

Ee

each 1

- ✗ We had to answer each questions on a new page.
- ✓ **We had to answer each question on a new page.**
each + singular noun: 'Each child was given a balloon.'

2

- ✗ Each of the nurses were very kind.
- ✓ **Each of the nurses was very kind.**
- ✗ Each of us have a room on the top floor.
- ✓ **Each of us has a room on the top floor.**
each of + plural noun/pronoun + singular verb: 'Each of the three children was given a balloon.'

3

- ✗ Each of us did not have an umbrella.
- ✓ **None/Neither of us had an umbrella.**

See Language Note at NOT

4

- ✗ They have each their own problems.
- ✓ **They each have their own problems.**

See Language Note at ALWAYS

each other 1

- ✗ I hope that you will both write to each others.
- ✓ **I hope that you will both write to each other.**
Each other has no plural form: 'We've been writing letters to each other for the last two years.'

2

- ✗ We had to describe the pictures each other.
- ✓ **We had to describe the pictures to each other.**
- ✗ They live a long way each other.
- ✓ **They live a long way from each other.**
You use prepositions in front of **each other** (pronoun) in the same way as you use prepositions in front of **him, her, us** etc. Compare: 'We talked to her.' 'We talked to each other.'
See also ONE ANOTHER

earn

- ✗ He earned a lot of money on the lottery.
- ✓ **He won a lot of money on the lottery.**
You **earn** money by doing work for which you are paid: 'She earns \$4,000 a month.'
You **win** money by being lucky in a competition etc: 'The last time he played roulette, he won about \$50,000.'

earnest

- ✗ The earnest students never missed a class.
- ✓ **The serious students never missed a class.**

Earnest is used to describe someone who takes life too seriously, often failing to see things that are humorous: 'He's one of those very earnest types that go around looking for problems to solve.'

Serious is used to describe someone who is fully committed to something: 'I see her at the karate club once a week, but I don't think she's serious.'

earth 1

- ✗ I have friends in different parts of the earth.
- ✓ I have friends in different parts of the world.
- ✗ We must all work together to protect the earth.
- ✓ We must all work together to protect the planet.

earth/Earth = the ball-shaped object that we live on, usually seen as a planet in space: 'The earth moves round the sun every 365 days.' 'On the journey back to Earth, one of the spaceship's computers failed.'

world = the ball-shaped object that we live on, usually seen in terms of people, countries, cities etc: 'Tuberculosis is still common in some parts of the world.' 'It's one of the largest countries in the world.' 'You'll be seeing some of the world's leading golfers.'

Note the expression **all over the world** (= everywhere in the world): 'I have friends all over the world.'

planet = the ball-shaped object that we live on, usually seen in terms of the natural environment: 'This disaster could affect the whole planet.' 'The planet is gradually getting warmer.'

2

- ✗ The aliens were fascinated by life in earth.
- ✓ The aliens were fascinated by life on earth.
- ✗ Mankind has lived in the earth for thousands of years.
- ✓ Mankind has lived on the earth for thousands of years.

on (the) earth (NOT **in (the) earth**): 'Australia has some of the strangest animals to be found anywhere on earth.' 'Peace on earth is still just a dream.'

easily 1

- ✗ These computers can be used easily.
- ✓ These computers are easy to use.

subject + be easy to use/make/read etc: 'Her English is very easy to understand.' 'The old manager was much easier to get along with.'

2

- ✗ In London you easily get from one place to another.
- ✓ In London it's easy to get from one place to another.

It's easy (for sb) to do sth: 'It's easy to get lost in London.' 'It's easy to see why everyone likes him.'

3

- ✗ The next morning I didn't get up easily.
- ✓ The next morning I found it difficult to get up.
- ✓ The next morning I had difficulty (in) getting up.

Instead of using a negative verb with **easily**, use an affirmative verb with **difficult/difficulty**: 'I find Carl's handwriting very difficult to read.' 'Sometimes it's difficult to know what to do.'

East

See NORTH

eat 1

- ✗ Instead of having a proper meal, he just eats a few pills.
 - ✓ Instead of having a proper meal, he just takes a few pills.
- take** a pill, tablet, aspirin, medicine, etc (NOT **eat**): 'Why do you take sleeping pills every night?'

2

See BREAKFAST 3

- economic** 1 x The main aim is to develop the country's economic.
 ✓ **The main aim is to develop the country's economy.**
 See Language Note below
- 2 x Travelling around Spain is easy and economic.
 ✓ **Travelling around Spain is easy and inexpensive.**
 See Language Note below

ECONOMIC • ECONOMICAL • ECONOMICS • ECONOMIST • ECONOMY • INEXPENSIVE • SAVINGS

economic	Economic means connected with the economy of a country or region: 'The country's economic growth is considered to be too slow.'
economical	Economical describes something that is cheaper to use or operate than something similar: 'The house has a very economical heating system.' 'Gas or electricity? Which is more economical?' 'The large size is more economical.'
economics	Economics is (1) the study of how money is earned, spent and controlled within a country: 'He's now in his second year at Oxford, studying economics.' 'an economics graduate' (2) the financial aspects of something: 'the economics of dairy farming'
economist	An economist is an expert in economics: 'Economists remain undecided about what action should be taken.'
economy	Economy means (1) the financial and business system that exists in a country, which aims to produce wealth: 'The government's management of the economy has been severely criticized.' (2) a way of reducing the amount of money that is spent: 'The first economy to be introduced by the new government involved the reduction of fuel consumption.' (3) (used as a modifier) money-saving: 'Buy the giant economy size and save money!'
inexpensive	If something is inexpensive , it costs less than you might expect: 'This excellent but inexpensive hotel can be thoroughly recommended.' 'Denmark is famous for its friendly people and inexpensive accommodation.'
savings	Savings is money saved over a period of time, usually by a person or family: 'I'm paying for the course out of my own savings.' 'She invested her life savings in the new business.'

- economical** x The undeveloped countries need economical support.
 ✓ **The undeveloped countries need economic support.**
 x The economical crisis was caused by a sudden increase in the size of the population.
 ✓ **The economic crisis was caused by a sudden increase in the size of the population.**
 See Language Note at ECONOMIC

- economics** 1 x My country has serious economics problems.
 ✓ **My country has serious economic problems.**
 See Language Note at ECONOMIC
- 2 x The Brazilian economics seem to be improving.
 ✓ **The Brazilian economy seems to be improving.**
 See Language Note at ECONOMIC

- edit** x I have never seen the magazine before – I think it's only just been edited.
 ✓ **I have never seen the magazine before – I think it's only just been published.**
 x For the last three years I've been working for a French editing company.
 ✓ **For the last three years I've been working for a French publishing company.**

edit = examine and make changes and corrections to a manuscript in preparation for printing: 'The text was still full of mistakes and obviously hadn't been edited.'

publish = produce (a book, magazine, newspaper, etc) for sale to the public: 'The book was first published in 1987.'

- education** x The education has changed my country a lot.
 ✓ **Education has changed my country a lot.**
 x The goal is to provide the free education for every girl and boy.
 ✓ **The goal is to provide free education for every girl and boy.**
 See THE 4

- effect** 1 x I thought that the long illness would effect my chances of passing the exam.
 ✓ **I thought that the long illness would affect my chances of passing the exam.**
affect sth (verb) = **have an effect on sth** (noun)
 Compare: 'There is no doubt that smoking affects people's health.'
 'There is no doubt that smoking has an effect on people's health.'
 When used as a verb, **effect** means 'bring about': 'The new president effected several major changes.'

- 2 x Many women stop smoking during pregnancy because of the effects to the baby.
 ✓ **Many women stop smoking during pregnancy because of the effects on the baby.**
effect on sb/sth: 'These rays can have a harmful effect on the skin.'

- effective 1** *x* British farmers receive only a little aid since their farms are relatively effective.
 ✓ **British farmers receive only a little aid since their farms are relatively efficient.**
 See note at EFFICIENT
- 2** *x* Aspirin is very effective to relieve pain.
 ✓ **Aspirin is very effective in relieving pain.**
be effective in doing sth: 'Doctors soon realized that this drug was also effective in relieving the symptoms of arthritis.'
- effectively** *x* We finally got to see the secretary who confirmed that there was effectively a young man being held in prison.
 ✓ **We finally got to see the secretary who confirmed that there was indeed a young man being held in prison.**
Effectively is used to show that you are describing what a particular situation is really like, especially when this is not obvious: 'At that time, free elections in Zambia were unknown, and Kaunda had, effectively, made himself life-president.'
Indeed is used to confirm that something is true, especially something that a person suspects but is unsure about: 'I imagined that Rupert had gone back to the hotel and indeed it was there that I found him, splashing around in the pool.'
- efficient** *x* The medicine proved very efficient.
 ✓ **The medicine proved very effective.**
x We need more efficient ways of dealing with pollution or the problem will get worse.
 ✓ **We need more effective ways of dealing with pollution or the problem will get worse.**
efficient = working quickly and without waste: 'The more efficient the engine, the less petrol it uses.' 'Since the new software was installed, library services have become much more efficient.'
effective = having the desired effect: 'There are many effective ways of using computers for training purposes.' 'The advertisement was simple, but remarkably effective.'
- effort 1** *x* The authorities have put a lot of efforts into making the streets cleaner.
 ✓ **The authorities have put a lot of effort into making the streets cleaner.**
 When you mean 'the energy or hard work that is needed to do something', use **effort** (uncountable): 'Digging the tunnel demanded a great deal of effort.'
 Compare: 'All our efforts to persuade Wendell to stay have failed.'
- 2** *x* In my opinion, a holiday is a hopeless effort to relax.
 ✓ **In my opinion, a holiday is a hopeless attempt to relax.**
 When someone tries to do something, especially without being sure of success, they make an **attempt** to do it: 'Having failed to reach the summit last October, the climbers are now getting ready to make a second attempt.' 'All attempts to control inflation have failed.'

- 3
- ✗ Little effort has been done to solve the problem.
 - ✓ **Little effort has been made to solve the problem.**
 - ✗ Sometimes I have to do a great effort not to cry.
 - ✓ **Sometimes I have to make a great effort not to cry.**
- make an effort** (NOT do): 'The manager would like to see the whole team making more of an effort.' See Language Note at do

- either 1
- ✗ I shall either go home to Brazil or my family will come to England.
 - ✓ **Either I shall go home to Brazil or my family will come to England.**
 - ✗ We either can go by bus or by car.
 - ✓ **We can go either by bus or by car.**
- The position of **either** should be the same as the position of **or** (i.e. immediately before a subject, immediately before a main verb, immediately after a verb, etc): 'Either stay or go.' 'You should either stay or go.' 'You should stay either here or at home.' 'You should stay with either me or your uncle.'
- Note that this rule applies mainly in formal styles. In everyday conversation, **either** often goes immediately before the main verb: 'We can either go by bus or by car.'

- 2
- ✗ In fact, a motorway wouldn't either disturb the animals because they are used to cars.
 - ✓ **In fact, a motorway wouldn't disturb the animals either because they are used to cars.**
- When **either** is used after **not/never** etc, it goes at the end of the clause: 'John isn't going to the party, and Ray doesn't want to go either.'

- elder 1
- ✗ The restaurant seems to be more popular with elder people.
 - ✓ **The restaurant seems to be more popular with older people.**
 - ✗ The young man was unhurt but the elder one was taken to hospital in an ambulance.
 - ✓ **The young man was unhurt but the older one was taken to hospital in an ambulance.**
- Do not use **elder** unless you are talking about the members of a family: 'her elder brother', 'my elder son'.

- 2
- ✗ My sister is just two years elder than me.
 - ✓ **My sister is just two years older than me.**
- Someone/something is **older** (than someone/something else): 'Their children are older than ours.' 'Her husband is five years older.'
- Elder** is mainly used in front of a noun ('my elder sister') and as a pronoun ('Which of the two sisters is the elder?')

- elderly
- ✗ John, her elderly son, is still at university.
 - ✓ **John, her elder son, is still at university.**
- elderly** = old: 'an elderly man with white hair and a stick'
- elder** = (of brothers, daughters etc) older: 'our elder daughter'

- elect
- ✗ Some people elect marriage partners who are totally unsuitable.
 - ✓ **Some people choose marriage partners who are totally unsuitable.**

elect = choose (someone) by voting for them: 'The committee has elected a new chairman.'

choose = decide which one you want: 'We chose Greece because we hadn't been there before.'

ELECTRIC • ELECTRICAL • ELECTRONIC • ELECTRONICS

electric

Electric means carrying, producing, produced by, powered by, or charged with electricity: 'an electric wire', 'an electric generator', 'an electric shock', 'an electric current', 'an electric light bulb', 'an electric toaster'

For machines and devices that are powered by electricity but do not have transistors, microchips, valves, etc, use **electric** (NOT **electronic**): 'an electric guitar', 'an electric train set', 'an electric razor'

electrical

Electrical means associated with electricity: 'electrical systems', 'a course in electrical engineering', 'an electrical engineer'

To refer to the general class of things that are powered by electricity, use **electrical** (NOT **electric**): 'electrical equipment', 'We stock all the latest electrical kitchen appliances.'

electronic

Electronic is used to refer to equipment which is designed to work by means of an electric current passing through a large number of transistors, microchips, valves etc, and components of this equipment: 'an electronic calculator', 'tiny electronic components'

Compare: 'an electronic calculator' BUT 'an electric oven'

An **electronic** system is one that uses equipment of this type: 'electronic surveillance', 'e-mail' (= electronic mail, a system for sending messages very quickly by means of computers)

electronics

Electronics (WITH s) refers to (1) the branch of science and technology concerned with the study, design or use of electronic equipment: 'a student of electronics'

(2) (used as a modifier) anything that is connected with this branch: 'the electronics industry'

electric

- ✗ My father's company imports electric goods.
 - ✓ **My father's company imports electrical goods.**
- See Language Note above

electricity

- ✗ Our lives depend on the electricity.
 - ✓ **Our lives depend on electricity.**
- See note at THE 4

electronic 1

- ✗ I studied electronic and computers for three years.
 - ✓ **I studied electronics and computers for three years.**
 - ✗ I work for an electronic company.
 - ✓ **I work for an electronics company.**
- See Language Note above

- 2 x An electronic razor is fine until there is a power cut.
 ✓ **An electric razor is fine until there is a power cut.**
 See Language Note at ELECTRIC

- else x She said that she hadn't told anybody else than her husband.
 ✓ **She said that she hadn't told anybody other than her husband.**
other than = apart from; except for (NOT **else than**): 'The two of us had nothing that was worth stealing other than my watch.'
 Compare: 'I'm tired of this programme; let's watch something else.'

- emergency x We were shown what to do if there was an emergency event.
 ✓ **We were shown what to do in an emergency (situation).**
 x A basic understanding of car engines can be very useful, especially in emergency cases.
 ✓ **A basic understanding of car engines can be very useful, especially in emergencies.**
emergency or **emergency situation**: 'Should you ever have to deal with an emergency, just stay calm and try not to panic.'

- emphasis x Both philosophies emphasis the individual.
 ✓ **Both philosophies emphasize the individual.**
Emphasis is a noun: 'Modern society places emphasis on achievement.'
 The verb is **emphasize**: 'Modern society emphasizes achievement.'

- emphasize x My previous teacher emphasized on the importance of grammar.
 ✓ **My previous teacher emphasized the importance of grammar.**
emphasize sth (verb) WITHOUT **on**: 'The candidate made a short speech emphasizing the need for solidarity.'
emphasis on sth (noun): 'In all our courses there is an emphasis on student-centred learning.'

- end 1 x At the end I decided not to go.
 ✓ **In the end I decided not to go.**
 x In the end of the dinner someone made a speech.
 ✓ **At the end of the dinner someone made a speech.**
 See Language Note opposite

- 2 x In the end, I would like to wish you all a very interesting and enjoyable stay.
 ✓ **Finally, I would like to wish you all a very interesting and enjoyable stay.**
 See Language Note opposite

- 3 x The film was ended at eight-thirty.
 ✓ **The film ended at eight-thirty.**
 The verb **end** is usually intransitive: 'The war ended in 1975.' 'When does the next programme end?' 'Just as the film was ending, the baby woke up.'
 When **end** is transitive, it means 'finish or stop something': 'I couldn't decide how to end the letter.' 'To end the meal we had some coffee and an ice-cream.'

- 4
- ✗ Since nobody would lend me the money, I ended asking my father for it.
 - ✓ **Since nobody would lend me the money, I ended up asking my father for it.**
 - ✗ The trouble with smoking is that you end with making a habit of it.
 - ✓ **The trouble with smoking is that you end up making a habit of it.**
 - ✗ Nowadays very few criminals end in jail.
 - ✓ **Nowadays very few criminals end up in jail.**

FINALLY • IN THE END • EVENTUALLY • AT LAST AFTER ALL • AT THE END

finally/lastly

Finally and **lastly** are used (1) (at the beginning of a sentence) to introduce the last point in a speech, reply, essay, etc: 'Finally, I'd like to consider the economic arguments.' 'Lastly, I'd like to thank you all for coming and wish you a safe journey home.'

(2) to introduce the last action in a sequence of actions or the last thing in a list: 'Finally, as soon as you hear a beep, press the start button.' 'She showed us the new dress, then the blouse, and lastly the shoes.'

finally/eventually

Finally and **eventually** are used to show that something happens after a long time or delay: 'When the bus finally arrived it was full up.' 'Eventually the baby stopped crying and we managed to get some sleep.'

eventually/in the end

Eventually and **in the end** are used to introduce the result or outcome of something: 'In the end United won by three goals to two.' 'It seems more and more likely that the human race will eventually destroy itself.'

at last

At last means 'after a long period of waiting or trying to do something': 'I'm pleased to hear that you are out of hospital at last.' Unlike **eventually**, **at last** is often used in connection with the present situation, and expresses a sense of relief: 'I can't believe that we're actually getting on the plane at last.' 'Do you mean that you've really stopped smoking at last?'

after all

After all means 'despite what was planned, expected or believed': 'We stayed at home after all and watched the match on television.' 'I'm sorry to hear that you won't be coming to London after all.'

After all is also used to remind someone of a fact which they should consider: 'I'm not surprised you're tired. After all, you didn't get any sleep last night.' 'Why are you so upset about losing? After all, it's only a game.'

at the end

At the end refers to the point where something finishes: 'Their house is at the end of the road.' 'Do you remember what happens at the end of the film?' Unlike **in the end**, **at the end** is usually followed by **of**: 'at the end of the lesson/course/road/year'.

See also Language Note at FIRST

end = finish or cause (something) to finish: 'The lessons usually end at five o'clock but some teachers end their lessons early.'

end up = (1) be forced to do something (after everything else has failed): 'For months she refused to pay us any rent, so we ended up taking her to court.' (2) eventually find yourself in a particular place or condition: 'If you don't stop smoking, you'll end up in hospital.'

end up

- ✗ The talk was followed by a film which ended up at midnight.
- ✓ **The talk was followed by a film which ended at midnight.**
- ✗ I shall have to end up my letter here.
- ✓ **I shall have to end my letter here.**

See note at END 4

endure 1

- ✗ More than 160 million people endure malaria.
- ✓ **More than 160 million people suffer from malaria.**

endure a painful or very unpleasant situation: 'The people in this country have had to endure almost a decade of economic hardship.'

suffer from/with a disease or medical condition: 'My youngest son suffers from asthma.'

2

- ✗ Some people cannot endure the idea of devoting themselves to children.
- ✓ **Some people cannot bear the idea of devoting themselves to children.**

When you mean 'strongly dislike' or 'be unable to accept', use **can't bear/stand**. 'He used to like cricket but now he can't stand it.' 'He couldn't bear the thought of his wife leaving him.'

energetic

- ✗ Our main energetic source is nuclear power.
- ✓ **Our main energy source is nuclear power.**

energetic = active and able to work or play for a long time: 'Does anyone feel energetic enough to go for another swim?' 'My mother was a bustling energetic woman, always in a hurry, always busy.'

energy = the power obtained from oil, coal, the sun, etc: 'Oil is not only an expensive source of energy, it's running out.' 'There should be more research into solar energy.'

engage

- ✗ Simon gave me the ring when we engaged.
- ✓ **Simon gave me the ring when we got engaged.**

be/get engaged: 'When did you get engaged?' 'We were engaged for almost a year before we finally got married.'

engaged

- ✗ Why did you get engaged with Paul if you don't want to marry him?
- ✓ **Why did you get engaged to Paul if you don't want to marry him?**

be/get engaged to sb: 'When we first met, she was already engaged to an airline pilot.'

engine

- ✗ I was amazed that such a small engine could hold so much information.
- ✓ **I was amazed that such a small machine could hold so much information.**

See note at MACHINE

English

- ✗ She's going to get married to an English.
 ✓ **She's going to get married to an Englishman.**

an Englishman, an Englishwoman (NOT **an English**): 'She was the very first Englishwoman to set foot on the moon.'

enjoy 1

- ✗ I enjoy to speak foreign languages.
 ✓ **I enjoy speaking foreign languages.**

enjoy doing sth: 'I wouldn't enjoy sitting at a desk all day.'

2

- ✗ During the Christmas holidays I really enjoyed.
 ✓ **During the Christmas holidays I really enjoyed myself.**

See Language Note at MYSELF

enough

- ✗ The car parking facilities are not enough.
 ✓ **There are not enough car parking facilities.**
 ✗ The time isn't enough for us to catch the next train.
 ✓ **There isn't enough time for us to catch the next train.**

Enough usually goes in front of the noun it refers to: 'Do you have enough money?' 'There aren't enough teachers.' For this reason, the sentence often begins with **there is/are** etc: 'Is there enough hot water for a bath?'

enquiry

See note at INQUIRY

ensure

- ✗ We ensure you that we will do our best.
 ✓ **We assure you that we will do our best.**

ensure = make certain (that something will happen or exist): 'We need to ensure that our prices remain competitive.' 'Measures are being taken to ensure public safety.'

assure = tell someone that something will definitely happen or is definitely true, especially to make them feel less worried: 'I assure you that the report will be on your desk by tomorrow lunchtime at the latest.' 'The doctor assured me that there was no need for alarm.'

enter 1

- ✗ The number of foreign workers that are allowed to enter into Japan has increased.
 ✓ **The number of foreign workers that are allowed to enter Japan has increased.**

enter a room, building, country etc (WITHOUT **into**): 'Whenever a teacher entered the room, the children had to stand up.'

2

- ✗ I entered the train in Oslo.
 ✓ **I got on the train in Oslo.**
 ✓ **I boarded the train in Oslo.**

get on/board a train/plane/ship: 'The ticket inspector wanted to know where I had got on.' 'There's still time for some duty-free shopping before we have to board the plane.'

3

- ✗ Unfortunately, some of my classmates didn't enter university.
 ✓ **Unfortunately, some of my classmates didn't get into university.**

get into (a) college, university etc (= be admitted to): 'What qualifications do you need to get into medical school?'

entertainment

- ✗ The town offers all sorts of entertainments.
 ✓ **The town offers all sorts of entertainment.**

Entertainment (= all the things that provide amusement) is an uncountable noun: 'As far as entertainment is concerned, we usually go to the discotheque.'

equipment

- ✗ They were not satisfied with the new equipments.
 ✓ **They were not satisfied with the new equipment.**
 ✗ It's a useful equipment and I intend to have it repaired.
 ✓ **It's a useful piece of equipment and I intend to have it repaired.**

Equipment is an uncountable noun: 'The school is trying to raise funds to buy some new sports equipment.'

especially 1

- ✗ The course has been especially designed for students preparing for the First Certificate examination.
 ✓ **The course has been specially designed for students preparing for the First Certificate examination.**

See note at SPECIALLY 1

2 ✗

In the south of Germany there is a different mentality. Especially the Bavarians are very lively and cheerful.

- ✓ **In the south of Germany there is a different mentality. The Bavarians especially are very lively and cheerful.**

✗ Looking after children can be very tiring. Especially young children need a lot of attention.

- ✓ **Looking after children can be very tiring. Young children especially need a lot of attention.**

Especially cannot come at the beginning of a sentence. Put it after the subject (NOT in front of the subject): 'This year's examination results are surprisingly good. The girls especially have done better than we expected.'

establish

- ✗ I want to establish a cooperative store.
 ✓ **I want to open a cooperative store.**

You **establish** a major company or organization that will probably run forever or for a very long time: 'As soon as Rwanda became independent, it established its own national bank.' 'Most of the money is to be used to establish local industries and mobilize the workforce.'

You **start** or **start up** a small company or organization: 'They intend to use the money to start up their own taxi business.'

You **open** a new shop, restaurant, shopping mall etc: 'They're planning to open a small hotel just outside town.'

estimate 1

- ✗ Her master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
 ✓ **Her master's thesis was highly esteemed and is now being prepared for publication.**

estimate = calculate an amount or price without being exact: 'The police department estimates that the number of crimes will increase this year by about 15%.' 'At that point, the public sector deficit was estimated to be around £45 billion.' 'The population of Adelaide is estimated at 917,000.'

be highly esteemed/thought of = be greatly admired, especially by a large number of people: 'In the world of fashion, his work is highly thought of.'

- 2 ✗ Each of us gave a short talk and then we had to estimate each other's performance.
 ✓ **Each of us gave a short talk and then we had to assess each other's performance.**

assess = consider something carefully and give an opinion about how good or bad it is: 'Parents should be shown how to assess the quality of a school.' 'This test provides a simple means of assessing an applicant's suitability.'

even 1

- ✗ Even I go to bed early, I'm still tired in the morning.
 ✓ **Even when I go to bed early, I'm still tired in the morning.**

To introduce a subordinate clause, use **even if**, **even though** or **even when** (NOT **even** on its own): 'You'll have to accept the invitation, even though you don't want to.' 'Even when my father is angry, he never raises his voice.'

- 2 ✗ Even though I paid her for the room, but I knew she would prefer to live alone.
 ✓ **Even though I paid her for the room, I knew she would prefer to live alone.**

See note at BUT

- 3 ? Many people think that it even snows in Norway in the summer.
 ✓ **Many people think that it snows in Norway even in the summer.**

When there is a danger of confusion, but **even** immediately before the word or phrase that you want to emphasize (the 'surprising' part of the sentence).

- 4 ✗ In the future it even might be possible to work only thirty-five hours a week.
 ✓ **In the future it might even be possible to work only thirty-five hours a week.**

See Language Note at ALWAYS

evening

See Language Note at TIME

eventually 1

- ✗ I am pleased to be able to write to you eventually.
 ✓ **I am pleased to be able to write to you at (long) last.**

See Language Note at END

- 2 ✗ You will be informed of the committee's decision eventually.
 ✓ **You will be informed of the committee's decision in due course.**

When you mean that something will be done at the appropriate time (remembering that other things have to be done first), use **in due course**: 'The 300 new computers have now been received and arrangements for their distribution will be made in due course.'

etc

- ✗ They make televisions, radios, and etc.
 ✓ **They make televisions, radios, etc.**

And is not used with **etc**: 'On the first floor they sell washing machines, dishwashers, spin driers, etc.'

ever 1

- ✗ He has ever been my hero.
 ✓ **He has always been my hero.**

ever = at any time: 'Have you ever been to Paris?'

always = from the beginning until now; every time: 'He's always been very generous.' 'She always arrives late.'

2

- ✗ She was the most unpleasant person that I had ever met before.
 ✓ **She was the most unpleasant person that I had ever met.**

ever (used with a verb in the present perfect or past perfect tense) = at any time before now/then: 'It's one of the nicest houses I've ever seen.'

3

- ✗ I'm surprised that nobody ever has thought of it.
 ✓ **I'm surprised that nobody has ever thought of it.**

See Language Note at ALWAYS

every 1

- ✗ There was a representative from every countries.
 ✓ **There was a representative from every country.**
 ✗ Every mornings I give him his breakfast.
 ✓ **Every morning I give him his breakfast.**

every + singular count noun: 'I understood every word.'

2

- ✗ Every job have its good points.
 ✓ **Every job has its good points.**

every + noun + singular verb: 'Every child was given a red balloon.'

3

- ✗ I have to visit the hospital every six week.
 ✓ **I have to visit the hospital every six weeks.**

'every day', 'every week' BUT 'every two days', 'every six weeks'

4

- ✗ On every Saturday afternoon I play tennis.
 ✓ **Every Saturday afternoon I play tennis.**

See Language Note at TIME

5

See PERSON 1, PEOPLE 1

6

See TIME 6

7

- ✗ The shop sells every thing, from toothbrushes to radios.
 ✓ **The shop sells everything, from toothbrushes to radios.**

Every thing (two words) is not common and is used only when things are considered as separate items: 'She worries about every silly little thing.'

8

- ✗ This example shows how computers affect our every day life.
 ✓ **This example shows how computers affect our everyday life.**

See note at EVERYBODY

9

- ✗ Every one was tired of listening to her voice.
 ✓ **Everyone was tired of listening to her voice.**

See note at EVERYONE 1

- 10 x There aren't enough jobs for every body.
 ✓ **There aren't enough jobs for everybody.**

everybody (one word) = each person; everyone: 'One day everybody will be able to travel to the moon.'
every body (two words) = each (dead) body: 'Every body was collected from the battlefield and given a proper burial.'

- everybody 1** x Everybody have to work.
 ✓ **Everybody has to work.**

Everybody, everyone and everything are used with a singular verb: 'Everybody was tired of waiting.' 'During the first few days, everything was new to me.'

- 2 x Everybody does not like studying when they are that age.
 ✓ **Nobody likes studying when they are that age.**
 See Language Note at NOT

- everyday** x The sun shines here everyday.
 ✓ **The sun shines here every day.**

everyday (one word) = not special or unusual in any way: 'A good photographer can make everyday objects look rare and special.'
every day (two words) = each day: 'Every day I try to learn ten new words.'

- everyone 1** x This problem affects each and everyone of us.

✓ **This problem affects each and every one of us.**
everyone = all the people: 'Hurry up! Everyone is waiting for you.'
every one = each single one (of a group or number): 'When we examined the books we found that every one of them had a page missing.'

- 2 See EVERYBODY

- everything** See EVERYBODY

- evidence** x There are no reliable evidences to suggest that the situation is improving.
 ✓ **There is no reliable evidence to suggest that the situation is improving.**
 x This true story provides an evidence of the power of advertising.
 ✓ **This true story provides evidence of the power of advertising.**

Evidence is an uncountable noun: 'Medical evidence suggests that men are more likely to have heart attacks than women.'

- exam/examination 1** x It happened a few years ago when I was making my university entrance exams.
 ✓ **It happened a few years ago when I was taking my university entrance exams.**

take/sit (for)/have/do an examination (NOT make): 'Of all the students who took the exam, only 45% passed.' 'I sit my final exams next July.' Note that **sit (for)** an examination is not used in American English.

- 2 ✗ Unfortunately, I didn't pass in the exam.

✓ **Unfortunately, I didn't pass the exam.**

pass/fail an examination (WITHOUT in): 'She passed all six examinations at the first attempt.'

Compare: 'I passed the written paper but failed (on) the oral test.' 'She did well in chemistry but failed (in) maths.'

- example 1** ✗ Medicine is a good example for something that we pass from one generation to the next.

✓ **Medicine is a good example of something that we pass from one generation to the next.**

an example of sth (NOT for): 'He is a classic example of a man who cannot control his ambition.'

- 2 ✗ A manager is supposed to give a good example.

✓ **A manager is supposed to set a good example.**

set an example or **set a good example** = behave correctly so that the people who copy you will behave correctly: 'The school captain is expected to set a good example.'

Compare: 'Instead of trying to explain the theory, he just gave us a few good examples.'

- except 1** ✗ Except smoke and traffic fumes, there are several other types of pollution.

✓ **Besides smoke and traffic fumes, there are several other types of pollution.**

except = not including, but not: 'She eats everything except fish.'

besides = in addition to: 'Besides football, he also plays tennis and badminton.'

- 2 ✗ The old lady never spoke to anyone except someone came to visit her.

✓ **The old lady never spoke to anyone unless someone came to visit her.**

✓ **The old lady never spoke to anyone except when someone came to visit her.**

Except (a preposition) cannot be followed by a clause that has a finite verb ('came'). Use **unless** (a conjunction) or **except when, except while, except if, except that**: 'Americans are just like any other people in the world, except that they are more tolerant.' 'He tends to ignore me except when he needs something.'

- 3 ✗ I had never really spoken to him except saying hello.

✓ **I had never really spoken to him except to say hello.**

When you are talking about purpose, use **except + to-v**: 'I rarely go the market, except to buy vegetables.'

- 4 ✗ They want nothing except seeing that the children are happy.

✓ **They want nothing except to see that the children are happy.**

✗ My brother is good at everything except to wash the dishes.

✓ **My brother is good at everything except washing the dishes.**

The choice of verb form after **except** is sometimes determined by a word that comes earlier in the sentence, e.g. **want + to-v, good at + v-ing**.

- 5
- x In their free time they do nothing except going from one cafeteria to another.
 - ✓ **In their free time they do nothing except go from one cafeteria to another.**
 - x She was willing to do anything except to tell me her name.
 - ✓ **She was willing to do anything except tell me her name.**
- do** (anything/nothing/what you like etc) + **except** + bare infinitive: 'There was nothing I could do except sit and wait.'

- exception**
- x Every major city keeps changing and Lisbon is not an exception.
 - ✓ **Every major city keeps changing and Lisbon is no exception.**
- Be no exception** is a fixed phrase: 'I never go out on Sundays, and this Sunday is no exception.'

- exchange**
- x Is it possible to exchange the camera with a new one?
 - ✓ **Is it possible to exchange the camera for a new one?**
- exchange sth for sth** (NOT with): 'The government is issuing coupons that can be exchanged for food.'

- exciting**
- x It is wonderful to be in London at last. I feel so exciting.
 - ✓ **It is wonderful to be in London at last. I feel so excited.**
- See note at BORING

- excuse 1**
- x Excuse me. I didn't know that you wanted to speak to me.
 - ✓ **I'm sorry. I didn't know that you wanted to speak to me.**
 - x Excuse me. I didn't mean to hurt you.
 - ✓ **I'm sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you.**
- Use **excuse me** (1) when you interrupt someone (2) when you are trying to get past someone (3) when you speak to someone you don't know: 'Excuse me but there's a long distance phone call for you.' 'Excuse me. Do you happen to know the way to the station?' To apologize to someone, use **I'm sorry** (or just **sorry**): 'I'm terribly sorry. I forgot we'd arranged a meeting.'

- 2
- x When he got back home he excused himself and promised that he would never run away again.
 - ✓ **When he got back home he apologized and promised that he would never run away again.**
- excuse oneself** = give a reason for one's actions: 'She excused herself from the meeting, saying that she wasn't feeling well.'
apologize = say you are sorry for (doing) something: 'The bank wrote to apologize for overcharging me.'
- 3
- x He was sorry that he had lied to her and asked her to excuse him.
 - ✓ **He was sorry that he had lied to her and asked her to forgive him.**
- Excuse** is used only for minor faults and offences: 'I hope you'll excuse my untidy handwriting. I'm trying to write this letter on a train.'
Forgive is used for all faults and offences, both minor and major: 'I don't think he'll ever forgive me for calling off the wedding.' 'Don't forget her birthday or she'll never forgive you.'

- exercise 1**
- ✗ Before breakfast I do exercise and then have a shower.
 - ✓ **Before breakfast I do some exercises and then have a shower.**
 - ✗ I advise you to take as many exercises as you can.
 - ✓ **I advise you to take as much exercise as you can.**
 - ✓ **I advise you to exercise as much as you can.**

exercise (countable noun) = a movement or set of movements that you do regularly to keep or make (a part of) your body strong and healthy: 'These exercises will help to develop your calf muscles.' 'Sometimes he forgets to do his exercises.'

exercise (uncountable noun) = physical activity such as walking, swimming etc: 'The doctor says I don't get enough exercise.'

exercise (verb) = walk, jog, swim etc to stay healthy: 'Just because you're on a diet, it doesn't mean that you don't need to exercise.'

- 2**
- ✗ Make sure that you eat properly and don't forget to make your exercises.
 - ✓ **Make sure that you eat properly and don't forget to do your exercises.**

do your exercises (NOT make): 'Always warm up before you start doing these exercises.' See Language Note at do

- 3**
- ✗ You will never be able to speak fluently unless you do exercise.
 - ✓ **You will never be able to speak fluently unless you practise.**

practise = do something regularly in order to develop a skill: 'Your driving will never improve if you don't practise.' 'If we're planning to go to Montreal next summer, I'll have to practise my French.' 'Whenever I start practising the violin, everyone leaves the room.'

- exhausting**
- ✗ An exhausting investigation finally revealed the cause of the accident.
 - ✓ **An exhaustive investigation finally revealed the cause of the accident.**

exhausting = causing tiredness: 'Pushing the car uphill was exhausting.'

exhaustive = so thorough or complete that not even the smallest detail or possibility is missed: 'Following exhaustive inquiries, the police are at last able to issue a description of the suspects.'

- exist**
- ✗ The problem of hunger has been existing for centuries.
 - ✓ **The problem of hunger has existed for centuries.**
- See Language Note at CONTAIN

- expand 1**
- ✗ I'm doing the course to expand my job opportunities.
 - ✓ **I'm doing the course to increase my job opportunities.**

expand = become (or make something become) larger in size, area or activity: 'Metals expand when they are heated.' 'Within three years this small business had expanded into a chain of department stores.'

increase = become (or make something become) larger in number, amount, cost, etc: 'Sales of new cars increased from 1.2 million in 1993 to 1.8 million in 1994.' 'By the year 2020 the government aims to increase the number of secondary schools by 50%.'

- 2**
- ✗ The epidemic began to expand rapidly.
 - ✓ **The epidemic began to spread rapidly.**

When you are talking about a disease, fire, war, social problem, feeling, etc, use **spread**: 'The army was called in to stop the riots from spreading.' 'Dissatisfaction with the present government seems to be spreading.'

- 3 ☐ The newspapers are not allowed to expand political ideas.
☒ **The newspapers are not allowed to spread political ideas.**

When you are talking about news, information, ideas, etc, use **spread**: 'Within hours the news of the bank's collapse had spread all over the world.' 'I hope you haven't been spreading rumours.'

expect 1

- ☐ After a few minutes he stopped speaking and expected their reaction.
☒ **After a few minutes he stopped speaking and waited for their reaction.**
☐ She was standing by the reception desk, expecting a taxi.
☒ **She was standing by the reception desk, waiting for a taxi.**

Use **expect** when you are talking about what someone thinks: 'We expected that the hotels in London would be very expensive, and we were right.' 'No one expected the President to resign.'

Use **wait for** when you are talking about what someone does: 'How long do you usually have to wait for a bus?' 'I sat down and waited for my name to be called.'

- 2 ☐ I expect that you will be able to come to the party.
☒ **I hope that you will be able to come to the party.**

Use **expect** when you have a reason for thinking that something is going to happen: 'Her husband doesn't like travelling so I expect she'll come on her own.'

Use **hope** to express a wish: 'I hope you have a safe journey.'

- 3 ☐ I expect your visit and hope that you will be writing soon with the details.
☒ **I'm looking forward to your visit and hope that you will be writing soon with the details.**

To say that you feel happy or excited about a future event, use **look forward to**: 'I'm really looking forward to this trip to Japan.' 'I look forward to meeting you at the Frankfurt Book Fair.'

Note that **look forward to** (NOT **expect**) is often used at the end of a letter: 'I look forward to hearing from you.'

- 4 ☐ You can expect that you won't be put in the same class as Helga.
☒ **You can't expect to be put in the same class as Helga.**
 See Language Note at NOT

expensive

- ☐ Prices in Britain are not as expensive as in Japan.
☒ **Prices in Britain are not as high as in Japan.**
☐ The disadvantage is that the cost is very expensive.
☒ **The disadvantage is that the cost is very high.**

See note at CHEAP 1

experience

- 1 ☐ I made my first teaching experience in Scotland.
☒ **I had my first teaching experience in Scotland.**
☐ While I was going home, I made a bad experience.

- ✓ While I was going home, I had a bad experience.

have an experience (NOT make): 'The streets were full of beggars and we had one or two very unpleasant experiences.'

See Language Note at 10

- 2 ✗ If I go to England, I'll have a lot of experiences.

- ✓ If I go to England, I'll have a lot of new experiences.

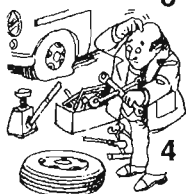
When **experience** means 'something that happens to you', it is usually modified: 'The book is based on her experiences as a reporter in El Salvador.' 'Don't give up just because of one bad experience.' 'The trip to Niagara Falls was an unforgettable experience.'

- 3 ✗ I hadn't made any experience of changing a car wheel.

- ✓ I hadn't had any experience of changing a car wheel.

have no/little/some/considerable etc experience (NOT make): 'Most of the school inspectors had at least ten years' teaching experience.'

See Language Note at 10



- 4 ✗ I knew that he had no experience driving in the dark.

- ✓ I knew that he had no experience of driving in the dark.

- ✗ Older people have had more experience in life.

- ✓ Older people have had more experience of life.

have no/little/some/considerable etc experience of (doing) sth
'Do you have any previous experience of looking after children?'

- 5 ✗ Many of us have had experiences of living overseas.

- ✓ Many of us have had experience of living overseas.

When you are talking about someone's life as a whole, **experience** is uncountable: 'Salary will depend upon qualifications and experience.'

experiment 1

- ✗ They shouldn't be allowed to make these experiments.

- ✓ They shouldn't be allowed to perform these experiments.

perform/conduct/carry out/do an experiment (NOT make): 'Further experiments will have to be conducted before the drug can be tested on humans.'

See Language Note at 10

- 2 ✗ I agree that it is wrong to experiment with animals.

- ✓ I agree that it is wrong to experiment on animals.

experiment on a person or animal: 'Experiments on twins have shown that the human mind has mysterious powers.'

Compare: 'Doctors are experimenting with a new drug that, they hope, will provide a cure for the common cold.'

explain

- ✗ Your teachers will explain you where you are going to stay.

- ✓ Your teachers will explain to you where you are going to stay.

If you mention a person after **explain**, you always use **to**: 'Let me explain the problem (to you) again.' 'She then explained (to me) how I could make my own shampoo.'

explode

- ✗ The hijackers threatened to explode the plane.

- ✓ The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane.

People **blow up** buildings, planes etc. Bombs, fuel tanks etc **explode**.
Compare: 'They had planned to blow up the bridge but their bombs failed to explode.'

expose

- ✗ His paintings have been exposed in art galleries all over the world.
 - ✓ **His paintings have been exhibited in art galleries all over the world.**
- expose** = let something be seen, especially something that is usually hidden: 'He undid his shirt to expose a white hairless chest.'
display/exhibit a work of art: 'The gallery exhibits mainly contemporary sculpture and photography.'

extinguish

- ✗ Many species are becoming extinguished.
 - ✓ **Many species are becoming extinct.**
- extinguish** = make something stop burning: 'Before entering the factory, please make sure that all cigarettes have been properly extinguished.'
extinct = (of a type of animal or plant) completely non-existent, because every single one has died or been killed: 'If nothing is done to save the whales now, the species will soon become extinct.'

extreme

- ✗ Since he stopped smoking, there has been an extreme improvement in his health.
- ✓ **Since he stopped smoking, there has been a dramatic improvement in his health.**
- ✗ Doctors have to keep up with all the extreme new medical developments.
- ✓ **Doctors have to keep up with all the major new medical developments.**

Extreme is mainly used to describe situations, behaviour, opinions and beliefs: 'extreme poverty', 'extreme caution', 'extreme views', 'extreme disappointment'.

When you are talking about a change or development, use words such as **great/major/important/considerable/dramatic**: 'Without these major changes, the company would have collapsed.'

extremely

- ✗ I'm extremely convinced that there will not be another war.
 - ✓ **I'm absolutely convinced that there will not be another war.**
- See note at VERY 2

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