

**ENGLISH 10
UNIT III**

LESSON FOUR: WORD CHOICE

RULES

WORD	FUNCTION	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
1. ACCEPT, EXCEPT			
accept	verb	to receive	<i>We refused to <u>accept</u> the shipment.</i>
except	preposition	other than or leaving out	<i>Everyone <u>except</u> me was there.</i>
2. ADAPT, ADOPT			
adapt	verb	to change to be made more suitable	<i>We can <u>adapt</u> this to our own use.</i>
adopt	verb	to take something and make it one's own	<i>We may <u>adopt</u> a new policy.</i>
3. ADVICE, ADVISE			
advice	noun	opinion	<i>I always take his <u>advice</u> to heart.</i>
advise	verb	recommend	<i>I <u>advise</u> you to arrive early.</i>
4. AFFECT, EFFECT			
affect	verb	to influence	<i>His performance <u>affected</u> me.</i>
effect	noun	the result	<i>That drug has dangerous <u>effects</u>.</i>
	verb	to bring about	<i>The teacher <u>effected</u> certain changes.</i>
5. ALLUSION, ILLUSION			
allusion	noun	indirect reference	<i>We often find <u>allusions</u> to the Bible in our literature.</i>
illusion	noun	false image	<i>Under duress, people often suffer <u>illusions</u>.</i>
6. ALREADY, ALL READY			
already	adverb	previously	<i>I've <u>already</u> finished the homework.</i>
all ready	adjective	all are ready	<i>Are they <u>all ready</u>* to begin the music?</i> *substitute ready to see of all ready fits
7. AMOUNT, NUMBER			
amount	noun	singular	<i>He ordered a large <u>amount</u> of sand.</i>
number	noun	plural	<i>He ordered a large <u>number</u> of books.</i>
8. BESIDE, BESIDES			
beside	preposition	by the side of	<i>She sat <u>beside</u> the bed for hours.</i>
besides	preposition	except or in addition to	<i>He gets money <u>besides</u> praise.</i>
9. BETWEEN, AMONG			
between	preposition	used with two things	<i>Park <u>between</u> these two posts.</i>
among	preposition	used with three or more things	<i>You are <u>among</u> friends here.</i>
10. BRING, TAKE			
bring	verb	to convey something to the person speaking	<i><u>Bring</u> me that notebook.</i>
take	verb	to convey something away from the speaker.	<i><u>Take</u> this to your locker.</i>
11. COARSE, COURSE			
coarse	adjective	rough	<i>The rope feels <u>coarse</u>.</i>
course	noun	program of study	<i>What <u>course</u> are you taking this term?</i>

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12. COMPLEMENT, COMPLIMENT			
complement	noun	something that completes	<i>A direct object is a sentence <u>complement</u>.</i>
	verb	to make whole or bring to perfection	<i>That color <u>complements</u> your eyes.</i>
compliment	noun	expression of praise	<i>Her hair receives many <u>compliments</u>.</i>
13. COUNCIL, COUNSEL			
council	noun	assembly of people	<i>The <u>council</u> meeting is today.</i>
counsel	noun	advice	<i>He gives me legal <u>counsel</u>.</i>
	verb	advise	<i>I will <u>counsel</u> you.</i>
14. DESERT, DESSERT			
desert	noun	a dry region	<i>Don't ever get lost in a <u>desert</u>.</i>
	verb	to leave	<i>Please don't <u>desert</u> me in my time of need.</i>
dessert	noun	part of a meal	<i>I ordered pie for <u>dessert</u>.</i>
15. DISCOVER, INVENT			
discover	verb	to be the first to find, see, realize	<i>The Americas were <u>discovered</u> by explorers.</i>
invent	verb	to devise or think up for the first time.	<i>Who <u>invented</u> the telescope?</i>
16. FARTHER, FURTHER			
farther	adverb	physical distance	<i>How much <u>farther</u> is camp?</i>
further	adverb	abstract distance	<i>He is <u>further</u> along in his writing than I.</i>
17. FEWER, LESS			
fewer	adjective	plural	<i>I have <u>fewer</u> grades than you or Marty.</i>
less	adjective	singular	<i>I have <u>less</u> money than you.</i>
18. GOOD, WELL			
good	adjective	modifies a noun or pronoun	<i>That meat tastes <u>good</u>.</i>
well	adjective	healthy	<i>I didn't feel <u>well</u>.</i>
		well-dressed	<i>He looked <u>well</u> in his uniform.</i>
	satisfactory		<i>All is <u>well</u>.</i>
well	adverb	modifies a verb or other adverb	<i>He drives <u>well</u>.</i>
19. IMPLY, INFER			
imply	verb	suggest (speaker or writer)	<i>The lawyer <u>implied</u> that her client had been treated <u>badly</u>.</i>
infer	verb	conclude (listener or reader)	<i>I <u>inferred</u> from your argument that you intend to win.</i>
20. LIE, LAY			
lie	verb	to rest or recline- no object lie, lying, lay, (have) lain	<i>He <u>lies</u> around all day. Yesterday, he <u>lay</u> down to nap.</i>
lay	verb	to put or place something takes an object lay, laying, laid, (have) laid	<i><u>Lay</u> your packages here. I think you <u>laid</u> the book down.</i>
21. LOOSE, LOSE			
loose	adjective	free	<i>The bindings came <u>loose</u>.</i>
lose	verb	to mislay	<i>I <u>lose</u> the page numbers often.</i>
22. PERSECUTE, PROSECUTE			
persecute	verb	to attack or annoy	<i>Minorities are often <u>persecuted</u>.</i>
prosecute	verb	to bring legal action against	<i>The law <u>prosecutes</u> all crimes.</i>
23. PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPLE			
principal	noun	chief official or first in rank	<i>Mrs. Bustard is our <u>principal</u>.</i>
principle	noun	a fundamental truth or rule	<i>She has fine <u>principles</u>.</i>

24. RAISE, RISE

raise	verb	to move something upward raise, raising, raised, (have) raised	<i>Raise your hand for questions.</i>
rise	verb	to go upward – no object rise, rising, rose, (have) risen	<i>Prices <u>rise</u> every few months.</i>

25. RESPECTFULLY, RESPECTIVELY

respectfully	adverb	in a manner that shows respect	<i>She behaved <u>respectfully</u>.</i>
respectively	adverb	each in the order given	<i>Bob, Peg, and Sue are a dog, cat, and a pig, <u>respectively</u>.</i>

26. SIT, SET

sit	verb	to rest in a seated position; no object sit, sitting, sat, (have) sat	<i>The book <u>sits</u> on the desk.</i>
set	verb	to put or place something set, setting, set, (have) set	<i><u>Set</u> your books over there.</i>

27. SITE, CITE, SIGHT

site	noun	a location	<i>He chose a wonderful <u>site</u> for his new house.</i>
cite	verb	to refer to	<i>He <u>cited</u> several sources in his research project.</i>
sight	verb/noun	ability to see or something that is seen	<i>He lost his <u>sight</u> when he was five.</i>

28. THAN, THEN

than	conjunction	used in comparison	<i>She is younger <u>than</u> I.</i>
then	adverb	at that time; when	<i>I will leave early, <u>then</u> wash the car.</i>

29. THEIR, THERE, THEY'RE

their	pronoun	possessive of <i>they</i>	<i>We slept at <u>their</u> house.</i>
there	adverb	at or in that place	<i>Put the book over <u>there</u>.</i>
they're	pronoun+verb	contraction of <i>they are</i>	<i><u>They're</u> arriving at noon.</i>

30. TO, TOO, TWO

to	preposition	toward	<i>I took her <u>to</u> the store.</i>
too	adverb	very, also	<i>I like him almost <u>too</u> much.</i>
two	adjective	number	<i>Give me <u>two</u> slices, please.</i>

31. WEATHER, WHETHER

weather	noun	general condition of temperature, etc.	<i>Check the <u>weather</u> before you dress.</i>
weather	verb	to get through safely	<i>We will <u>weather</u> any storm together.</i>
whether	conjunction	if it be the case that; either <i>going.</i>	<i>He asked <u>whether</u> we were going.</i>

32. YOUR, YOU'RE

your	adjective	possessive of you	<i><u>Your</u> grade will suffer if you don't learn grammar.</i>
You're	pronoun+verb	contraction of <i>you are</i>	<i><u>You're</u> my best friend.</i>