

We use **after all**, (NOT **finally**) to say that something is contrary to what was expected.

It didn't rain after all. (*Don't say: It didn't rain finally*).

At first Peter said he would come to the party, but he's not going to come after all. (*Don't say: At first Peter said he would come to the party, but he's not going to come finally*).

We say **she is twenty years old/of age**. (NOT ...**twenty years**).

He is 19 years old. (*Don't say: He is 19 years*).

She is 21 years of age. (*Don't say: She is 21 years*).

We say **be the same age as**. (NOT ...be **at** the same age as...).

Tom is the same age as Mary. (*Don't say: Tom is ~~at~~ the same age as Mary*).

She's the same age as my sister. (*Don't say: She's ~~at~~ the same age as my sister*).

We say **at the age of**, (NOT ... **in** the age of ...).

He died at the age of 80. (*Don't say: He died ~~in~~ the age of 80*).

I graduated from college at the age of 22. (*Don't say: I graduated from college ~~in~~ the age of 22*).

We use **like before a noun**, (NOT **alike**).

He is like his father. (*Don't say: He is ~~alike~~ his father*).

She is like her mom. (*Don't say: She is ~~alike~~ her mom*).

We say **all students**, (NOT all **of** students).

All students are being taught in the classroom. (*Don't say: All ~~of~~ students are being taught in the classroom*).

All people are having dinner at the restaurant. (*Don't say: All ~~of~~ people are having dinner at the restaurant*).

We use **not all + plural noun + plural verb**, (NOT not all + plural noun +

singular verb).

Not all students are lazy. (*Don't say: Not all students is lazy*).

Not all women are mothers. (*Don't say: Not all women is mothers*).

We say ...not only..., but...as well. Or...not only..., but....also.... (NOT ...not only...; but....either).

He not only sings, but he plays the guitar as well. (*Don't say: He not only sings, but he plays the guitar either*).

He not only sings, but he also plays the guitar. (*Don't say: He not only sings, but he also plays the guitar either*).

We use though/although + clause, (NOT ~~despite/in spite of~~ + clause).

Although she doesn't like flying, he goes abroad on holiday. (*Don't say: ~~despite/in spite of~~ she doesn't like flying, he goes abroad on holiday*).

Although Mary is rich, she dresses quite simply. (*Don't say: ~~despite/in spite of~~ Mary is rich, she dresses quite simply*).

Although he smiled, he was angry. (*Don't say: ~~despite/in spite of~~ he smiled, he was angry*).

When we join two or more grammatically similar expressions, we usually put “and” before the last.

He likes tea, coffee and hot chocolate. (*Don't say: He likes tea, coffee, hot chocolate*).

We talked, played games and drank late until the night. (*Don't say: We talked, played games, drank late until the night*).

At night we talked, played chess and made a fire. (*Don't say: At night we talked, played chess, made a fire*).

We use fixed order bread and butter, (NOT ~~butter and bread~~).

I ate nothing but bread and butter. (*Don't say: I ate nothing but ~~butter and bread~~*).

She likes bread and butter. (*Don't say: She likes ~~butter and bread~~*).

We use fixed order **young and pretty**, (NOT ~~pretty and young~~).

She is young and pretty. (*Don't say: She is ~~pretty and young~~*).

Mary is young and pretty and warm-hearted. (*Don't say: Mary is ~~pretty and young and warm-hearted~~*).

We use fixed order **black and white**, (NOT ~~white and black~~).

He has a dog that is black and white. (*Don't say: He has a dog that is ~~white and black~~*).

The most colorful thing in the world is black and white. (*Don't say: The most colorful thing in the world is ~~white and black~~*).

We use fixed order **knife and fork**, (NOT ~~fork and knife~~).

What are some foods you usually eat with a knife and fork? (*Don't say: What are some foods you usually eat with a ~~fork and knife~~*).

She doesn't know how to use knives and forks. (*Don't say: She doesn't know how to use ~~forks and knives~~*).

He sat down and ate his dinner with a knife and fork. (*Don't say: He sat down and ate his dinner with a ~~fork and knife~~*).

We say **come and have a drink**, (NOT ~~go~~ and have a drink).

Come and have a drink with us. (*Don't say: ~~Go~~ and have a drink with us*).

I'll come and have a drink with you but I must let Mary know. (*Don't say: He I'll ~~go~~ and have a drink with you but I must let Mary know*).

You're very welcome to come and have a drink at our bar and enjoy an extra show. (*Don't say: You're very welcome to ~~go~~ and have a drink at our bar and enjoy an extra show*).

Why don't you come and have dinner with us? (*Don't say: Why don't you ~~go~~ and have dinner with us?*).

We use **another + singular countable nouns**, (NOT another + ~~plural~~ countable