

Confusing Words

A. Look Like and Seem

feel/look/seem/smell/sound/taste + LIKE + NOUN PHRASE
<i>He looks like a crazy rabbit</i>
feel/look/seem/smell/sound/taste + ADJECTIVE
<i>He looks crazy</i>

• Choose the correct answer.

- Ingrid _____ really Greek but actually she's from Germany.
A. speaks B. looks C. seems like D. looks like
- What's for lunch, I wonder? Hmm. It _____ fish and chips.
A. smell B. looks C. smells like D. seems
- Can you hear that? It _____ a cat on heat.
A. looks like B. sounds like C. smells like D. seems
- I don't _____ going out tonight.
A. seem B. seem like C. feel like D. look like
- Yeah. That _____ a good idea to me.
A. seems like B. sound C. sound like D. looks
- It's clouding over. It _____ rain.
A. seems B. sounds like C. looks like D. looks
- It's time to change the bag. The bin _____ terrible.
A. is B. smells like C. smells D. seems
- She _____ very nice.
A. seems B. looks like C. seems like D. look
- She _____ a nice person.
A. look B. seems like C. smells D. seem
- That jacket _____ great.
A. tastes B. looks C. looks like D. seems
- It looks like wool and it _____ wool but really it isn't.
A. seem B. feels C. tastes like D. feels like
- Where's that dreadful pong coming from? It _____ rotten eggs.
A. smells B. seems C. tastes like D. smells like
- Slurp. This soup _____ delicious. You must give me the recipe.
A. seems B. looks C. tastes D. looks like
- Doesn't it _____ great when a plan comes together?
A. look B. smell C. feel like D. feel
- This song _____ familiar.
A. sounds B. looks C. sounds like D. tastes
- CUSTOMER This coffee _____ mud. WAITER Well, it was only ground this morning.
A. seems B. tastes like C. tastes D. sounds

B. Lend or Borrow?

• Look at these examples, then choose **lend** or **borrow** to complete the rules.

Can you **lend me** a pen?

Can I **borrow** a pen?

My sister **lent me** her car.

I **borrowed** my sister's car.

_____ means to **take something**, for a short time.

_____ means to **give someone sth**, for a short time.

• Write the correct word to complete these sentences.

- He _____ me his dictionary.
- Will you _____ me your bike?
- Can I _____ your hairbrush?
- Would you like to _____ this DVD?
- She can't _____ my car.
- He _____ her his umbrella.
- Please could you _____ me some money?
- I can't let you _____ any more money.
- Sarah _____ Tom's mobile phone.
- I'd never let anyone _____ my toothbrush!

C. Say or Tell - Rules

• Look at these examples, then choose **say** or **tell** to complete the rules.

She **said** that she loved me.

She **told me** that she loved me.

_____ something.

_____ someone something.

• we also use them in certain expressions:

_____ a joke	_____ the difference between two things
_____ a story	_____ thank you
_____ sorry	_____ a lie/the truth
_____ hello/goodbye	

• Choose the best word (say or tell) to complete these sentences.

1. He _____ me that he was tired.
2. He _____ that he was angry.
3. He always _____ the truth.
4. She's good at _____ jokes.
5. Will you _____ me the answer?
6. He didn't _____ why he wanted to talk to you.
7. She _____ sorry, but I didn't believe her.
8. He _____ me a very funny story.
9. I can't _____ the difference between the twins.
10. He left without _____ goodbye!

D. Raise or Rise?

Raise and **rise** can both mean to go up, but there is a difference. Look at these examples, then choose **raise** or **rise** to complete the rules.

The government **raised** taxes. The sun **rises** in the east.

We use _____ when there is **no object** after the verb, when something goes up naturally. It can also mean to get up in the morning.

We use _____ with an object, to say that **someone** makes **something** go up. It can also mean to help children grow up, or to mention something in a discussion.

Raise is a regular verb (raise, raised, raised). **Rise** is irregular (rise, rose, risen). Be careful with passive sentences. The verb "rise" cannot be made into a passive sentence.

• Choose the best word (raise/raised/raised or rise/rose/risen) to complete these sentences.

1. House prices have _____ again this month.
2. He _____ his eyebrow in surprise.
3. It isn't easy to _____ children.
4. The number of deaths from swine flu _____ slowly.
5. If it rains a lot, the water levels _____.
6. He _____ the question of holiday pay in the meeting.
7. The shop has _____ its prices three times this year.
8. I _____ late on Sunday morning.
9. The hot air balloon _____ up into the sky.
10. "Everyone, please _____ your champagne glasses, and join me in congratulating John and Sue on their engagement!"

E. Hard or Hardly?

Hard and **hardly** have completely different meanings! Look at these examples, then choose **hard** or **hardly** to complete the rules.

Diamonds are very **hard**. He **hardly** slept on Monday.
He worked very **hard** on Monday. He has **hardly** any money.
The grammar was very **hard**.

We use _____ to mean **difficult**.
We use _____ to mean the opposite of **soft**.
We use _____ to mean **almost not**, or a very, very small amount.
We use _____ to mean to do something with a lot of effort.

• Choose the best word (hard or hardly) to complete these sentences.

1. We've won the lottery! I can _____ believe it!
2. This film is really _____ to understand.
3. I don't like _____ beds - I can't sleep.
4. I've had _____ anything to eat today.
5. If you work _____ you should pass your exams.
6. It rained every day on our holiday, so we _____ went out.
7. I _____ remember my childhood - it was too long ago.
8. I've _____ done any work because I was watching TV.

F. Remember or Remind?

Look at these examples, then choose **remember** or **remind** to complete the rules.

I **remembered** to phone my parents. I **reminded** Tom about the test tomorrow.
I **reminded** Tom to phone his parents. I **remember** meeting her before.

I **reminded** Tom that he should phone his parents.

He **reminds** me of my ex-boyfriend.

_____ + **to + verb** = think of something, then do it.

_____ + **verb-ing** = think about something in the past.

_____ + **someone + to + verb** = tell someone "don't forget to do it".

_____ + **someone + about + something** = tell someone "don't forget".

_____ + **someone + that** = tell someone "don't forget".

_____ + **someone + of + something** = make someone think of something, because it is similar

• **Choose the best word to complete these sentences.**

1. I _____ the students to do their homework.
2. I _____ my sister that she'd agreed to help me.
3. I never _____ to charge my mobile phone.
4. This song _____ me of my childhood.
5. Please _____ me to do the washing up before I go to bed.
6. I must _____ to buy some bread.
7. Do you _____ why you fell in love with him?
8. I don't _____ buying this! Where did it come from?
9. Every year I have to _____ him about my birthday.
10. I must _____ to turn off the lights - I forget every time!

• **P.S.** In case you hadn't noticed, "**remind**" is always followed by "**someone**", and "**remember**" isn't! - **that's the easiest rule to learn!** _____

G. Especially or Specially?

With an adjective, they can both mean 'more than normal' but **especially** is much more common. For example:

This vocabulary isn't **especially/specially** difficult.

Use **especially** to mean 'particularly' (or 'more than other things'). It is usually used after a comma:

I love watching films, **especially** horror.

Use **specially** to mean 'for this particular purpose'. It is usually used with the preposition 'for', or with a passive verb structure:

I rented this horror film **specially for** Halloween.

These houses **were specially built** for small families.

Don't use **especially** or **specially** at the start of a sentence. We use **in particular** to link two sentences.

I love watching films. **In particular**, I really like horror films.

• **Choose the best word/expression to complete these sentences.**

1. Alba is really good at English, _____ the grammar.
2. I'd really like to travel more. _____ I'd like to visit Japan.
3. Everyone was really angry, _____ Susan.
4. I had my hair cut _____ for the job interview.
5. My sister is allergic to nuts, so her food is always _____ prepared.
6. You shouldn't smoke, _____ if you are pregnant.

Inversion of the Subject

A - Look at the example, reword the following sentences as shown below and make the necessary transformations.

Example: He never shouted at the children. Never did he shout at the children.

1. I hardly knew where I was. Hardly _____
2. They didn't speak a word. Not _____
3. They seldom danced together last night. Seldom _____
4. I never believed they would come. Never _____
5. He hardly turns to say goodbye. Hardly _____
6. I little remember what they said. Little _____
7. He seldom comes to see me on Saturdays. Seldom _____
8. I have never seen a better one. Never _____
9. They had come when the telephone rang. Only when _____
10. I'll seldom find enough time for reading. Seldom _____
11. I didn't hear a cry outside. Not _____
12. The smoke was so dense that they fainted. So _____