

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.<br>× The men ordered us to get out of the car. We did it immediately. | ✓ They asked him to return the book but he refused to do so.<br>✓ 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.<br>× Something will have to be done for improving the situation. | ✓ The iron doesn't work and I'd like to know what you intend to do about it.<br>✓ 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.         |
|  | ✓ 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.  
✓ 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.  
× 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.  
✓ 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**.

⇒ 2.1

- 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> |
|---|---|