

University of Anbar  
College of Dentistry



Year: First

Course: English Language

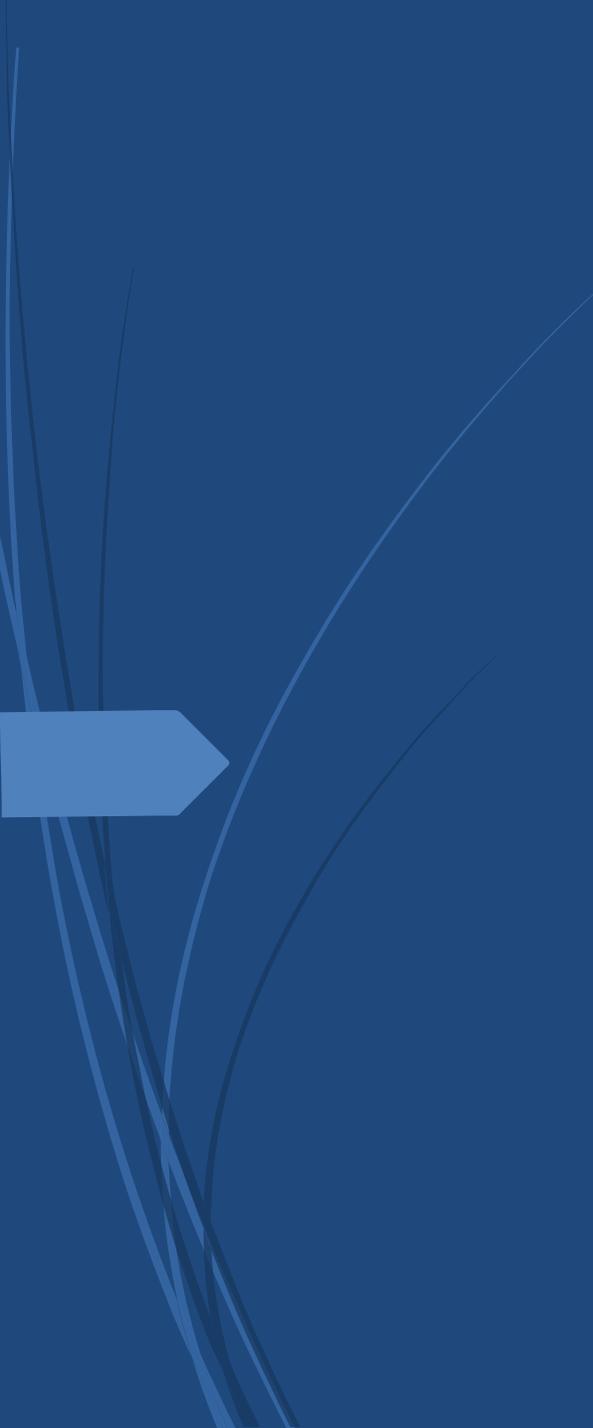
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# COMMON MISTAKES IN ENGLISH

# Mistake vs. Error

- ▶ Both refer to **doing something wrong**.
- ▶ **Errors** are defined as deviations that are **competence-based** and occur as a result of a **lack of knowledge**.
- ▶ **Mistakes**, however, are **performance-related** and **occur when the learner has the knowledge but lacks concern and attention**.
- ▶ **Are They Interchangeable?**

Although they both refer to doing something the wrong way, it is recommended that you **do not use them interchangeably** because the listener will get **confused**.



# **Common Mistakes**

# Verb + to- infinitive

- We **agreed to go** to his house.

~~We agreed go to his house.~~

- I **managed to finish** the painting.

~~I managed finishing the painting.~~

- Here is a list of some common verbs that are used with a **to- infinitive**, and rarely or never with an infinitive without to or an -ing verb:

*afford; agree; aim; ask; attempt; choose; claim; decide; demand; fail; forget; help; hesitate; hope; intend; learn; manage; need; offer; plan; prepare; promise; refuse; seem; threaten; wait; want; wish*

- **Afford** is almost always used after **can**, **could**, or **be able to**.

- We **can afford to take** a taxi.

~~We afford to take a taxi.~~

- We **were able to afford** a new television.

~~We afforded a new television.~~

## ► Verb + object + to- infinitive

- They **invited her to speak** at the conference.

~~They invited her for speaking at the conference.~~

- I **asked him to close** the door.

~~I asked him close the door.~~

Here is a list of common verbs that are used with **an object and a to- infinitive**, and rarely or never with an infinitive without to or a preposition + -ing verb:

*advise; allow; ask; cause; choose; enable; encourage; expect; forbid; force; get; help; invite; order; pay; persuade; prefer; remind; teach; tell; train; trust; want*

## ► Verb + object + infinitive without to

**Make** (meaning 'force') and **let** are followed by **an object and an infinitive without to**. Do not use to and do not use an -ing verb.

- I **made him listen**.

~~I made him to listen.~~

- He **let me come** with him.

~~He let me coming with him.~~

## ► Verb + -ing verb

- *They **are considering moving** to France.* (NOT *They are considering move to France.*)
- *She **kept asking** me to help her.* (NOT *She kept to ask me to help her.*)

Here is a list of common verbs that are used with **an -ing verb**, and rarely or never with an infinitive:

*admit; appreciate; avoid; consider; delay; deny; describe; dislike; enjoy; finish; hate; imagine; keep; like; look forward to; love; mention; mind; miss; risk; stand; stop; suggest*

Note also the following phrases:

- *I **can't stand getting** up early.*
- *I **don't feel like going** out tonight.*
- *I **can't help feeling** sorry for him.*
- *I **don't mind waiting**.*

## ► Verb + object + -ing verb

- *I **stopped him getting** in the car.* (NOT *I stopped him to get in the car.*)
- *I **caught her looking** at my email.* (NOT *I caught her look at my email.*)

Here is a list of common verbs that are used with **an object and an -ing verb**, and rarely or never with an infinitive:

*catch; find; hear; imagine; notice; picture; prevent; see; stop; watch*

# When is a preposition not needed after a verb?

- Some verbs **do not need a preposition before an object**, and you should not put one in.

Look at these examples:

- *He **told me** that he was a doctor.* (NOT ~~told to~~)
- *We **left the party** at eleven o'clock.* (NOT ~~left from~~)
- *Jane **went home**.* (NOT ~~went to~~)
- *She **answered me** politely.* (Not ~~answer to~~)
- *Max **approached the man**.* (Not ~~approach to~~)
- *I **asked Maria** what time it was.* (Not ~~ask to~~)
- *I **called him** last night.* (Not ~~call to~~)
- *The book **lacked an index**.* (Not ~~lack of~~)
- *He **married a woman** from Cambridge.* (Not ~~marry to~~)
- *I need some trousers to **match this jacket**.* (Not ~~match to~~)
- *We **didn't reach the hotel** until midnight.* (Not ~~reach to~~)
- *They **requested a copy** of the document.* (Not ~~request for~~)
- *I **returned the book** I had borrowed.* (Not ~~return back~~)

## ► Verb + preposition + -ing verb

- *He kept on working.* (NOT ~~*He kept on to work.*~~)
- *We thought of inviting Max.* (NOT ~~*We thought of to invite Max.*~~)

When a verb is followed by a preposition, **the verb that follows it is usually in the -ing form.** Look at these examples:

- *He dreamed of becoming an actor.*
- *She carried on talking.*
- *She insisted on walking all the way.*

## ► Where to put the preposition

- *I gave the money to Marc.* (NOT ~~*I gave to Marc the money.*~~)
- *I bought a toy for the child.* (NOT ~~*I bought for the child a toy.*~~)

When you use a **verb with two objects**, you should put **the preposition and the indirect object** after **the direct object**.

## ► Would you like ...?

- When you start an **offer** or a **suggestion** with **Would you like ...?**, it has to be followed by a **to- infinitive**.
  - **Would you like to come** out tonight? (NOT ~~Would you like come out tonight?~~)
  - **Would you like to eat** now? (NOT ~~Do you like to eat now?~~)
- Do not use **do you like** for making an offer or suggestion. Use **do you like** to **ask about someone's opinion of something**:
  - **Do you like** Chinese food?

## ► Used to

- If something **used to** happen, it happened regularly in the past, but does not happen now. When you make **negative sentences or questions**, you write **use to** instead of used to:
  - We **didn't use to** have a TV. (NOT ~~We didn't used to have a TV.~~)
  - I **didn't use to** see much of him.
  - **Did you use to** play football?
- Note that **used to** has another meaning. If you are used to something, you **have become familiar with it and you accept it**. With this sense, **used to** has the verb **be** or **get** in front of it, and is followed by a **noun** or an **-ing form**:
  - **He's used to** hard work.
  - **I'm used to** getting up early.
  - **I'm not used to** speaking in public. (NOT ~~I didn't used to speaking in public.~~)

# Verbs not used in the progressive form

- *I **don't believe** her.* (NOT *I am not believing her.*)
- *She **seems** happy.* (NOT *She is seeming happy.*)

- ▶ Some verbs are **never**, or very rarely, **used in the progressive form**. Many of them belong to certain categories, for example, verbs that relate to **the senses** and verbs that express **belief and preference**. Here is a list of common verbs that are not usually used in the progressive form:

*like; want; need; prefer; know; realize; understand; recognize; believe; suppose; remember; mean; belong; fit; contain; consist; seem; think; see; hear; taste; smell; sound*

- ▶ Note that **some verbs are not used in the progressive form with one meaning but are used in the progressive form with other meanings**. Here are some of the most important ones, with the meaning that is never used in the progressive:
  - *It **feels** strange to be back in my old classroom.* (NOT *It is feeling strange to be back in my old classroom.*)
  - *I **think** she's wrong about that.* (NOT *I am thinking she's wrong about that.*)
  - *She **looks** sad to me.* (NOT *She is looking sad to me.*)
  - *I **see** what you mean.* (NOT *I am seeing what you mean.*)
  - *This **tastes** absolutely delicious.* (NOT *This is tasting absolutely delicious.*)

## ► Common uncountable nouns

**Uncountable and mass nouns cannot be made plural and cannot be used with a or an.** These common words are **uncountable nouns** in English, but **refer to things that are considered countable in some other languages:**

*advice; baggage; furniture; homework; information; knowledge; luggage; machinery; money; progress; research; traffic; equipment; evidence; fruit; fun; housework; trouble*

- ***This furniture is*** very old. (NOT ~~*These furnitures are very old.*~~)
- She gave me ***some good advice.*** (NOT ~~*She gave me a good advice.*~~)

## ► A piece of advice, etc.

➤ If you want to talk about a **particular amount of something that is expressed with an uncountable or a mass noun**, you can put a **quantity expression** such as ***a piece of, an item of, or a cup of*** in front of the noun. Do not put *a* or *an* in front of the word or try to make it plural.

- She gave me ***a piece of advice.*** (NOT ~~*She gave me an advice.*~~)
- How many ***items of baggage*** do you have? (NOT ~~*How many baggages do you have?*~~)

➤ Here are some examples of quantity expressions with uncountable or mass nouns:

*a piece of land ; a portion of rice ; a piece of paper ; a drop of blood ; an item of clothing ; a piece of homework ; a piece of furniture ; a piece of information*

## ► Uncountable nouns ending in -s

- *I think that **economics is** interesting. (NOT ~~I think that economics are interesting.~~)*
- *His **diabetes was** getting worse. (NOT ~~His diabetes were getting worse.~~)*

Some **uncountable nouns end in -s** and **look as if they are plural**, although **they are really singular**. Do not put *a* or *an* in front of them, and make sure you use **a singular verb**, not a plural verb, with them. Here are some uncountable nouns ending in -s:

*aerobics; athletics; cards; diabetes; economics; electronics; genetics; gymnastics; linguistics; mathematics; measles; mechanics; mumps; physics; politics; statistics*

## ► Plural nouns

- *She was wearing **black trousers**. (NOT ~~She was wearing a black trouser.~~)*
- *The **binoculars are** in my bag. (NOT ~~The binoculars is in my bag.~~)*

Some **words for clothes and tools** are **plural in English**, even though they are **considered singular in some other languages**. Do not miss the **-s** from the end of these words. Do not use *a* or *an* in front of them, and make sure you use a **plural form of the verbs** that you use with them. Here are some common plural nouns for clothes and tools:

*binoculars; glasses; jeans; knickers; pyjamas; scissors; shorts; sunglasses; tights; trousers; tweezers*

## ► The police

- *My brother is **a policeman**. (NOT ~~My brother is a police.~~)*
- *I saw **three police officers**. (NOT ~~I saw three polices.~~)*

Note that **police is a plural noun**. You cannot use **a** or a **number** in front of it. To talk about a **single person**, use **policeman**, **policewoman**, or **police officer**. The **plurals** are **policemen**, **policewomen**, and **police officers**.

## ► Adjectives that never go before nouns

Some adjectives are normally used **only after a linking verb** and **not in front of a noun**. Here is a list of some of these adjectives: *afraid; alive; alone; apart; asleep; awake; aware; content; due; glad; ill; likely; ready; safe; sorry; sure; unable; unlikely; well*

- *I tried to comfort **the frightened boy**. (NOT ~~I tried to comfort the afraid boy.~~)*
- *I spoke to the teacher. She was obviously **sorry**. (NOT ~~I spoke to the sorry teacher.~~)*

Often an adjective with a very similar meaning can be used in front of a noun. Compare the following:

- *The baby was **asleep**.*
- *I looked at the **sleeping** baby.*

## ► Base and Strong Adjectives- Very or Absolutely?

We can make adjectives more extreme with adverbs such as **very** and **absolutely**.

- *Their house is **very** big.*
- *Their garden is **absolutely** enormous. (NOT ~~very enormous~~)*
- We can use **very** only with **base adjectives**: *very tired* (NOT ~~very exhausted~~). Here is a list of some **base adjectives** that you can use **very** before if you want to emphasize them: *tired; frightened; good; tasty; bad; pretty/attractive; hungry; angry; dirty; surprised; happy; funny*
- We can use **absolutely** only with **strong adjectives**: *absolutely wonderful* (NOT ~~absolutely good~~). Here is a list of some **extreme/strong adjectives** that you must put **absolutely** before if you want to **emphasize** them:

*exhausted; terrified; great/wonderful/fantastic/superb; delicious; horrible/awful/terrible/disgusting; beautiful/gorgeous; starving; furious; filthy; astonished/amazed; thrilled/delighted; hilarious*

- Compare these sentences:
- *James was **very** angry.*
  - *James was **absolutely** furious.*
  - *His wife was **very** pretty.*
  - *His wife was **absolutely** beautiful.*

## Structures after Adjectives

### ► Adjective + to- infinitive

- *Unfortunately, we're **unable to help** on the day. (NOT ~~Unfortunately, we're unable.~~)*
- *He's **bound to say** yes. (NOT ~~He's bound.~~)*

Some **adjectives** are always followed by a **to- infinitive** when they come **after a linking verb**. Here is a list of adjectives that behave like this: *able; bound; due; inclined; liable; likely; unable; unwilling; willing*

Note that you can also use a **clause beginning with a to- infinitive** after many other adjectives **to give more information about something**. Look at the following examples:

- *I was afraid **to go** home.*
- *I was embarrassed **to tell** her.*
- *We were so happy **to see** her.*
- *The instructions were very easy **to follow**.*

Note also that if you use the adjective **anxious**, meaning '**very keen to do something**', you need to follow it with a to- infinitive, for example: *We were **anxious to leave**.*

### ► Adjective + that- clause

- *She was **worried that she might be late**. (NOT ~~She was worried to be late.~~)*
- *Are you **confident that you will win**? (NOT ~~Are you confident to win?~~)*

A **that- clause** is often used **after adjectives linking someone's feelings or beliefs and the thing that they relate to**. These adjectives often have a that- clause after them:

*afraid; annoyed; anxious; astonished; aware; certain; concerned; convinced; determined; disappointed; fortunate; frightened; glad; grateful; happy; lucky; optimistic; pessimistic; pleased; positive; proud; puzzled; relieved; sad; satisfied; scared; shocked; sorry; sure; surprised; worried*

# How to use adverbs and adverbial phrases

## ► Adverb, not adjective

- *She sings very **well**.* (NOT ~~*She sings very good.*~~)
- *James speaks very **quickly**.* (NOT ~~*James speaks very quick.*~~)

If you want to **say how someone does something**, or **how something happens**, you need to use **an adverb** and not an adjective. Adverbs in English are often formed from an **adjective plus -ly**:

- *I was just sitting there **quietly**, reading my book.*
- *I thought he didn't do too **badly**.*
- *Could you speak more **slowly**, please?*
- *He very **carefully** laid the baby down on the bed.*

## ► Well, not good

- *I thought you did that really **well**.* (NOT ~~*I thought you did that really good.*~~)
- *She swam really **well**.* (NOT ~~*She swam really goodly.*~~)

Remember that the very common adverb from **good** is **well**. The adverb from **bad**, however, is **badly**:

- *She sings really **well**.*
- *She sings really **badly**.*

## Adverbs that look like adjectives (hard, fast, late, etc.)

- *They ran **fast**.* (NOT *They ran ~~fastly~~.*)
- *We've all worked so **hard** on this project.* (NOT *We've all worked so ~~hardly~~ on this project.*)
- ▶ Be careful. Some adverbs of manner are **irregular**, having the **same form as the adjective**. These examples show a group of the most common adverbs that are the same as the adjectives:
  - *Take two tablets three times **daily**.*
  - *You can fly **direct** to Barcelona from Dublin airport.*
  - *We set off **early**.*
  - *How **far** can you run?*
  - *You drive too **fast**.*
  - *We've had a few problems but basically, we're doing **fine**.* (Informal)
  - *Dan works really **hard**.*
  - *Harrison can jump really **high**.*
  - *Unfortunately, we arrived **late**.*
  - *Planes fly quite **low** over this area.*

## ► Barely, hardly, rarely, scarcely, seldom

- *I've **hardly** seen you today!* (NOT ~~*I haven't hardly seen you today!*~~)
- *She **barely** ate anything.* (NOT ~~*She barely ate nothing.*~~)

The adverbs **barely, hardly, rarely, scarcely,** and **seldom** ('**broad negatives**') are used to make a statement almost **negative**. Do not use broad negatives with **not** and do not use another **negative word**, such as **nothing** or **no one**:

- *I **seldom** eat breakfast.*
- *Karl **rarely** says anything in meetings.*
- *I **scarcely** had time to speak to anyone.*

If you use an **auxiliary verb** or **modal verb** with a **broad negative**, put the auxiliary verb or modal verb **first**. Say, for example,

- *He **can barely** read.* (NOT ~~*He barely can read.*~~)

## ► Long

- *I've known Ann for **a long time**.* (NOT ~~*I've known Ann long.*~~)
- *I can't stay **long**.* (NOT ~~*It's okay—I can stay long.*~~)

The adverb **long** is normally used only in **questions and negative sentences**:

- *How **long** have you known Ann?*
- *We can't stay **long**.*

It is not usually used in **positive** statements. For positive statements, use a long time:

- *I've lived here for **a long time**.*
- *I spent **a long time** in the library.*

## ► Downstairs/upstairs

- *I ran **downstairs** to answer the door.* (NOT ~~*I ran to downstairs to answer the door.*~~)
- *I tripped as I was going **upstairs**.* (NOT ~~*I tripped as I was going to upstairs.*~~)

Do not use the preposition **to** before the adverbs **downstairs** and **upstairs**.

## ► Here

- *Come **here**, Liam.* (NOT ~~*Come to here, Liam.*~~)
- *It'll take them an hour or more to drive **here**.* (NOT ~~*It'll take them an hour or more to drive to here.*~~)

Remember that **to** is **never used** before **here**.

## ► I'd/you'd, etc. better ...

- *I'd **better** call my dad.* (NOT ~~*I better call my dad.*~~)
- *They'd **better** leave now.* (NOT ~~*They'd better to leave now.*~~)

If you say that **someone had better do something**, you mean that they **ought to do it**. **Had better** is always followed by **an infinitive without to**. People usually shorten **had to** to **-'d**. Do not leave out **-'d**.

## ► Me or I?

- 'Who is it?' – 'It's **me**.' (NOT '~~Who is it?~~'—'~~It's I.~~')
- 'Who called?' – '**Me**.' (NOT '~~Who called?~~'—'~~I.~~')

In modern English, you do not use **I** after the verb **be**. You also do not use **I** as a single-word answer to a question.

## ► My friend and I

- **My friend and I** went shopping. (NOT *Me and my friend went shopping.*)
- **Mum and I** had a good talk about it. (NOT *Me and Mum had a good talk about it.*)

Although you may hear people say things like **Me and my friend went shopping** in very **informal speech**, this use is not considered correct, and should never be written. The best way to decide whether to use **me** or **I** when you are talking about you and someone else is to think about which pronoun you would use if you were talking just about you. For example, look at the following:

- *I like dancing.*
- *Rob gave **me** some sweets.*
- ***Ella and I** like dancing.*
- *Rob gave **Max and me** some sweets.*

## ► Who, what, etc. as subject

- *What needs to be done?* (NOT ~~*What does need to be done?*~~)
- *Who made that noise?* (NOT ~~*Who did make that noise?*~~)

When the **wh- word** is the **subject** of the sentence, you do not use **do** and the word order is **the same as for a statement**. Compare the following:

- *What did you say?* ('you' is the subject, 'what' is the object)
- *What came next?* ('what' is the subject)

## ► Negative questions with why?

- *Why isn't the door locked?* (NOT ~~*Why the door isn't locked?*~~)
- *Why hasn't Mary called?* (NOT ~~*Why Mary hasn't called?*~~)

Remember to put the **subject** after the **auxiliary** verb in **negative questions** with why.

# Negatives

## ► No, never, not, etc.

- **None** of the children were ready. (NOT ~~None of the children weren't ready.~~)
- **Nothing** was happening. (NOT ~~Nothing wasn't happening.~~)

Here is a list of negative words: *neither; never; no; nobody; none; no one/no-one; nor; not; nothing; nowhere*

If you use one of these words, do not make the verb negative as well.

## ► Not anything/anywhere/anyone

- **I didn't see anyone.** (NOT ~~I didn't see someone.~~)
- **I can't find him anywhere.** (NOT ~~I can't find him nowhere.~~)

If you start a sentence with a **negative verb**, you should not use a negative word such as **nothing** or **nobody** in the second part of the sentence. You should not use **someone**, **something**, or **somewhere** either.

Instead, use **either, ever, anybody, anyone, any, anything, or anywhere.**

## Words that sound the same

**Homophones** are words that sound the same but are spelled differently. It is easy to confuse them.

### ► Affect / Effect

**Affect** is a verb: *How will this new law **affect** me?*

**Effect** is a noun: *What will the **effect** of the new law be?*

### ► Already / All ready

**Already** is an adverb. If something has **already** happened, it has happened before the present time: *I've **already** called an ambulance.*

In the phrase **all ready**, **all** is a quantifier meaning the whole of a group or a thing, and **ready** is an adjective: *Are you **all ready** to go?*

### ► Aural / Oral

**Aural** means 'connected with your ears and your sense of hearing': *We had an **aural** test in music.*

**Oral** means 'relating to your mouth'. It also describes things that involve speaking rather than listening: *We do a lot of **oral** work in Spanish.*

### ► Bare / Bear

**Bare** is an adjective meaning 'not covered' or 'not wearing any clothes': *We ran along the beach with **bare** feet.*

A **bear** is a wild animal: *There are **bears** in the woods.*

**Bear** is also a verb: *I can't **bear** spiders.*

### ► Board / Bored

A **board** is a flat piece of wood: *They nailed a **board** over the window.*

If you are **bored**, you are not interested by something: *I was so **bored** at school today.*

### ► Break / Brake

If you **break** something or if it **breaks**, it divides into two or more pieces, often as the result of an accident: *He fell through the window, **breaking** the glass.*

A **brake** is a device on a vehicle that makes it slow down or stop: *He took his foot off the brake.*

**Brake** is also a verb: *The driver **braked** suddenly.*

### ► Coarse / Course

**Coarse** is an adjective meaning 'having a rough texture' or 'talking and behaving in a rude way': *The sand was very **coarse**. / His manners are **coarse**.*

**Course** is a noun with several meanings, including 'a series of lessons' and 'a route or path': *The plane changed **course**. / I did a **course** in art history.*

### ► Compliment / Complement

A **compliment** is a nice thing that someone says about someone or something. **Compliment** can also be used as a verb: *They paid him a lot of **compliments**. / She **complimented** me on my roses.*

If people or things **complement** each other, they have different qualities that go well together: *The team needs players who **complement** each other.*

### ► Discreet / Discrete

If you are **discreet**, you are careful to avoid attracting attention or revealing private information: *I made a few **discreet** inquiries about her.*

If things are **discrete**, they are not joined or connected in any way: *I met him on three **discrete** occasions.*

### ► Hole / Whole

A **hole** is an opening or a hollow space in something: *There's a **hole** in my shoe.*

**Whole** is a quantifier meaning 'all of something': *He ate the **whole** loaf.*

### ► Principle / Principal

**Principle** is a noun meaning 'a belief about what is right or wrong' or 'a basic rule': *Eating meat is against my **principles**. / We learned the basic **principles** of yoga.*

**Principal** is an adjective meaning 'most important': *Bad weather was the **principal** reason for the failure of the expedition.*

**Principal** can also be a noun meaning 'the person in charge of a school or college': *She was sent to the **principal's** office.*

### ► Role / Roll

Your **role** is your position and what you do in a situation or society: *His **role** was to check the tickets.*

A **role** is also one of the characters that an actor plays: *She played the **role** of Ophelia.*

A **roll** is a small, round loaf of bread: *I had a cheese **roll** for lunch.*

A **roll** of something, such as cloth or paper, is a long piece of it wrapped many times around itself or around a tube: *Ann bought a **roll** of wallpaper.*

### ► Site / Sight

A **site** is an area that is used for a particular purpose or where something happens: *He works on a building **site**. / This is the **site** of the explosion.*

**Sight** is the ability to see, and a sight is something you can see: *She lost her **sight** in an accident. / I faint at the **sight** of blood.*

### ► Whether / Weather

**Whether** is a conjunction used to talk about a choice or doubt between two or more alternatives: *I can't decide **whether** to have soup or salad.*

**Weather** is a noun we use to talk about rain, snow, sun, etc.: *The **weather** was great in Portugal.*

## Other words that are often confused

These words do not sound the same, but they are spelled in quite a similar way, and often cause confusion:

### ▪ Advice / Advise

**Advice** is a noun: *Can you give me some **advice** about growing roses?*

**Advise** is a verb: *I **advised** him to wait a bit longer.*

### ▪ Beside / Besides

**Beside** means 'next to': *Put the chair **beside** the window.*

**Besides** means 'as well' or 'in addition to': *I don't need any help. **Besides**, I've nearly finished. He designed houses, office blocks, and much else besides.*

### ▪ Dessert / Desert

A **dessert** is the sweet dish you eat at the end of a meal: *Shall we have a **dessert**?*

A **desert** is a large, dry, sandy area: *We travelled through the Sahara **Desert**.*

### ▪ Loose / Lose

**Loose** is an adjective meaning 'not firmly fixed': *The bolts had worked **loose**.*

**Lose** is a verb meaning 'to not have something anymore' or 'to be defeated': *I'm always **losing** my keys. I think we're going to lose the match.*

### ▪ Personal / Personnel

**Personal** is an adjective meaning 'private' or 'relating to a particular person': *He asked me some very **personal** questions. / She has her own **personal** helicopter.*

**Personnel** is a noun meaning 'the people who work in an organization': *All military **personnel** must report to base.*

### ▪ Price / Prize

The **price** of something is the amount of money that you must pay to buy it: *The **price** of a cup of coffee is almost five dollars.*

A **prize** is something given to someone for winning a competition: *He won a **prize** in a painting competition.*

### ▪ Quite / Quiet

**Quite** is an adverb and used to mean 'very' in a less emphatic way: *It was **quite** expensive.*

**Quiet** is an adjective and describes things or people that do not make much noise: *She had a very **quiet** voice.*

## REFERENCES

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