the concert.

there's nothing to stop you:

- There's nothing to stop you from asking him. He might agree.

AVOID (doing something) : To prevent something from happening or not to allow yourself to do something.

I want to **avoid being** drawn into the argument.

I want to **avoid speaking** to him until I've got more details.

Where possible, we have **avoided using** technical terms.

Avoid is never used with an infinitive. It is followed by a verb in the -ing form:

✗ ~~Avoid to use long quotations unless really necessary.~~

✓ Avoid using long quotations unless really necessary.

PROBABLE vs POSSIBLE

Strictly speaking, they're unrelated, but in popular usage, their distinction is merely one of degree.

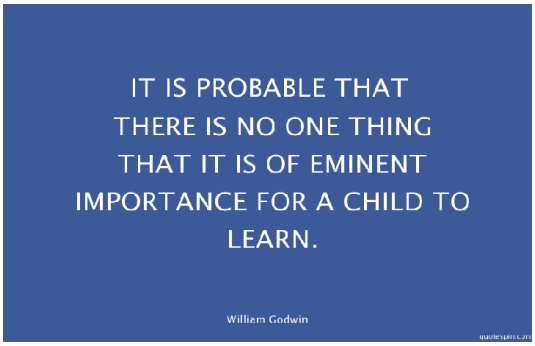
Possible — the noun form is **possibility** — means "having the potential." (Potential, along with the latter word's root, potent, shares an etymological origin with the former word.) Possible stems from the Latin term possibilis, which derives in turn from posse, which means "power" or "to be able." Posse itself was borrowed into English from the Medieval Latin phrase posse comitatus, which literally means "power of the county."

Probable, which means "likely," comes from the Latin term probabilis, which itself stems from probare, meaning "to approve, prove, or test." Related words referring to the first sense include approbation and probity; prove itself is akin to probable, as is probe. **Probability** is the term for the branch of mathematics dealing with chance and is used in logic to refer to the degree to which two statements confirm each other.

Probable refers to what is ***likely to be done, to occur, or to be true***; **possible** refers to ***what can be done***, to occur, or to be true.
If you say something is probable, you are expressing more confidence about it than if you state that it is possible. But the distinction is significant: It is possible, for example, for anyone to become fabulously wealthy, but the probability is infinitely variable.

- If you don't buy a lottery ticket, it's not **possible** to win.
- Once you buy a lottery ticket, it's **possible** that you will win, but not **probable.**





PROHIBIT vs FORBID

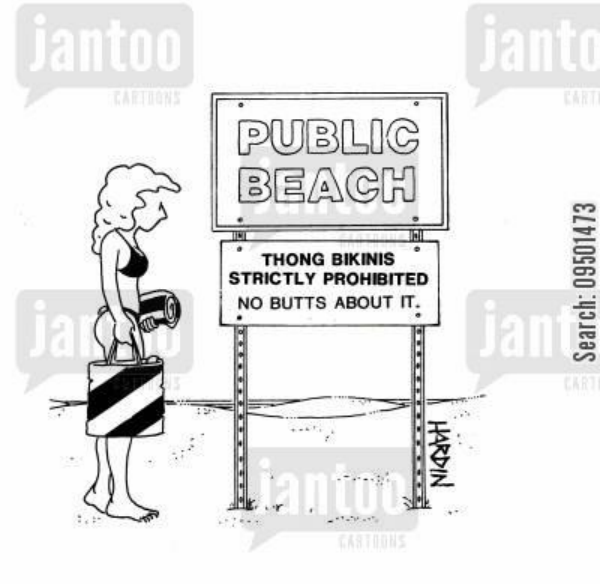
PROHIBIT and **FORBID** mean the same thing, and most of the time you can use either one. But to sound more natural, here are some things to remember:

PROHIBIT is used when something is **against the law.**
It is a more formal word.

- The law prohibits any use of fireworks in my area.
- Smoking in a hospital is prohibited.
- The law prohibits the sale of illegal drugs.
- You are **prohibited from** travelling to another country without a passport.

FORBID is like a **personal command**. (For example, your parents or your religion can forbid you to do something.)

- When I was in high school, my father forbid me to date my boyfriend.
- In Christian religion, sex before marriage is forbidden.
- I forbid you to go.





RAISE vs RISE

RAISE (regular, transitive) **YOU RAISE SOMETHING**

If you raise something, it means that you elevate it - you move it up or lift it to a higher level.

- The government plans to raise the age of retirement from 65 to 67.
- If you have a question, please raise your hand.
- Mary raises her voice when she's angry.
- He raised his eyebrows, as if surprised.
- They have raised their prices every year since they were founded.
- The king's men were raising the drawbridge when it collapsed.

RISE (irregular, intransitive)

If something rises, it means that it elevates itself - it goes up itself. No external force is needed to lift it. But note that there is not always a physical movement; sometimes the meaning is just "to increase".

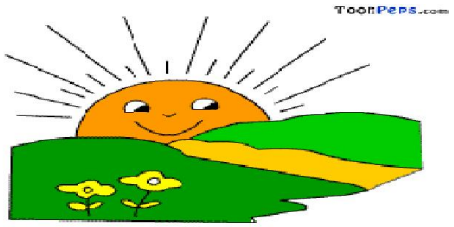
- I like to rise at 6am, but my husband stays in bed until 8am.
- If it doesn't stop raining, the river will rise and overflow.
- John rose from his chair when Mary walked in.
- Jane has risen in her company very quickly and is now CEO.
- Prices are rising all the time.

RAISE vs RISE

- We raise the flag when the sun rises, and we lower it when the sun goes down.
- Whenever our commanding officer comes in, we rise from our chairs and raise our hands in salute.
- The helicopter rose into the air, raising the survivors out of the water.



If you have a question, please raise your hand



The sun rises in the east

Important! There is some confusion over the nouns rise and raise when talking about pay or salary. In British English a (pay) rise is an increase in pay. In American English the word is (pay) raise.

Did you get a 4% pay rise (BrE) / pay raise (AmE) last year?

RECUPERATE vs RECOVER

RECUPERATE : [intransitive] recuperate (from something)
to get back your health, strength or energy after being ill/sick, tired, injured, etc. synonym recover

- He's still recuperating from his operation.
- After an exhausting few weeks I needed some time to recuperate.
- He's recuperating from major heart surgery.
- I hope that you recuperate from your illness soon.

RECUPERATE : [transitive] recuperate something to get back money that you have spent or lost synonym recoup, recover

- He hoped to recuperate at least some of his losses.

RECOVER :

1) [intransitive] to ***become fit and healthy again*** after an illness or injury. recover from:

- I haven't fully recovered from that flu I had.

2) to ***stop being affected by an unpleasant experience***

- He was fired last month and he's still recovering from the shock.

3) if a country, economy etc recovers after a difficult period, it begins to ***get stronger and return to its earlier state***

- The housing market appears to be recovering from the recession.

4)[transitive] to ***get something again that you lost*** or that someone stole from you.

- The thieves were caught, but many of the items were never recovered.
- The police eventually recovered the stolen paintings.

5) ***to get money again that you invested or lost***

- They need to sell a million copies to recover their costs.





REGARDS vs REGARD

Regards [plural] used to send good wishes to somebody at the end of a letter, or when asking somebody to give your good wishes to another person who is not present. With kind regards, Yours…

- Give your brother my regards when you see him means Best wishes (used to express friendliness in greetings):
- For those living on the other side of the wall, well, they had our warmest personal regards and best wishes.
- Thanks to everyone for their best wishes and regards.
- But please give my regards and good wishes to your family, especially to Gwen.

in/with regard to B2 in connection with:

- I am writing to you with regard to your letter of 15 March
- He made enquiries in regard to Beth.

as regards (formal) in connection with: as to..

- There is no problem as regards the financial arrangements.
- As regards content, the programme will cover important current issues.

Regarding : preposition - about:

- He wrote to me last week regarding a business proposition he thought might interest me.
- We're exploring a variety of options regarding this issue.
- I will be speaking to her later today regarding the matter.

In this/that regard (formal) concerning what has just been mentioned

- I have nothing further to say in this regard.

have regard to something(law) to remember and think carefully about something

- It is always necessary to have regard to the terms of the contract.
- New sites for waste disposal will be determined having regard to environmental matters.

RELATIONS & RELATIVES

RELATIONS and **RELATIVES** - members of the family

When both relation and relative can be used :

When we are talking about people who are in the same family as somebody else, these two words are interchangeable (and countable):

- They've invited all their friends and relations / relatives.
- She's a relation / relative by marriage. **PARIENTE**
- He's a close relation / relative of my wife's.

Only **RELATION** (uncountable) can be used:

In the following type of sentences, with no and any, we use relation, not relative: **BE RELATION TO SOMEONE**:

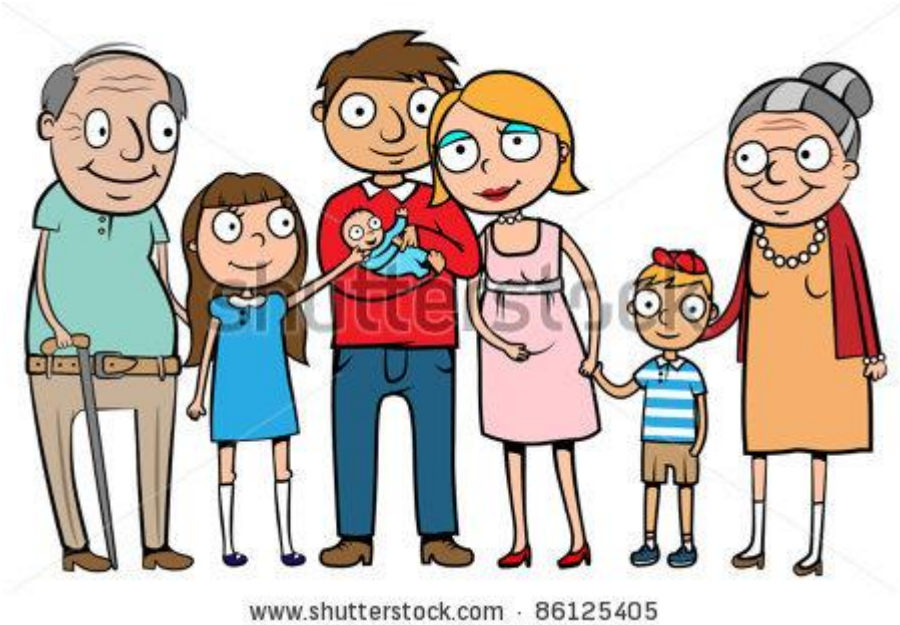
TENER PARENTESCO con alguien.

- She may look like me, but we're no relation.
- Is Mary any relation to you?

Only **RELATIVE** (countable) can be used

When we think of a family as a group of things, for example types of animal or plant, we use relative, not relation: **PARIENTE**

- The lion is a close relative of the tiger and the leopard.
- Despite their names, strawberries and raspberries are not close relatives.



RIGHT vs RIGHTLY

We use both right and rightly as adverbs, but they are used in different ways and with different meanings.

RIGHT is an adverb of manner. It means 'correctly' or 'well':

The calculation was wrong first time, but I did it right the second time.

Not: … ~~I did it rightly~~ … **BIEN**

When everything goes right, no one says thank you, but when things go wrong, they start complaining immediately.

RIGHTLY : for a good reason **CON TODA LA RAZON**

- It was a vicious foul, and the referee rightly sent him off.
  quite rightly (=very rightly):
- Everyone is quite rightly concerned about what is going to happen now and rightly so (=very rightly):
- The public is worried, and rightly so.
- She is proud of her children, and rightly so.

RIGHTLY : correctly, or accurately

If you do something rightly you do it **in accordance with the facts or correctly.**

as you rightly point out/say: **DECIR/RECORDAR BIEN**

- There is a lot to be done, but as you rightly say, we must move carefully.

if I remember rightly:

- He was driving his mum's car, if I remember rightly.
- She attended one meeting only, if I remember rightly

SAFETY vs SECURITY

SAFETY: . The state of being safe; exemption from hurt or injury; freedom from danger. **USUALLY UNPLANNED ACTIONS (ENVIRONMENT)**

SECURITY: The condition of being protected from or not exposed to danger; safety. **The danger is usually planned** (thieves, terrorists, vandals, viruses, etc). Measures need to be put in place to ensure **SECURITY** against threats.

Nevertheless, the words differ in connotation and writers will weigh the context when deciding which to use.

Safe and *safety*, for example, push emotional buttons that *secure* and *security* don't. We speak of national security, but personal safety. Threatened townspeople seek the security of castle walls, but a frightened child runs to the safety of her father's arms.

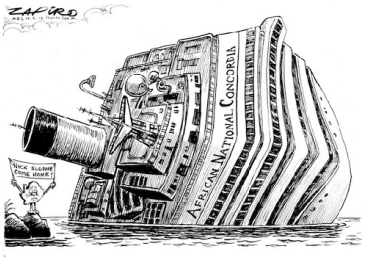
Table 1 Main differences between security and safety

	Security	Safety
Causes	An incident is most often a result of one person or a group's will	An incident is most often a result of human behaviour in combination with the environment
Causes	Often planned actions	Often unplanned
Causes	Criminal acts	Criminal acts (Working Environment Act)
Causes	Mainly malicious acts	Seldom, if ever, malicious
Causes	Mainly deliberate acts with a wish of a wanted output/consequence of the act.	Mainly deliberate acts without a wish of a wanted output and accidental incidents
Threats/hazards	External and internal human threats	Internal human threats
Threats/hazards	Threats are not always observable, tangible and proximate	Hazards are observable, tangible and proximate
Loss	Loss is mainly related to physical assets and information	Loss is related to human injuries/death and reliability of industrial assets
Surroundings	Reflects the state of society through its structures, economical situation, law-abidingness and moral	Includes physical and environmental conditions – not only humans and society
Relevance	Relevant for a wide range of companies	More relevant for the industry and transporting sector
Uncertainty	High degree of *uncertainty* and low degree of knowledge about threats within	

SALVAGE vs SAVE

SALVAGE the act of saving something (such as a building, a ship, or cargo) that is in danger of being completely destroyed, from a wreck, fire, etc.

Salvar / Rescatar



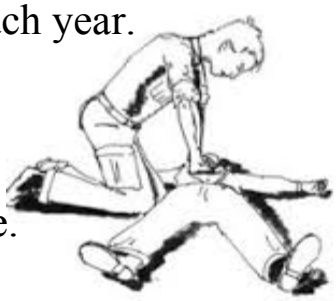
- The paintings were salvaged from the fire.
- Gold coins salvaged from a shipwreck.

SALVAGE also means to try to make a bad situation better.

- How can he salvage his career now?
- After the fraud scandal he had to make great efforts to salvage his reputation.

SAVE : to keep someone or something) safe : to stop (someone or something) from dying or being hurt, damaged, or lost

- He fell in the river but his friend saved him from drowning.
- A cure for lung cancer would save thousands of lives each year.



SAVE : to stop (something) from ending or failing.

- He had to borrow money to save his business.
- She was desperately trying to save their failing marriage.

SAVE : to prevent time, money, or effort being wasted or spent.

- She recorded the lecture to save having to take notes.
- I'll lend you a bag for your trip- it'll save you buying one specially.
- Thanks for saving me the trip to the post-box.

SALVAR

SO vs VERY

We use the adverbs "**SO**" and "**VERY**" before adjectives:

SO is used with "that" ***to add extra information*** – ***there is usually a result or consequence***: "That" is optional and can sometimes be omitted.

- I was so impressed (that) I went straight home and taught myself to do the same.
- He's so lazy that he never helps out with the housework.
- It was so dark (that) we could hardly see.
- Last night I was so tired that I almost fell asleep while driving.
- This book is so interesting that I stayed up until 3 AM reading it!
- She plays the piano so well that people often ask if she's a professional..

VERY is used to add emphasis to an adjective or adverb.

- Last night I was very tired.
- This book is very interesting.
- She plays the piano very well.

VERY is used to add force to a superlative adjective or to the adjectives "own" or "same":

- This is the very best chocolate cake I've ever tasted.
- She always leaves her homework to the very last moment.
- We now have our very own post office in the village.
- This is the very same (= exactly the same) place we sat in the last time we came.

SO can sometimes reinforce **VERY** as an intensifier.

- The program was so very interesting..
- Thank you so very much for a most enjoyable stay.

STATIONARY vs STATIONERY

STATIONARY means not moving or still.
(It can used an an adjective or an adverb.)

STATIONARY BICYCLE

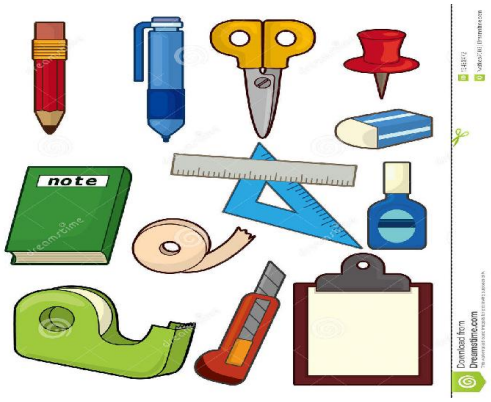


SITTING IN A STATIONARY POSITION



Examples: **FIJO / ESTÁTICO /QUE NO ESTÁ EN MOVIMIENTO**

- Using proper form and posture on the stationary bike can help you to maximize the muscle development.
  (Stationary is an adjective in this example.)
- We had to wait stationary for the school shop to open.
  (Stationary is an adverb in this example.)
- The hostages were ordered to remain stationary.



STATIONERY **ARTÍCULO DE PAPELERÍA/ESCRITORIO**

The word stationery (with an e) means writing and office supplies (e.g., writing paper, envelopes, pens). (It can used an an adjective or a noun.)
Examples:

- The office junior is in charge of ordering our stationery.
  (Stationery is a noun in this example.)
- The office junior is in charge of filling the stationery cupboard.
  (Stationery is an adjective in this example.)
- Save 50% on all office stationery.

SYNONYM VS SYNONYMOUS

SYNONYM is a noun. A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.

- The words “small” and “little” are synonyms.
- One synonym of “quick” is “swift”.

SYNONYMOUS is an adjective. An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

- The words “little” and “small” are synonymous (of each other).
- The word “little” is synonymous of “small”

So we will say : The word “little” is a synonym of “small
The word “little” is synonymous of “small”
Not : ~~The word “little” is synonym of “small”~~



"I know one thing about parts of speech. Billy and student aren't synonyms."

TAKE/MISTAKE FOR – MIX SB/STH UP WITH / CONFUSE SB/STH WITH

TAKE / MISTAKE someone **for** someone :
to think that someone is a different person.

- People sometimes mistake him for a girl.
- I often mistake her for her mother on the phone.
- Sorry, I took you for your sister.

MIX someone **UP with** someone else.
to think that one person or thing is another person or thing

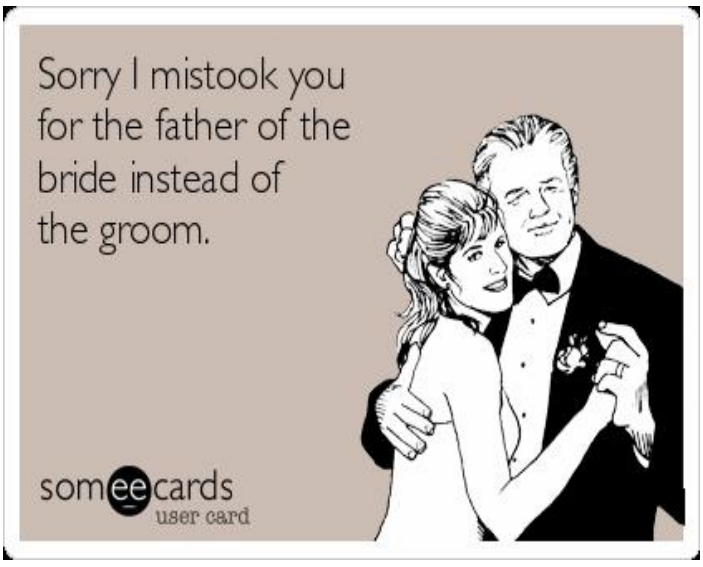
- They look so alike that it's easy to mix them up.
- I think I'm mixing him up with someone else.

CONFUSE someone/ something **with** someone/something.
to think wrongly that a person or thing is someone or something else

- It's easy to confuse them because they're so similar.
- It's easy to confuse success with happiness.

CONFOUND something with something :
Mix up (something) with something else:

- He was forever confounding managerialism with idealism





THEN vs THEREFORE

THEN

Subsequently or afterwards.

- Go to the traffic lights, then turn right.
- It went dark, then there was a scream.
- The council members argued for three days then eventually came to a decision.

As a consequence or in that case.

- If you had cleaned your teeth properly, then you wouldn't be in this predicament.
- You're certain then?
- If that's how you feel, let it go then.

At that time or that time.

- I was much fitter back then.
- She used to holiday in Sri Lanka as it was then known.
- The schedule will be completed before then.
- It was the responsibility of the then team captain to account for the trophies in the cabinet. (In this example, then is an adjective.)

THEREFORE

Adverb - ***As a result of the reason that has just been mentioned***

- He was injured and therefore unable to play.

Therefore is used as a way of showing how a sentence or clause is related to what has already been said.

- The new boots are lighter and softer, and therefore more comfortable to wear.
- This is a binding contract. Therefore, we recommend that you review it with a lawyer.

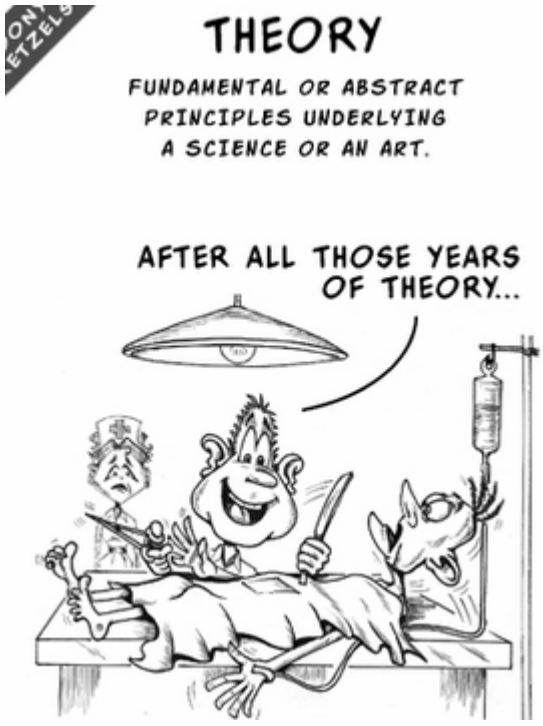
THEORY vs THEORETICAL
PRACTICE vs PRACTICAL

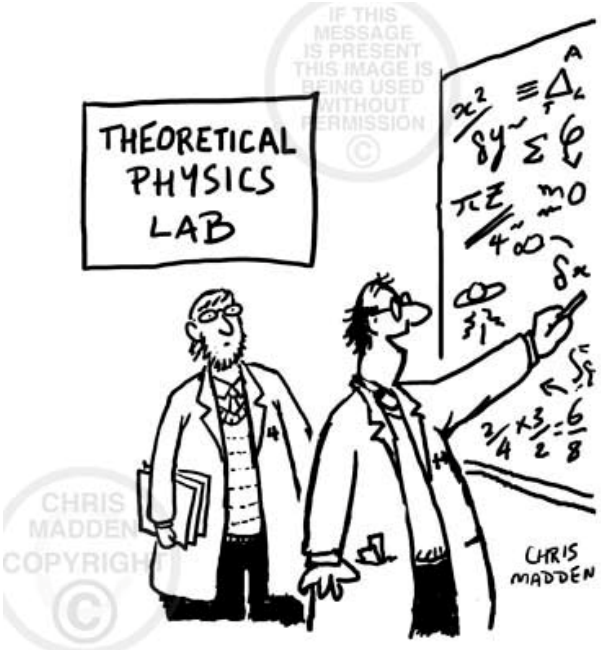
Theory (noun) A formal statement of the rules on which a subject of study is based or of ideas that are suggested to explain a fact or event or, more generally, an opinion or explanation.

- Darwin's theory of evolution.
- He has a theory that the hole was caused by a meteorite.

Theoretical (Adjective). Based on the ideas that relate to a subject, not the practical uses of that subject: an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved:

- An interesting theoretical approach to the issue.
- The course is designed to be practical rather than theoretical.





"Soon I will be able to answer one of the fundamental questions about the structure of the universe: *just how long is a piece of string?*"

THINK OF vs THINK ABOUT

2. **THINK OF SOMETHING** = To produce a new idea or plan.
   INVENTAR/ CREAR
   - He thought of a great way to increase sales.
   - We'll have to think of a pretty good excuse for being late.
3. **THINK OF SOMETHING/ SOMEBODY=**
   A sudden thought come to your mind. It crosses your mind briefly.
   PENSAR EN ALGO / ALGUIEN / VENIR A LA CABEZA
   - He told me his name, but I can't think of it now.
   - I heard that song and thought of you.
3. **THINK OF SOMETHING .**
   To imagine or daydream about something.
   PENSAR EN ALGO / ALGUIEN - VISUALIZAR ALGO/ALGUIEN- IMAGINARSE ALGO/ALGUIEN
   - I'm thinking of a tropical beach, please don't interrupt me!
   - She was thinking of him naked.
4. **THINK OF/ ABOUT SOMETHING** = **PENSAR (EN HACER ALGO)**
   To carefully consider facts or in order to understand something, make a decision, or solve a problem.
   - I need to think seriously about their offer.
   - We're thinking of moving out of London.
5. **THINK OF/ABOUT STH / SB** = **OPINAR DE ALGO / ALGUIEN**
   If you think of sb sth in a particular way, you have that opinion about them.
   - What do you think of my new dress?
   - What do you think about your new school?
6. **THINK ABOUT SOMEONE or SOMETHING**: **PENSAR EN ALGO**
   When you THINK ABOUT someone / something, you consider them, you concentrate your mind on them.
   - You look serious. What are you thinking about?
   - He was thinking about the time he spent in the army.

TO ME vs FOR ME

TO ME implies that whatever I say comes from my personal feelings, beliefs, or opinions. It is self-imposed.

- It is important **to me** to dress well. **PARA MI**

(I like to dress well. I probably feel uncomfortable if I don't.)
FOR ME implies that whatever I say has to do with what society expects from me. It is an imposition from outside.

- It is important **for me** to dress well. **QUE YO**

(Probably you have to dress well at work. They expect you to do it.)

TO ME also means that I am at the receiving end of the action.

- She is good to me. **CON**

(She behaves well towards me. She behaves in a good fashion to me.)

FOR ME means that I get something from the action whether beneficial or detrimental.

- She is good for me. **PARA**

(I get some kind of beneficial effect from her.)

- It is pointless for me to continue this discussion.

(I have no good reason to continue talking. It won't benefit me in any way.)





TOO MUCH vs MUCH TOO

TOO MUCH (is a quantifier) = an excess of
MUCH TOO is a secondary modifier, of an adjective or adverb (eg much too heavy, much too slowly).

TOO MUCH+ noun……

There is **too much** water on the floor. Be careful!
He has poor eyesight because he watches **too much** TV.

verb + TOO MUCH

It's raining **too much** to go for a walk
I've been working **too much.**

MUCH TOO + adj

The work is **much too** hard for us.
Helen runs **much too** fast. I cannot catch up with her.
It's **much too** expensive!
This is **much too** heavy for you.

MUCH TOO + adv

The evolution of our society is progressing **much too** rapidly.
Another year has passed **much too** quickly.



TRAVEL / TRIP/ JOURNEY/TOUR/VOYAGE

TRAVEL, TRIP, JOURNEY, TOUR, VOYAGE

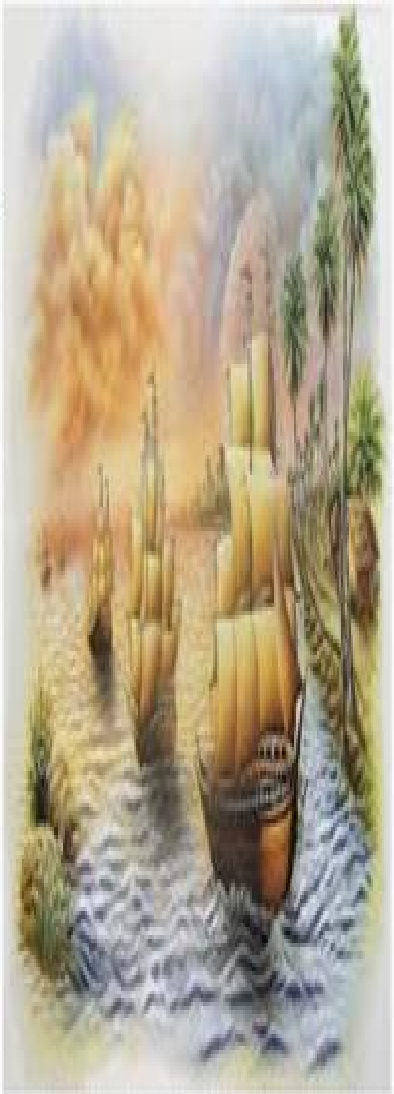
The word travel is used to talk about going from one place to another.
It can be a verb, a noun or an adjective :
Verb : *Paul travels a lot in his job.*
Noun : *Travel nowadays is faster than before.*
Adjective : *There is a travel agency beside the bank.*

The word trip is used to talk about a short journey somewhere for a purpose, business or pleasure.
For our wedding anniversary, we went on a trip to Venice.
My boss is often away on business trips.

A journey is the distance covered when travelling from one place to another.
'Journey' can refer to a long distance or a short regular one. The journey was long and tiring.
It took us 5 hours to get there.
Did you have a good journey? Yes, it was quite pleasant.

A tour is a journey during which several places are visited, especially on a holiday.
'Tour' can be a noun or a verb. Noun : We went on a tour of Italy.
Verb : *We toured the north of India.*

A voyage is a long journey by sea or in space. Before the 20th century, long sea voyages were common.
A spacecraft will take you on a voyage through space.



UNLESS vs IF NOT vs OTHERWISE

UNLESS = IF NOT

UNLESS is similar in meaning to **IF NOT** and can be used instead of **IF NOT** in certain types of conditional sentences. We normally use unless with present tenses when we are referring to the future:

- Let's play tennis on Saturday, if it's not raining.
  OR: Let's play tennis on Saturday, unless it's raining.
- I'll see you at the gym this evening, if you're not too tired.
  OR: I'll see you at the gym this evening, unless you're too tired.

IF NOT However, we cannot use unless in questions:
What will you do **if** you **don't** pass those exams?

UNLESS can't be used with would to talk about unreal past & future situations:
If he didn't take everything so seriously, he would be ….
If you hadn't had that last glass of wine, this would not have happened.
We have to use **unless**, and not **if not**, if we are introducing an ***idea as an afterthought:***
I shan't bother to go to the meeting at the school tonight - **unless** you want to go, of course. (the afterthought is usually preceded by a dash.)

UNLESS + past participle

Unless can be used with a past participle in a reduced clause. (Formal)
Don't shut down these computers **unless** (you are) instructed to do so.
Unless (he is) given sufficient warning of the consequences, he will continue to misbehave.

OTHERWISE = apart from this

Otherwise is used as a linking adverb and has the meaning of apart from this or if we disregard this:
The sea was very rough and we couldn't swim all week, but **otherwise** / **apart from this** we enjoyed ourselves.
They all suffered from hypothermia. **Otherwise, / Apart from that**, they were OK.

OTHERWISE = IF NOT (If this does not happen, if this were not the case)
I'd better write it down, **otherwise** (If I don't) I'll forget it.
Phone home, **otherwise** (if you don't) your parents will start to worry.
He must be quite intelligent. **Otherwise**, he wouldn't have got into university. / **If he wasn't**, he wouldn't have got into university.

USE vs USAGE

USE : 1- (n) the act of using, employing or putting into service.
- The use of tools was a major advancement for humans.

2- (n) what something is used for
- The paint brush is of use to the painter.

3- (v) to put into service; to make work
- Please use the machine to wash your clothes.

4- (v) take or consume
- My grandmother used all of her medicine and needs more.

USAGE: 1- (n) accepted or habitual practice
The manager always reviews the usage of benefits.

2- (n) the customary manner in which a language (or a form of a language) is spoken or written
The English usage of the word "the" is different from other languages.

USAGE: Refers to conventions or patterns and often refers to language or words and how they are used, accepted, and understood.
USE : The word "use" has a much broader meaning and is found in more contexts.



WASTE vs WASTAGE

WASTE is used as as verb, noun, and adjective. As a noun its main meanings are "squandering, using carelessly or ungainfully".

- It was a complete waste of time and money.

Another meanings are "rubbish, unwanted material".

- Get rid of all this waste.



WASTAGE is a noun meaning "loss due to leakage, decay, erosion, evaporation, etc.'.

- The wastage of water from a reservoir.
- Petrol stored in the garages is subject to wastage.

Another meaning, usually occurring in the phrase natural wastage, refers to the the loss of employees through resignation, retirement, or death.

Wastage is sometimes used as a synonym for waste but it should be confined to the meanings outlined above.

WHAT ABOUT vs HOW ABOUT

1. **How about**…? and **What about…?** can be used to ask whether someone/something is included:

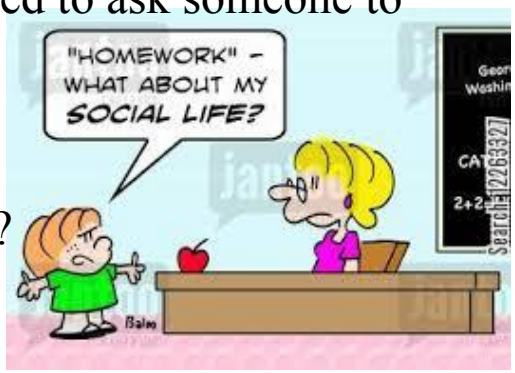
- "We're all going to the beach." "How about Kenny?"
- "The apartment has one bedroom, two bathrooms, a big kitchen, and a living room." "What about closets?

2. How about...? and What about...? can be used to make a suggestion about what can be done:

- "We'll need to talk about this again." "How about meeting next week? "
- "It's too early to call her now." "What about sending her an email message?"

3. How about...? and What about...? can be used to ask someone to respond to what you just said:

- I like skiing and hiking. How about you?
- I like skiing and hiking. What about you?
- Everyone else is coming. What about you?



Distinct uses

There are also some distinct uses of How about…? and What about …?, or uses that are not shared between them.

1. **Only How about...?** can be used to ask someone to give you something, or to ask someone if they will do something:

- How about a couple of dollars until payday? [=can you loan me a couple of dollars until payday?]
- How about offering me something to drink? [=will you offer me something to drink?]

1. **Only What about...?** can be used to ask what should be done about something:

- "You can throw this one away." "What about the others?" [=what should we do about the others?][

What about people who can't afford health insurance?

WHO vs THAT

"**WHO**" should be used only when referring to people.
"**THAT**" can be used for referring to people and objects/subjects.
For Example:
Correct: The house **that** became known for its exquisite beauty
Incorrect: The house ~~who~~ became known for its exquisite beauty
An adjective clause can identify a noun. The clause comes right after the noun.
TO IDENTIFY A PERSON, AN ADJECTIVE CLAUSE CAN BEGIN WITH WHO(M), THAT,
The man who(m) … / the man that ….
The people who(m) … he people that …

In the singular person, it is preferable to use "who".
For example:

- Peter, who was a fine marksman, shot the thief with expert accuracy.
- Peter, ~~that~~ was a fine marksman, shot the thief with expert accuracy.

However, you can use "that" on occasion; particularly when referring to someone you don't know personally or have a name for.
For example:

- The guy **that** came to fix my water pipes last year said the pipes were very worn.

Using "Who" and "That" In The Plural
In the plural, we can use "that" or "Who".
For example,

- Men **tha**t act in this way are quite despicable.
- Men **who** act in this way are quite despicable.

As a general rule of thumb:
Use "**WHO**" in the singular person,
Use "**WHO**" and "**THAT**" where appropriate in the plural person.
But never use "**WHO**" to indicate an object/subject, instead use "that" for that purpose.

WOULD YOU MIND vs DO YOU MIND

We use "Do you mind / Would you mind ? to make a request politely, we may be anticipating possible objections:

- **Would you mind if I** put off talking to Henry until tomorrow?
- **Do you mind if I** take a piece of cake?

Do you mind/Would you mind are commonly **followed by a gerund (ing)**

✓ Do you mind **doing** the dishes ? Correct.

✗ ~~Do you mind **to do** the dishes?~~ Incorrect.

Note the difference between:

Would/do you mind…? and Would/do you mind me/my…?:

- **Would you mind** filling the ice trays and putting them in the freezer? (= you do it)
- Would you mind **me/my** filling the ice trays and putting them in the freezer? (= I'll do it)

WOULD YOU MIND STRUCTURE:

WOULD YOU MIND IF + SUBJECT + VERB (PAST TENSE)

Would you mind if I borrowed you car tomorrow?

WOULD YOU MIND ME/MY + verb (gerund - ing)

Would you mind **me/my** borrowing your car tomorrow?

WOULD YOU MIND IF I + past
DO YOU MIND IF I + present

DO YOU MIND STRUCTURE:

DO YOU MIND IF + SUBJECT + VERB (PRESENT TENSE)

Do you mind if I borrow you car?

WOULD YOU MIND ME/MY + verb (gerund - ing)

Do you mind **me/my** borrowing your car?

Answers to do you mind / Would you mind :

Do you mind if I smoke? No, I don't mind. = I allow you to do that.

Do you mind if I smoke? Yes, I do mind. = I don't allow you to do that.

(The last answer is a bit impolite)

It´d be better to use (I´d rather you didn´t).