

2

- × I did not observed very much student-teacher interaction.
- × Why did she told you to go away?
- × She doesn't wants to disappoint her parents.

- ✓ I did not observe very much student-teacher interaction.
- ✓ Why did she tell you to go away?
- ✓ She doesn't want to disappoint her parents.

After **do**, the main verb is always a bare infinitive: '*I **didn't** see anybody go out.*' (NOT **saw**) '*Did you find the book you wanted?*' (NOT **found**)

3

- × Teachers are responsible for making sure that their pupils do behave properly.
- × Some of my friends do say that I spoil my children.

- ✓ Teachers are responsible for making sure that their pupils behave properly.
- ✓ Some of my friends say that I spoil my children.

The auxiliary **do** is used in questions and negative clauses. It is not normally used in positive clauses. Compare:

- Do* their pupils **behave** properly?  
 Their pupils **do not behave** properly.  
 Their pupils **behave** properly.

We use **do** in a positive clause only when we wish to express emphasis or contrast:

- I **do like** these grapes. Where did you get them?  
 Ann doesn't play tennis, but she **does play** badminton.  
**Do come** and see us when you visit London.

4

- × Do you know where does he live?
- × Do you know who did write the poem?

- ✓ Do you know where he lives?
- ✓ Do you know who wrote the poem?

⇒ 389.1

5

- × She warned him don't go near the dog.

- ✓ She warned him not to go near the dog.

We use **do not/don't** in direct speech: 'Please **don't wake** the baby.'

In indirect speech, **do not/don't** becomes **not** + **to**-infinitive: 'She told him **not to wake** the baby.'

6

- × Kevin hasn't been to London before, but Peter did.

- ✓ Kevin hasn't been to London before, but Peter has.

⇒ 178.13

7

× Do you like some coffee?

✓ Would you like some coffee?

⇒ 457.2

do: main verb

235

1

× They asked him to return the book but he refused to do that.

✓ They asked him to return the book but he refused to do so.

× The men ordered us to get out of the car. We did it immediately.

✓ The men ordered us to get out of the car. We did so immediately.

To refer back precisely to an action that has just been mentioned ('return the book', 'get out of the car'), we use **do so** (NOT **do that/this/it**): 'If you haven't reserved a seat yet, I would advise you to **do so** without delay.' (reserve a seat) 'She accepted the invitation but now she wishes that she hadn't **done so**.' (accepted the invitation)

**Do so** is used mainly in formal styles. In informal styles, it is usually omitted: 'She accepted the invitation, but now wishes she hadn't.'

2

× The iron doesn't work and I'd like to know what you intend to do for it.

✓ The iron doesn't work and I'd like to know what you intend to do about it.

× Something will have to be done for improving the situation.

✓ Something will have to be done about improving the situation.

When there is a problem, we try to **do** something **about** it (NOT **for** it): 'What are you going to **do about** (repairing) your watch?'

3

× I'm sure that the problem has to do something with the battery.

✓ I'm sure that the problem has something to do with the battery.

Note the word order in the expression **have something/nothing/anything to do with** (to be connected with): 'The tax increase **has nothing to do with** helping the poor.'

4

× I can do with a cold drink.

✓ I could do with a cold drink.

If we need something, we **could do with** it (NOT **can**). **Could do with** is a fixed expression: 'She **could do with** a little help.' 'The car **could do with** a service.'

doubt

236

× There is little doubt whether he will have to remain in hiding for the rest of his life.

✓ There is little doubt that he will have to remain in hiding for the rest of his life.

When **doubt** is used in an expression of certainty or near certainty, it is followed by a **that**-clause: 'There is **no/little/not much doubt** that the accused is guilty.' It can also be followed by a clause beginning with **who** or **which**: 'There is **not much doubt** who did it.'

We use a **whether**-clause after **doubt** in expressions of uncertainty: 'There is considerable **doubt as to whether** Collins will be fit enough for the match on Saturday.'

## downstairs

237

× I ran to downstairs and opened the front door.

✓ I ran downstairs and opened the front door.

⇒ 802.2

## dozen

238

× We packed three bars of soap and dozen toilet rolls.

✓ We packed three bars of soap and a dozen toilet rolls.

× You will need four litres of milk and two dozens of eggs.

✓ You will need four litres of milk and two dozen eggs.

× She smashed about a dozen of plates.

✓ She smashed about a dozen plates.

⇒ 538.1–3

## dream

239

1

× I used to dream to live in a warm climate.

✓ I used to dream of living in a warm climate.

⇒ 841.2

2

× I don't dream of letting my children play in the street.

✓ I wouldn't dream of letting my children play in the street.

If we think that something is wrong, dangerous, foolish, etc, we **would not/never dream of** doing it: 'I **would never dream of** driving at that speed.'

## dress

240

1

× I dressed up very quickly and ran out of the house.

✓ I got dressed very quickly and ran out of the house.

✓ I dressed very quickly and ran out of the house.

When we put on our clothes, we **get dressed** or we **dress** (WITHOUT **up**). **Get dressed** is the usual expression. If we **dress up**, we put on fancy dress for a party or very smart clothes for a special occasion.

2

× Even though they have very little money, their children are always nicely dressed up.

✓ Even though they have very little money, their children are always nicely dressed.

When we describe someone's usual appearance, we normally use an adverb + 'dressed': 'well dressed', 'neatly dressed', 'smartly dressed', etc. **Dressed up** (= wearing smart clothes for a special occasion or fancy dress for a party) cannot follow an adverb ('nicely').

3

× The bridegroom was dressed with a dark blue suit.

✓ The bridegroom was dressed in a dark blue suit.

We say that someone is **dressed in** certain clothes.

## drink

241

1

× Drink will be served during the interval.

✓ Drinks will be served during the interval.

**Drink** (uncountable) is beer, wine, gin, etc., (i.e. things that contain alcohol).

**Drinks** (plural countable) are all the things that people drink; they can be alcoholic or non-alcoholic.

2

× He even drunk all the baby's milk.

✓ He even drank all the baby's milk.

× If she had drunk the liquid, she could have died.

✓ If she had drunk the liquid, she could have died.

**Drink** (infinitive), **drank** (past simple), **drunk** (past participle).

## drunken

242

× Either the driver fell asleep or he was drunken.

✓ Either the driver fell asleep or he was drunk.

**Drunken** is not very common and is used only in attributive position: 'drunken drivers', 'drunken laughter'. In predicative position, we use **drunk**. ➡ 16.1

## dry

243

× After the jumper had dried, it was too small for me.

✓ After the jumper had dried, it was too small for me.

**Dry** (infinitive), **dried** (past simple), **dried** (past participle).

⇒ 666.2

## due to

244

1

× I spent a lot of time with Helen due to we were staying at the same hotel.

✓ I spent a lot of time with Helen as we were staying at the same hotel.

× Due to the company's growth has been slower than expected, the workforce is to be reduced.

✓ Since the company's growth has been slower than expected, the workforce is to be reduced.

To join two clauses, we use **as**, **since** or **because** (conjunctions), NOT **due to** (a preposition).

2

! Some people arrived late due to the train drivers' strike.

✓ Some people arrived late because of the train drivers' strike.

! Due to the rain, the match was cancelled.

✓ Owing to the rain, the match was cancelled.

In everyday usage, **due to** is often used as a preposition, like **because of** or **owing to**: 'Due to poor management, the company was forced to close.' 'All the cars had to slow down due to the roadworks.'

However, some careful users insist that **due** is an adjective and that **due to** may be used only after the verb **be**: 'Her success *is* due to years of hard work.' 'Many of these errors *are* due to carelessness.'

For this reason, the use of **due to** as a preposition is best avoided, especially in formal styles. Use **because of** or **owing to** instead.

3

× His illness may due to family problems.

✓ His illness may be due to family problems.

**Due to** normally goes after **be**. It cannot be used as a verb.

## during

245

1

× Some of your guests will probably want to dance during they are listening to the records.

✓ Some of your guests will probably want to dance while they are listening to the records.

**During** is a preposition (NOT a conjunction).

⇒ 882.7

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 2 | × During waiting for the bus, I try to learn a few new words. | ✓ While waiting for the bus, I try to learn a few new words. |
|---|---|--|

Unlike most prepositions, **during** cannot introduce an **-ing** clause.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | × The company has been operating during four years. | ✓ The company has been operating for four years. |
|---|---|--|

When we are talking about 'how long', we use **for**: 'I've been learning English **for** three years.' Compare: '**During** the last twelve months, inflation has risen by four per cent.'

## dust

246

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| × The ventilation holes should be kept free of dusts and dirt. | ✓ The ventilation holes should be kept free of dust and dirt. |
|--|---|

**Dust** is an uncountable noun and does not have a plural form.

## each

247

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | × Each students were given a new dictionary. | ✓ Each student was given a new dictionary.<br>✓ Each of the students was given a new dictionary. |
|---|--|--|

⇒ 640.4

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 2 | × Each of the six Asean countries were represented at the conference. | ✓ Each of the six Asean countries was represented at the conference. |
|---|---|--|

The verb after **each** is normally singular. (⇒ 44.13) '**Each** child **was** given a balloon.' '**Each** of the children **was** given a balloon.'

The verb is plural only when **each** comes after the noun/pronoun it refers to: '**The children were each** given a balloon.'

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 3 | × They each were delighted with the photographs. | ✓ They were each delighted with the photographs. |
|---|--|--|

⇒ 640.7

4

× I asked the girls if they each could describe the man.

✓ I asked the girls if they could each describe the man.

⇒ 640.8

5

× Each of us didn't like the film.

✓ None of us liked the film.

⇒ 512.6

## each other

248

× We used to write to each others once a month.

✓ We used to write to each other once a month.

**Each other** is always singular: 'We helped **each other** to answer the questions.'  
Compare: 'As children, we spent a lot of time at **each other's** house.'

## eager

249

× I don't know why she is so eager for seeing you.

✓ I don't know why she is so eager to see you.

Compare: 'The students are **eager for** their results.' 'The students are **eager to receive** their results.'

## education

250

× Many students go overseas for the higher education.

✓ Many students go overseas for higher education.

⇒ 782.3

## effect

251

1

× Everyone knows that smoking effects your health.

✓ Everyone knows that smoking affects your health.

Something either **affects** us or has an **effect** on us. **Effect** (with an e) is normally used as a noun. As a verb, it has a very different meaning. ⇒ 35

2

× The talk was about the effects of alcohol to the human body.

✓ The talk was about the effects of alcohol on the human body.

Something has an **effect on** a person or thing.

## effort

252

× Learning to play the piano requires a lot of efforts.

✓ Learning to play the piano requires a lot of effort.

When **effort** means 'hard work', it is an uncountable noun and does not have a plural form.

## either

253

- 1
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| × Either parents are able to sign the form. | ✓ Either parent is able to sign the form.<br>✓ Either of the parents is able to sign the form. |
|---|--|

⇒ 640.4

- 2
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ! I am not sure whether either of these books are worth reading. | ✓ I am not sure whether either of these books is worth reading. |
|--|---|

⇒ 44.13

## either ... or ...

254

- 1
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| × The watch is either broken or it needs a new battery.<br>× The visitor can either choose the normal train or the express which stops only at major stations. | ✓ Either the watch is broken or it needs a new battery.<br>✓ The visitor can choose either the normal train or the express which stops only at major stations. |
|--|--|

The units that are linked by **either ... or** must be grammatically equal.

⇒ 178.9

- 2
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ! Either the landlord or his wife were not telling the truth. | ✓ Either the landlord or his wife was not telling the truth. |
|---|--|

⇒ 44.18

## elder

255

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| × My sister is elder than my brother. | ✓ My sister is older than my brother. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

We do not use **elder** in comparisons. **Elder** may be used before a noun ('my **elder** sister') or as a pronoun ('I thought that Patrick was **the elder** of the two.')



**emphasize****256**

× The speaker **emphasized on** the importance of further research.

✓ The speaker emphasized the importance of further research.

We **emphasize** something (NOT **on** something). Compare: 'There has been too little **emphasis on** research.' We use **on** after the noun, but not after the verb.

**employment****257**

× Qualifications are of no use unless they prepare you for the **employment**.

✓ Qualifications are of no use unless they prepare you for employment.

⇒ 532.1

**energy****258**

× Our major source of the **energy** is oil.

✓ Our major source of energy is oil.

⇒ 532.1

**English****259**

× Her husband is a typical **English**.

✓ Her husband is typically English.

✓ Her husband is a typical Englishman.

⇒ 504.1

**enjoy****260****1**

× Some people do not enjoy just to sit and rest.

✓ Some people do not enjoy just sitting and resting.

We **enjoy doing** something (NOT **to do**): 'We both **enjoyed having** the children with us again.'

**2**

× During the examination period there is no time to relax and **enjoy**.

✓ During the examination period there is no time to relax and enjoy yourself/oneself.

**Enjoy** is a transitive verb.

⇒ 838.2

# enough

261

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× The piece of wood was not enough thick.</li> <li>× The old man could not run enough fast.</li> <li>× I think that sending him to prison is an enough severe punishment.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The piece of wood was not thick enough.</li> <li>✓ The old man could not run fast enough.</li> <li>✓ I think that sending him to prison is a severe enough punishment.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|

Adverbs of degree usually go **BEFORE** the adjective/adverb that they refer to: e.g. 'quite rich,' 'too softly'. However, **enough** always goes **AFTER** the adjective/adverb.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× I did not have money enough to buy a ticket.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ I did not have enough money to buy a ticket.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

**Enough** normally goes in front of the noun it modifies. In this usage, it is a determiner like *some, any, more*, etc. **Enough** is placed after the noun only in literary styles.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× We don't have enough time for visiting the museum.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ We don't have enough time to visit the museum.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|--|

We (don't) have **enough** time/money/etc. **to do** something, NOT **for doing** something. Compare: 'We don't have **enough** time **for** a visit to the museum.' (**enough** time/money etc. **for** something)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× There was not enough of snow to go skiing.</li> <li>× In fact, there is enough of food in the world to feed everyone.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ There was not enough snow to go skiing.</li> <li>✓ There is enough food in the world to feed everyone.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|

⇒ 640.1

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× If his sister wants to come too, the seats won't be enough.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ If his sister wants to come too, there won't be enough seats.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

We do not normally use **enough** on its own as a complement. Instead, we begin the sentence with **there** and put **enough** before the noun it refers to.

Note that when **enough** is used on its own as a complement, the subject is normally **there, it, that/this** or a quantity: '**There** isn't **enough**.' '**Two litres** isn't **enough**.'

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 6 | × Mr Yassin is tall enough and wears spectacles. | ✓ Mr Yassin is quite tall and wears spectacles. |
|---|--|---|

Do not confuse **enough** with **quite/fairly**. **Enough** means 'to a necessary or satisfactory degree'. Compare: 'Mr Yassin is **quite** tall. In fact, he's tall **enough** to be a policeman.'

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 7 | × The number of offices available is not sufficient enough. | ✓ The number of offices available is not sufficient.<br>✓ The number of offices available is not enough. |
|---|---|--|

**Enough** is not used after **sufficient**. **Sufficient** means 'enough'.

## enter

262

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| × | As soon as he entered into the room, we all stood up.   | ✓ | As soon as he entered the room, we all stood up.     |
| × | The driver had entered in the opposite lane by mistake. | ✓ | The driver had entered the opposite lane by mistake. |

We **enter** a room, building or area (WITHOUT **in** or **into**). Compare: 'Our client does not wish to **enter into** further negotiations.'

## equal

263

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| × | Lu is able to lift her companion, whose weight is nearly equal her own. | ✓ | Lu is able to lift her companion, whose weight is nearly equal to her own. |
|---|---|---|--|

When used as an adjective, **equal** is followed by **to**: 'Your salary is **equal to** Jean's and mine put together.'

## equipment

264

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | × We offer a full range of laboratory equipments. | ✓ We offer a full range of laboratory equipment. |
|---|---|--|

**Equipment** is an uncountable noun and does not have a plural form.

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | × Dentists use a very expensive equipment. | ✓ Dentists use very expensive equipment. |
|---|--|--|

**Equipment** is not used with **a/an**.

- 3
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>× The cargo handling equipment are mostly of Japanese origin.</p> | <p>✓ The cargo handling equipment is mostly of Japanese origin.</p> |
|--|---|

**Equipment** takes a singular verb.

## escape

265

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>× The prison has been escaped several times.</p> | <p>✓ There have been several escapes from the prison.</p> |
|---|---|

When **escape** means 'manage to get out of a prison or a place in which you have been held', it is intransitive and cannot be used in passive structures.

⇒ 575.5

## especially

266

- 1
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>× Most students try to get jobs in the summer. Especially girls like to earn some money.</p> | <p>✓ Most students try to get jobs in the summer. Girls especially like to earn some money.</p> |
|---|---|

When **especially** refers to the subject of a sentence, the word order is: subject + **especially** + verb. A sentence cannot begin with **especially**.

- 2
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>× There is no need to wait especially for me.</p> <p>× These horses are especially bred for racing.</p> | <p>✓ There is no need to wait specially for me.</p> <p>✓ These horses are specially bred for racing.</p> |
|--|--|

For the difference between **especially** and **specially**, ⇒ 747

## even

267

- 1
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>× Even you know what the matter is, you should still see a doctor.</p> <p>× It starts to play the other side of the tape, even the first side has not finished.</p> | <p>✓ Even if you know what the matter is, you should still see a doctor.</p> <p>✓ It starts to play the other side of the tape, even though the first side has not finished.</p> |
|--|--|

To join two clauses, we use **even if** or **even though**. **Even** is not a conjunction.

- 2
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>× Her parents even say that she is lazy.</p> | <p>✓ Even her parents say that she is lazy.</p> |
|---|---|