

## Miscellaneous

**Already/Yet**

The word already indicates that a sentence has a positive meaning. The word yet is used to create a negative meaning.

- Positive: Sandy has already finished work on her degree.
- Negative: Sandy hasn't finished working on her degree yet.

Another way to use yet is to place it after the have and place the rest of the verb in the infinitive.

- Sandy has yet to finish working on her degree

**Practice**

1. She has not ..... started working on the project.  
A) Yet      B) already
2. I have ..... sent the payment.  
A) Already      B) yet
3. As ....., I haven't had time to talk to her.  
A) Yet      B) already
4. I have ..... finished.  
A) Already      B) yet
5. He was tired, ..... he didn't give up.  
A) Yet      B) already
6. The invitees have ..... turned up.  
A) Yet      B) already
7. I was surprised that they had ..... finished the job.  
A) Already      B) yet
8. I was surprised that she had ..... to start working on that project.  
A) Yet      B) already
9. The government has ..... to approve the project.  
A) Yet      B) already
10. I have ..... had enough.  
A) Yet      B) already

**Answer:**

1. yet	2. already	3. yet	4. Already	5. yet
6. already	7. already	8. yet	9. yet	10. already



### Because/ Because Of

The word because and the phrase because of show cause and effect. The cause is shown immediately after the word because or the phrase because of.

- Jill quit her job because she was admitted to the university.
- Jill quit her job because of her admission to the university.

Both sentences show that Jill was admitted to the university, and the result was that she quit her job. You can also reverse the word order of either sentence:

- Because she was admitted to the university, Jill quit her job.
- Because of her admission to the university, Jill quit her job

### Practice

1. The president resigned from his duty -----health issues.
2. -----his lack of courage, Nathan didn't participate in the competition.
3. I prefer driving -----I am afraid of flying.
4. I had to take the bus -----my car broke down.
5. -----I lost mine, I am going to ask my friend if I can borrow his calculator for the tomorrows exam.
6. It was difficult for me to get a loan -----my unstable employment.
7. ----- its facilities serve the public very well, this hotel is highly rated.
8. I am not allowed into the club ----- I am not 21 years old yet.
9. All the flights were cancelled -----the harsh weather conditions.
10. We see each other almost every day ----- we are in the same class.

### Answer:

1. because of
2. Because of
3. Because
4. Because
5. Because
6. because of
7. Because
8. Because
9. because of
10. because

### So/Such

Generally, when these words appear in a construction ending in that, so modifies adjectives or adverbs and such modifies nouns.

**When the word so is used with an adjective or adverb alone, the sentence structure is as follows:**



✓ **Subject + verb + so + {adjective/adverb} + that + remainder of sentence.**

- She sang so **well** (adverb ) that she was asked to audition.
- The food was so **good** (adjective ) that he could not resist it.

**When so is used with intensive modifiers (such as much, many, few, and little), the sentence structure is as follows:**

✓ **Subject + verb + so + intensive modifier + noun + that + remainder of sentence.**

- The man brought so many books that he needed assistance to carry them.
- The cooks made so little food that some people were not served.

**When such is used with singular count nouns, the sentence structure is as follows:**

✓ **Subject + verb + such a + adjective + singular count noun + that + remainder of sentence.**

- It was such a hot day that several people fainted.

So could also be used in this circumstance, but the article (a, an, or the) must move in the sentence construction so it falls between the adjective and the noun.

**When so is used with singular count nouns, the sentence structure is as follows:**

✓ **Subject + verb + so + adjective + a + singular count noun + that + remainder of sentence.**

- It was so hot a day that several people fainted.

**When such is used with plural count nouns, one possible sentence structure is as follows:**

✓ **Subject + verb + such + adjective + plural count or noncount noun + remainder of sentence.**

- This is such sour juice that I cannot drink it.

- They are such popular singers that they will likely win an award.

**Practice**

1. They were \_\_\_\_\_ happy that they started dancing.
2. He speaks Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ well!
3. Julie is \_\_\_\_\_ a good writer.
4. She swims \_\_\_\_\_ quickly!
5. It was \_\_\_\_\_ late we missed the last train.
6. They have \_\_\_\_\_ a big house that I got lost!
7. She has \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet puppy.
8. That was \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book.
9. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ hot I stayed inside.
10. He's \_\_\_\_\_ a teenager!
11. He was \_\_\_\_\_ handsome.
12. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful day that we took a picnic to the park.
13. You're not usually \_\_\_\_\_ tired! Is everything okay?
14. He doesn't often work \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
15. The children have \_\_\_\_\_ many toys.
16. She's \_\_\_\_\_ a bookworm!
17. I had \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of work I couldn't go out.
18. You shouldn't drink \_\_\_\_\_ little in this weather.
19. She has \_\_\_\_\_ much money that she doesn't need to work again.
20. The shops had \_\_\_\_\_ few vegetables at that time that we grew our own.

**Answer:**

1. so	2. so	3. such	4. so	5. so
6. such	7. such	8. such	9. so	10. such
11. so	12. such	13. so	14. such	15. so
16. such	17. such	18. so	19. so	20. so



## A Number of/ The Number of

Although these two phrases look and sound very similar, they have a different impact on verbs that follow them in a sentence.

- ✓ A number of has a meaning similar to many. It is a plural concept and requires a plural verb.
  - ✓ The number of is a way to describe an amount. It is a singular concept and requires a singular verb.
- 
- A number of boys have arrived for the meeting.
  - The number of boys coming to the meeting is nine.

## Hope and Wish

The words hope and wish have similar meanings, but special rules apply to the use of wish in a sentence that has two or more verb phrases.

If the verb hope appears in a sentence with two or more verbs, the other verb(s) can be in any tense (as long as the tense is logical).

- Bob hopes that he will get the job. (future tense)
- She hopes that her mother is comfortable in her new house. (present tense)
- The teacher hopes that he did not forget to make copies of the exam. (past tense)

If the verb wish appears in a sentence with two or more verbs, the other verb(s) cannot be in the present tense. The tense of the other verb(s) must be one step further in the past than the tense of wish. Also, was can never appear as the other verb form in the sentence, because the idea conveyed is contrary to fact (like an unreal condition).

- She wishes that the book were interesting.

Wishes is present tense, and were is past tense. This means that the book is not interesting.

- She wishes that her parents had arrived last night.

Wishes is present tense, and had arrived is past tense. This means that her parents 120 did not arrive last night

## Despite/In Spite of

The word despite and the expression in spite of mean the same thing, but the former cannot be used with of and the latter must appear with all three words.

- Despite his lack of training, he is very knowledgeable.



- In spite of his lack of training, he is very knowledgeable.

The words although, even though and though mean the same as despite and in spite of, but they are used differently because they cannot be followed by a noun or noun phrase alone. Each must be followed by a clause.

Although he lacks training, he is very knowledgeable.

### Rise/Raise

Rise and raise have similar meanings but are frequently confused with each other. Rise is an intransitive verb (meaning it cannot have a complement), and raise is a transitive verb (meaning it requires a complement).

Rise means “get up,” “move upwards (without outside assistance),” or “increase.” The tenses of this verb are rise, rose, risen, and rising.

- The tide rises at the inlet several hours before it rises further inland.
- As the ambassador entered the room, the delegates rose.
- When interest rates rise, stock values frequently fall.

Raise means “lift” or “elevate” an object or “increase” something. The tenses of this verb are raise, raised, raised, and raising.

- You must raise **your grades** (complement) if you hope to be awarded the scholarship.
- This company has entered into a contract to attempt to raise **the remains** (complement) of the sunken ship.

### Lie/Lay

The verb lie that is often confused with lay means to “rest,” “repose,” or “be situated in a place.” It is often followed by the preposition down. Lie does not take a complement (because it is intransitive). The tenses of this verb are lie, lay, lain, and lying.

- The old dog is lying in the sun.
- The nurse asked the patient to lie on the table.

Lay means to “place somebody or something on a surface.” This verb must have a complement (because it is transitive). The tenses of this verb are lay, laid, laid, and laying.

- She laid the baby in the crib.
- The man had laid the documents on the table before he sat down.



**Sit/Set**

Sit means to “take a seat.” Like lie, it is also often used with the preposition down. It is intransitive, so it does not take a complement. The tenses of this verb are sit, sat, sat, and sitting.

- After swimming, Bob sat on the beach to dry off.
- They have sat in the same position for two hours.

Set means to “put somebody or something on a surface or in a place.” Set is often interchangeable with lay or put except in certain idiomatic expressions like set the table. It is transitive, so it must take an object.

- The man set the computer on the table.
- Mahi is setting the forms in the trays.

**Some/any**

<b>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</b>	<b>SOME</b>	<b>ANY</b>
Meaning	Some refers to a quantity of people or things whose number is not specified.	Any is a quantifier which signifies quantity of a noun, but not in exact terms. It denotes whatever, whichever, whoever.
	Plural nouns and nouns that do not indicate exact quantity or number.	Singular, plural or nouns that do not indicate exact quantity or number.
	Affirmative Sentences	Negative and Interrogative Sentences.



Examples	Shaiful has some bananas	Shaiful does not have any bananas.
	He bought some clothes.	He didn't buy any clothes.
	They have some issues with the music teacher.	They do not have any issues with the music teacher.

### For/since

- We lived there for five years.
- He has been away since Tuesday.

We often use *for* and *since* when talking about time.

**for + period:** a "period" is a duration of time - five minutes, two weeks, six years. *For* means "from the beginning of the period to the end of the period".

**since + point:** a "point" is a precise moment in time - 9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday. *Since* means "from a point in the past until now".

<i>for</i> a period from start to end	<i>since</i> a point from then to now
---	---



<i>for</i> <b>a period</b> <b>from start to end</b>	<i>since</i> <b>a point</b> <b>from then to now</b>
for 20 minutes for three days for 6 months for 4 years for 2 centuries for a long time for ever	since 9am since Monday since January since 1997 since 1500 since I left school since the beginning of time
all tenses	perfect tenses

### For

*For* can be used with all tenses. Here are a few examples:

- They study for two hours every day.
- They are studying for three hours today.
- He has lived in Bangkok for a long time.
- He has been living in Paris for three months.
- I worked at that bank for five years.
- Will the universe continue for ever?

We do not use *for* with "all day", "all the time":

- I was there all day. (*not for all day*)



### since

*Since* is normally used with perfect tenses:

- He has been here since 9am.
- He has been working since he arrived.
- I had lived in New York since my childhood.

We also use *since* in the structure "It is [period] since":

- It was a year since I had seen her.
- How long is it since you got married?

### Like/ As

The confusion in using **like** or **as** is caused by a lack of understanding of the words' roles. In formal writing, **like** is used as a preposition, telling where, when or how the noun in the sentence is doing whatever it may be doing. **As** is used as a conjunction, joining two clauses.

#### When to Use Like Instead of As

Most of the time, *like* compares two things.

- He looks as Oscar Wilde

Here, we're comparing two things (he and Oscar Wilde), so *like* should be used.

- He looks like Oscar Wilde.

The same goes for this next sentence, where we're comparing a mother and daughter:

- The little girl, as her mother, has bright red hair.



Even though the verb *has* follows *as*, it actually belongs to the noun phrase *The little girl*. We need *like* to modify *her mother*.

- The little girl, like her mother, has bright red hair.

When to Use As Instead of Like

Frequently, *as* can be replaced by *the way*.

- No one makes chocolate cake like my mother does.

Because there is a verb after *like* (*does*), the conjunction *as* should be used. It's easy to say that about this sentence because *as* can be replaced by *the way*.

- No one makes chocolate cake the way my mother does.
- No one makes chocolate cake as my mother does.

Let's look at another example.

- He can't play cricket like he used to.

At first glance, there appears to be no verb after *like*. However, when speaking, we often leave out verbs that are already implied. The implied verb is *play*, as in *he used to play cricket*. *Like* should be changed to *as*.

- He can't play cricket as he used to.

### Say/tell

Although the verbs '*tell*' and '*say*' share some meanings, they are used in different ways. Here are the main differences.

#### ***1. Say something vs tell someone something***

Generally speaking, you can use say and tell as follows:

***You say something BUT you tell someone something.***



You say something.	You tell someone something.
<p><i>She said he was her best friend.</i>  <i>He said that he couldn't do the job by himself.</i>  <i>The speaker said that the world would be facing a financial crisis very soon.</i></p>	<p><i>She told me he was her best friend.</i>  <i>He told them the truth, but they didn't believe him.</i>  <i>The politician told the journalist that he would resign soon.</i></p>

2. Say something to someone

- ✓ Tell is used with an indirect object (e.g. tell **me** something, tell **John** something...)
- ✓ 'Say' is usually used without an indirect object. In case we want to add an indirect object after say, we introduce it with 'to'

Examples:

- I told her the story
- Why don't you tell him the truth?

BUT

- John said to Sara that she was beautiful in her red dress.
- "I've just finished doing my homework," he said to his Mom.

Some collocations with 'say' and 'tell'

Here are some collocations that are used with the verbs 'tell' and 'say'.

Say	Tell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ hi, hello,</li> <li>▪ goodbye</li> <li>▪ yes, no</li> <li>▪ a word</li> <li>▪ something</li> <li>▪ a prayer</li> <li>▪ no more</li> <li>▪ sorry</li> <li>▪ thank you</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the truth</li> <li>▪ a lie</li> <li>▪ a secret</li> <li>▪ a story</li> <li>▪ for sure</li> <li>▪ the time</li> <li>▪ one's name</li> <li>▪ someone the way</li> </ul>



### If/whether

*Whether* and *if* both indicate uncertainty. We use both words in reported speech and indirect questions. Sometimes these words are interchangeable:

- Hanif asked Isabella if they should save some cake. ↔ Hanif asked Ridoy whether they should have some cake.

However, sometimes *if* and *whether* have different meanings:

- Isabella asked their friends whether they would come on Saturday or Sunday.

two options: come on Saturday or come on Sunday

- Isabella asked their friends if they would come on Saturday or Sunday.

*if* introduces a third option: come on Saturday, come on Sunday, or don't come at all

### If/whether ... or not

When talking about two possibilities, we can add 'or not' to the end of the clause. This is not necessary, it is just for emphasis.

- Hanif and Jahid don't know if their friends are coming (or not).
- Hanif and Jahid don't know whether their friends are coming (or not).

Likewise, we can add 'or not' directly to *whether*. Again, this is generally redundant, but it is used in spoken English.

- It depends on whether or not their friends are coming.

The only time 'or not' is not redundant is when *whether or not* means *regardless* or *no matter if*. We cannot use *if* in the same way.

- Correct: They will eat the cake whether or not their friends come.
- Incorrect: They will eat the cake if or not their friends come



### Indirect Questions

We can use *if* and *whether* in indirect questions. *Whether* can be more formal than *if*, and, as shown above, only expresses two possibilities.

- Hanif *asked* Jahid if they should have some cake.
- Hanif *asked* Jahid whether they should have some cake.

### No sooner had -----than

The structure **no sooner** is used to talk about something that happens immediately after something else.

- **No sooner had** I stepped out, than it started raining.

This sentence means that I stepped out and immediately after that it started raining. These two activities take place almost simultaneously. There is no real time difference between them.

When **no sooner** comes at the beginning of a sentence, we use inverted word order. That means the auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

- **No sooner had** I received her call, than I left for her place. (NOT No sooner I had received her call, ...)
- **No sooner had** she finished one project, than she started the next. (= As soon as she finished one project, she started the next.)
- **No sooner had** I eaten the fish, than I started feeling sick. (= As soon as I ate the fish, I started feeling sick.)
- **No sooner had** they completed the work, than they demanded the wages. (= As soon as they completed the work, they demanded the wages.)
- **No sooner had** I gotten my bags unpacked than I realized that my camera was missing.
- **No sooner had** he graduated, than he was on his way to America.



**Hardly/Scarcely---when**

We say hardly . . . when / before . . . to say that something happened and another thing happened very soon afterwards.

- I'd (I had) hardly finished cleaning up the mess when / before my son dropped cake on the floor.

(= I finished cleaning; my son dropped the cake moments later.)

- I'd (I had) hardly got home from work when / before my boss called me and asked me to go back to the office.

(= I got home; my boss called me moments later.)

We often use the past perfect tense (I had done) with hardly.

- I'd (I had) hardly fallen asleep when / before the neighbour's dog started barking.

~~I hardly fell asleep.....~~

We can use **scarcely** instead of **hardly**. The meaning is the same.

- I'd (I had) scarcely / hardly finished cleaning up the mess when / before my son dropped cake on the floor.

In more formal speech and in literature we sometimes use inversion after hardly and scarcely.

- Hardly / scarcely had she drunk the magic liquid when she began to see everything in strange and vivid colours.

~~hardly she had.....~~

**Wish**

✓ **Wish + (that) + past simple:**

We can use 'wish' to talk about something that we would like to be different in the present or the future. It's used for things which are impossible or very unlikely.

- I wish that I had a big house (I don't have a big house, but it's a nice idea!).
- I wish that we didn't need to work today (we do need to work today, unfortunately).
- I wish that you lived close by (you don't live close by).



- I wish that John wasn't busy tomorrow\* (he is busy, unfortunately).

(\*In formal writing, you will see 'were' instead of 'was' after wish. This is correct, but it's also fine to use 'was', in the same way as with the **second conditional**.)

- 'I wish I were rich' or 'I wish I was rich'.)

We also use 'wish' with 'could' to talk about things in the present or future that we would like to be different. In this situation, 'could' is the past simple of 'can'.

Of course, we use 'can' to talk about ability - if we know how to do something or not. For example, 'I can speak Spanish' or 'I can't drive'. We also use 'can' to talk about possibility - if things are possible or not possible. For example, 'we can't come to the party tonight' or 'John can help you clean up'. We use 'could' with 'wish' to talk about ability and to talk about possibility.

- I wish that I could speak Spanish (but, unfortunately, I can't speak Spanish).
- I wish that I could drive (I can't drive).
- I wish that we could go to the party tonight (unfortunately, we're busy so we can't go).
- I wish that John could help you clean up (John is at work, so he can't help).

We don't usually use 'wish' in this way for things that are really possible in the future. Instead, we use 'hope'.

- I hope that you pass your exam (NOT: ~~I wish that you passed the exam~~).
- I hope that it's sunny tomorrow (NOT: ~~I wish that it was sunny tomorrow~~).
- I hope that Julie has a lovely holiday (NOT: ~~I wish that Julie had a lovely holiday~~).

### ✓ **Wish + (that) + would:**

On the other hand, we use 'would' with 'wish' in a little bit of a special way. It's generally used about other people who are doing (or not doing) something that we don't like and we want that person to change. It's not usually used about ourselves, or about something which nobody can change though, exceptionally, we do use it about the weather.

- I wish that John wouldn't eat all the chocolate. (John does usually eat all the chocolate and I don't like it. I want him to change his behaviour!)
- I wish that the neighbours would be quiet! (They are not quiet and I don't like the noise.)
- I wish that you wouldn't smoke so much! (You do smoke a lot and I don't like it. I want you to change this.)

- I wish that you wouldn't work late so often.
- I wish that it would stop raining!

We don't usually use 'would' when there's no feeling that we want somebody to change their behaviour.

- NOT: ~~I wish that tomorrow would be a holiday.~~ (Instead: I wish that tomorrow was a holiday.)
- NOT: ~~I wish that I would work harder.~~ (It's strange to use 'wish' + 'would' about yourself, as you can change your behaviour if you don't like it!)

✓ **Wish + (that) + past perfect:**

We can use 'wish' with the past perfect to talk about regrets from the past. These are things that have already happened but we wish they'd happened in a different way. This use of 'wish' is very similar to the [third conditional](#).

- I wish that I had studied harder at school. (I didn't study hard at school, and now I'm sorry about it.)
- I wish that I hadn't eaten so much yesterday! (But I did eat a lot yesterday. Now I think it wasn't a good idea.)
- I wish that the train had been on time. (But unfortunately the train was late, and so I missed my interview.)

✓ **Wish + to + infinitive:**

We can use 'wish' with the infinitive to mean 'would like'. This is very formal. We don't usually use a continuous tense with 'wish' in this case.

- I wish to speak to the headmaster. (This means the same as 'I would like to speak to the headmaster'.)
- I wish to go now.

✓ **Wish + object + to + infinitive:**

In the same way, we can use 'wish' with an object and an infinitive.

- I do not wish you to publish this article.
- I wish these people to leave.



### ✓ Wish + somebody + something:

This is used mostly in set phrases.

- I wished him a happy birthday.
- They wished us Merry Christmas.

### Until

Until (conjunction)

Until means 'up to the event mentioned'.

I'll stay here until you come back.  
We have to wait until he arrives.

We do not use *will* after **until** when speaking about the future.

- *I'll stay here **until you come** back.*

~~until you will come~~

- *We have to wait **until he arrives**.*

~~until he will arrive~~

When we use a negative construction (with *not*) in the main clause, **until** means 'not before'.

- *I won't (will not) start cooking **until you come home**. (= 'not before you come home')*
- *I can't (cannot) read the newspaper **until I find my glasses**. (= 'not before I find my glasses')*

We sometimes use the constructions **have + past participle** and **had + past participle** with **until**.

- *I can't wash any clothes **until they have repaired** the washing machine.*
- *He didn't offer us a drink **until we had finished** eating.*



### Until (preposition)

**Until** means 'up to the point in time mentioned'.

- *We'll wait **until** Monday.*
- *I'll be here **until** two o'clock.*
- ***until** Christmas, **until** my birthday*

**Until** refers to time. It doesn't refer to distance.

- ***until** tomorrow, **until** six o'clock*

~~**until** three kilometres~~

**Till** is often used in informal spoken English as a short form of **until**. Some people also use **'til**.

- *We waited **till** 3 o'clock.*
- *I'm not leaving **till** you apologise.*

More examples of *until* as a conjunction:

- *They played football **until** it got dark.*
- *You're not watching TV **until** you finish your dinner.*
- *You're not watching TV **until** you've finished your dinner. [the same meaning]*
- *I didn't know she was French **until** she spoke.*
- More examples of *until* as a preposition:
- *We stayed on the train **until** York.*
- *The kids stayed awake **until** midnight.*
- *The neighbours play music from morning **till** night. [*till* = informal, spoken English]*
- *From Dusk **till** Dawn*



### As if/as though

Clauses that start with *as if / as though* describe an unreal or improbable situation if they are followed by an unreal tense (the past subjunctive or the past perfect subjunctive). Otherwise, they express that the statement is true.

The past subjunctive after *as if / as though* indicates an unreal situation in the present. However, if the situation is true, we use a real tense to express present time:

- *He looks as if he **knew** the answer.*

(he gives the impression that he knows the answer, but he (probably) doesn't know or we don't know whether he knows or not)

- *He looks as if he **knows** the answer.* (he knows the answer)

If we put the verb preceding *as if / as though* into the past tense, the present simple *knows* changes into past simple, whereas the past subjunctive *knew* stays the same. Therefore, both sentences will read as follows:

- *He **looked** as if he **knew** the answer.*

Consequently, the meaning of this sentence (whether he knew the answer or not) can only be deduced from the context.

The past perfect subjunctive after *as if / as though* is used to refer to an unreal past situation. If the situation is true, we use a real tense to express past time:

- *He seems as if he **hadn't slept** for days.*

(it seems that he hasn't slept for days, but he (probably) has or we don't know whether he has or not)

- *He seems as if he **hasn't slept** for days.* (he hasn't slept for days)



If the preceding verb is put into the past tense, the present perfect *hasn't slept* changes into past perfect, while the past perfect subjunctive *hadn't slept* stays the same:

- *He seemed as if he hadn't slept for days.*

### While/When

It can be confusing to know in which situations one should use the subordinating conjunction “while” and in which situations one should use the subordinating conjunction “when.” Both these words are used when two things are happening at the same time.

#### While----- Two continuous and simultaneous actions

We usually use while when we have two continuous actions taking place at the same time. The key is the word “continuous.” The following are examples of using while for continuous actions: One example is taking place now, and the other example took place in the past, but both are continuous and simultaneous actions.

- I am preparing this document now in my office, while my cat is licking her paws beside me.

In this example, two actions are taking place at the same time, and they are ongoing (they do not stop).

- Yesterday for hours, my friend was packing boxes, while I was taping and labeling them.

In this example, two actions took place at the same time and were ongoing (they did not stop).

#### When ---Two single and simultaneous or close together actions

We usually use when for single actions that happen almost simultaneously or very close together (one after the other).

- Little Miss Muffet screamed when the spider “sat down beside her.”

In this example, first the spider sat down next to Miss Muffet, and then, she immediately screamed. These were single actions that happened close together, not continuous actions.

- In the warm weather, when I get home from work, I drink a cold glass of white wine.



In this example, we have two single actions that happen almost at the same time or close together. I get home and I have a glass of wine.

So, both while and when are used when two things happen at the same time, but we tend to use while with two continuous actions and when with two single actions.

**When----- In relation to ages We also use when with ages.**

- She got her Bachelor's in Nursing when she was 70 years old.

That's pretty straight forward: With references to age, we use when.

We also use when with ages in sentences with a continuous verb.

- When she was 50, she was running marathons.

In this example, although we have a continuous action that took place during the course of the entire 50th year of the subject's life, we use when not while because of the age aspect

**When or While ----Two actions: one single, the other continuous.**

If we have two actions, of which one is single and the other continuous, things can get complicated. We can use either when or while if the subordinating conjunction (when or while) comes before the continuous action.

- He called when I was sleeping.

or

- He called while I was sleeping.

- She got into an accident while she was driving home.

or

- She got into an accident when she was driving home.

In the first example, the single action is "called" and the continuous action is "was sleeping." In the second example, the single action is "got into" and the continuous action is "was driving." As long as the word comes before the continuous action, we can use either when or while.

\*\*However, if we change the sentence around, and the subordinating conjunction comes before the single action, not the continuous action, we must use when.

- I was sleeping when he called.

Not: I was sleeping while he called.

- She was driving home when she got into an accident.

Not: She was driving home while she got into an accident.

In the first example, the single action is “called” and in the second example, the single action is “got into.” Because the subordinating conjunction comes before the single action “called,” and the single action “got into,” we must use when, not while.

### Phrasal verb

Phrase	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning	Example
<b>Act on</b>	To take action because of something like information received.	ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া	The police were ACTING ON a tip from an informer and caught the gang red-handed.
<b>Act out</b>	Perform something with actions and gestures	কর্ম এবং অঙ্গভঙ্গির সঙ্গে কিছু সঞ্চালন করা	They ACTED OUT the story on stage.
<b>Act up</b>	Behave badly or strangely.	খারাপ বা অদ্ভুত আচরণ করণ।	My computer's ACTING UP; I think I might have a virus.
<b>Add on</b>	Include in a calculation.	একটি গণনার মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত	You have to ADD the VAT ON to the price they give.

		করা	
<b>Add up</b>	To make a mathematical total.	যোগ করা	We ADDED UP the bill to check it was correct.
<b>Agree with</b>	Affect- usually used in the negative to show that something has had a negative effect, especially is it makes you feel bad.	নেতিবাচকভাবে প্রভাব ফেলা	I feel terrible- that food didn't AGREE WITH my stomach.
<b>Aim at</b>	To target.	লক্ষ্যস্থির করা	The magazine is AIMED AT teenagers.
<b>Allow for</b>	Include something in a plan or calculation.	একটি পরিকল্পনা বা গণনায় কিছু অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	You should ALLOW FOR delays when planning a journey.
<b>Allow of</b>	Make possible, permit.	অনুমতি দেওয়া	The rules don't ALLOW OF any exceptions.
<b>Angle for</b>	Try to get something indirectly, by hinting or suggesting.	ইঙ্গিত বা পরামর্শ দিয়ে পরোক্ষভাবে কিছু পাওয়ার চেষ্টা করা	He's been ANGLING FOR an invitation, but I don't want him to come.
<b>Answer back</b>	To reply rudely to someone in authority	জবাব দেওয়া	Her mother was shocked when she started ANSWERING her BACK and refusing to help
<b>Argue down</b>	Beat someone in a debate, discussion or argument.	বিতর্ক, আলোচনা বা তর্কে কাউকে হারানো	The teacher tried to ARGUE the girl DOWN, but she couldn't.

<b>Argue down</b>	Persuade someone to drop the price of something they're selling.	যে কিছু বিক্রি করছেন তার দাম কমাতে প্ররোচিত করা	She ARGUED him DOWN ten percent.
<b>Argue out</b>	Argue about a problem to find a solution.	একটি সমস্যা সম্পর্কে তর্ক করা	If we can't ARGUE our differences OUT, we'll have to take them to court.
<b>Ask about</b>	Ask how someone is doing, especially professionally and in terms of health.	খোঁজ-খবর নেওয়া	He ASKED ABOUT my father.
<b>Ask after</b>	Enquire about someone's health, how life is going.	খোঁজ-খবর নেওয়া	Jenny rang earlier and ASKED AFTER you, so I told her you were fine.
<b>Ask around</b>	Ask a number of people for information of help.	সাহায্যের জিজ্ঞাসা করা	I have no idea, but I'll ASK AROUND at work and see if anyone can help.
<b>Ask in</b>	To invite somebody into your house.	আমন্ত্রণ জানানো	Jon's at the door.' 'ASK him IN.'
<b>Ask out</b>	To invite someone for a date.	কাউকে ডেটের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানানো	He wanted to ASK her OUT but was too shy.
<b>Ask over</b>	Invite.	আমন্ত্রণ জানানো	They have ASKED us OVER for drinks on Friday.
<b>Ask round</b>	Invite someone.	কাউকে আমন্ত্রণ জানান।	We ASKED John ROUND for diner.
<b>Auction off</b>	Sell something in an auction.	একটি নিলামে কিছু বিক্রি করা	They AUCTIONED OFF their property as they

			were heavily in debt.
<b>Back away</b>	Retreat or go backwards.	পশ্চাদপসরণ বা পিছনে যাওয়া	The crowd BACKED AWAY when the man pulled a knife.
<b>Back down</b>	Retract or withdraw your position or proposal in an argument.	একটি যুক্তিতে কারো অবস্থান বা প্রস্তাব প্রত্যাহার করা	She refused to BACK DOWN and was fired.
<b>Back into</b>	Enter a parking area in reverse gear.	উল্টভাবে গাড়ি ভিতরে ঢুকানো	He prefers to BACK his car INTO the garage.
<b>Back off</b>	Retreat.	পশ্চাদপসরণ করা	The police told the protesters to BACK OFF.
<b>Back out</b>	Fail to keep an arrangement or promise.	প্রতিশ্রুতি রাখতে ব্যর্থ হওয়া	He BACKED OUT two days before the holiday so we gave the ticket to his sister
<b>Back out of</b>	Fail to keep an agreement, arrangement.	প্রতিশ্রুতি রাখতে ব্যর্থ হওয়া	She BACKED OUT OF the agreement at the last minute.
<b>Back up</b>	Make a copy of computer data.	কম্পিউটার ডেটার একটি অনুলিপি তৈরি করা	You should always BACK UP important files and documents so that you won't lose all your work if something goes wrong with the hardware.
<b>Bag out</b>	Criticize.	সমালোচনা করা	Don't bag out BAG OUT Australian English.
<b>Ball up</b>	Confuse or make things complicated.	বিভ্রান্ত করা, জটিল করে তোলা	The new project has BALLED me UP- I have no idea what to do.
<b>Bargain down</b>	Persuade someone to drop the price of something they're	কোনো কিছুর দাম কমাতে	I BARGAINED her DOWN to half what she originally wanted.

	selling.	কাউকে প্ররোচিত করা	
<b>Bash about</b>	Mistreat physically.	শারীরিকভাবে অত্যাচার করে	If you BASH your monitor ABOUT like that, it won't last long.
<b>Bash in</b>	Break, damage or injure by hitting.	আঘাত করে ভেঙে ফেলা, ক্ষতি করা বা আহত করা	The burglars BASHED the door IN to enter the house.
<b>Bash out</b>	Write something quickly without much preparation.	অনেক প্রস্তুতি ছাড়াই দ্রুত কিছু লেখা	I BASHED the essay OUT the night before I had to hand it in.
<b>Be after</b>	Try to find or get.	খোঁজার বা পাওয়ার চেষ্টা করা	The police ARE AFTER him because of the theft.
<b>Be along</b>	Arrive.	পৌঁছানো	The next bus should BE ALONG in the next quarter of an hour or so.
<b>Be away</b>	Be elsewhere; on holiday, etc.	দূরে থাকা	She's AWAY on business for three weeks.
<b>Be cut out for</b>	Be suitable, have the necessary qualities.	উপযুক্ত হওয়া, প্রয়োজনীয় গুণাবলী থাকা	She's not CUT OUT FOR this kind of work.
<b>Be cut up</b>	Be upset.	হতাশ হওয়া	She was very CUT UP about coming second as she thought she deserved to win.
<b>Be down</b>	Be depressed.	হতাশ হওয়া	He's BEEN DOWN since his partner left him.
<b>Be fed up</b>	Be bored, upset or sick of something.	বিরক্ত, বিচলিত হওয়া	I AM FED UP of his complaints.



<b>Be taken with</b>	Like something.	কিছু ভালো লাগা	I WAS very TAKEN WITH the performance- it was superb.
<b>Be up</b>	Be out of bed.	বিছানা থেকে ওঠা	She's not UP yet.
<b>Bear down on</b>	Move towards.	সামনে আগানো	She spotted him on the other side of the room and BORE DOWN ON him.
<b>Bear on</b>	Influence, affect.	প্রভাব বিস্তার করা	The judge's character may well BEAR ON the final decision.
<b>Bear out</b>	Confirm that something is correct.	নিশ্চিত করা	Statistics BEAR OUT the government's positions on the issue.
<b>Bear out</b>	Resist pressure.	চাপ প্রতিরোধ করা	How are you BEARING UP under the strain?
<b>Bear up under</b>	Cope with something difficult or stressful.	কঠিন বা চাপের কিছু মোকাবেলা করা	He's BEARING UP UNDER the pressure.
<b>Bear with</b>	Be patient.	ধৈর্য্য ধারণ করা	Please BEAR WITH me a moment while I finish this email
<b>Beat down</b>	Strong sunshine.	কড়া রোদ	The sun WAS really BEATING DOWN and we couldn't stay outdoors.
<b>Beat out</b>	Narrowly win in competition.	প্রতিযোগিতায় অল্পের জন্য জেতা	The marathon runner barely BEAT OUT his rival at the tape.
<b>Beat up</b>	Attack violently.	হিংস্রভাবে আক্রমণ করা	The mugger BEAT him UP and stole his wallet.
<b>Belong with</b>	Be in the correct or appropriate	সঠিক বা	Does this disc BELONG WITH those on the shelf?

	location with other items.	উপযুক্ত স্থানে থাকা	
<b>Bend down</b>	Lower the top half of your body.	নিচু করা	I BENT DOWN to pick it up off the floor.
<b>Big up</b>	Exaggerate the importance.	গুরুত্ব বাড়িয়ে বলা	He BIGS himself UP all the time.
<b>Bitch up</b>	Spoil or ruin something.	কিছু নষ্ট করা	I BITCHED UP the interview.
<b>Black out</b>	Fall unconscious.	অজ্ঞান হয়ে পড়া	He BLACKED OUT and collapsed on the floor.
<b>Blast off</b>	Leave the ground-spaceship or rocket.	স্থল-মহাকাশযান বা রকেট ছেড়ে যাওয়া	The space shuttle BLASTED OFF on schedule yesterday.
<b>Block in</b>	Park a car and obstruct another car.	অবরুদ্ধ করা	I couldn't drive here this morning because someone had BLOCKED me IN.
<b>Block off</b>	Obstruct an exit to prevent people from leaving.	বের হতে বাধা দেওয়া	The police BLOCKED OFF the road after the murder.
<b>Blow away</b>	Impress greatly.	ব্যাপকভাবে প্রভাবিত করা	Her first novel BLEW me AWAY.
<b>Blow down</b>	When the wind forces something to fall.	উৎপাটিত হওয়া	A tree was BLOWN DOWN in the storm.
<b>Blow in</b>	Arrive, sometimes suddenly or unexpectedly.	হঠাৎ বা অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে পৌঁছানো	He BLEW IN from Toronto early this morning.
<b>Blow off</b>	Not keep an appointment.	নির্ধারিত সূচি না মানা	We were going to meet last night, but she BLEW

			me OFF at the last minute.
<b>Blow up</b>	Explode.	বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া	The bomb BLEW UP without any warning.
<b>Boil up</b>	Feel a negative emotion strongly.	নেতিবাচক আবেগ অনুভব করা	The anger BOILED UP in me when I saw what they had done.
<b>Bone up on</b>	Study hard for a goal or reason.	একটি লক্ষ্য বা কারণের জন্য কঠোর অধ্যয়ন	I need to BONE UP ON my French grammar for the test.
<b>Book in</b>	Check in at a hotel.	প্রবেশ করা	WE took a taxi from the airport to the hotel and BOOKED IN.
<b>Call up</b>	Telephone.	কাউকে ফোন করা	I CALLED him UP as soon as I got to a phone to tell him the news.
<b>Calm down</b>	Stop being angry or emotionally excited.	শান্ত হওয়া	When I lose my temper, it takes ages for me to CALM DOWN again.
<b>Cancel out</b>	Have an opposite effect on something that has happened, taking things back to the beginning.	পূর্বের অবস্থায় ফিরিয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া	The airport taxes CANCELLED OUT the savings we had made on the flight tickets.
<b>Cap off</b>	Finish or complete, often with some decisive action.	শেষ বা সম্পূর্ণ করা	She CAPPED OFF the meeting with a radical proposal.
<b>Care for</b>	Like.	পছন্দ করা	I don't CARE FOR fizzy drinks; I prefer water.
<b>Carried away</b>	Get so emotional that you lose control.	আবেগপ্রবণ হয়ে নিয়ন্ত্রণ হারিয়ে ফেলা	The team got CARRIED AWAY when they won the championship and started shouting and



			throwing things around.
<b>Carry forward</b>	Make something progress.	অগ্রগতি করা	They hope the new management will be able to CARRY FORWARD the project
<b>Carry off</b>	Win, succeed.	জয়ী হওয়া	She CARRIED OFF the first prize in the competition.
<b>Carry on</b>	Continue.	চালিয়ে যাওয়া	CARRY ON quietly with your work until the substitute teacher arrives.
<b>Decide upon</b>	Choose, select.	নির্বাচন করা	Jane spent a long time looking at houses before she bought one, but eventually DECIDED UPON one near her office.
<b>Die away</b>	Become quieter or inaudible (of a sound).	শান্ত বা শব্দহীন হয়ে যাওয়া	The last notes DIED AWAY and the audience burst into applause.
<b>Die back</b>	When the parts of a plant above ground die, but the roots remain alive.	যখন মাটির উপরে গাছের অংশ মরে যায়, কিন্তু শিকড় বেঁচে থাকে।	The plant DIES BACK in the winter.
<b>Die down</b>	Decrease or become quieter.	হ্রাস পাওয়া বা শান্ত হয়ে যাওয়া	It was on the front pages of all the papers for a few days, but the interest gradually DIED DOWN.
<b>Die for</b>	Want something a lot.	তীব্র আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা	I'm DYING FOR the weekend- this week's been so hard.
<b>Die off</b>	Become extinct.	বিলুপ্ত হয়ে যাওয়া	Most of the elm trees in the UK DIED OFF when Dutch elm disease arrived.

<b>Die out</b>	Become extinct or disappear.	বিলুপ্ত হয়ে যাওয়া	Some scientists say that the dinosaurs <b>DIED OUT</b> when a comet hit the earth and caused a nuclear winter.
<b>Dig in</b>	Start eating greedily.	লোভীর মতো খাওয়া	We were starving so we really <b>DUG IN</b> when the food finally did arrive.
<b>Dig into</b>	Reach inside to get something.	কিছু পেতে ভিতরে পৌঁছানো	She <b>DUG INTO</b> her handbag and pulled out a bunch of keys.
<b>Fawn over</b>	Praise someone in an excessive way to get their favor or something from them.	কারো কাছ থেকে কিছু পেতে অত্যধিক উপায়ে প্রশংসা করা	She <b>FAWNED OVER</b> the inspectors in the hope that they would give her a good grade
<b>Feed off</b>	Eat a food as part of an animals diet.	পশুদের খাদ্যের অংশ হিসেবে খাবার খাওয়া	The gecko <b>FEEDS OFF</b> mosquitoes and other insects.
<b>Feed on</b>	Give someone a particular food.	কাউকে একটি নির্দিষ্ট খাবার দেওয়া	He <b>FEEDS</b> his cat <b>ON</b> dry food.
<b>Feed up</b>	Give someone a lot of food to restore their health, make them bigger, etc.	কাউকে স্বাস্থ্য পুনরুদ্ধার করতে খাবার খাওয়ানো	She's been ill for a fortnight so we're <b>FEEDING</b> her <b>UP</b> .
<b>Feel up</b>	Touch sexually, grope	যৌন স্পর্শ করা	Someone <b>FELT</b> me <b>UP</b> in the club as I was trying to get to the bar.
<b>Feel up to</b>	Feel capable of doing something.	কিছু করতে	I'm so tired. I don't think I <b>FEEL UP TO</b> going out

		সক্ষম বোধ করা	tonight.
<b>Get ahead</b>	Progress.	উন্নতি করা	Nowadays, you need IT skills if you want to GET AHEAD.
<b>Get ahead of</b>	Move in front of.	এগিয়ে থাকা	I work at home in the evening to GET AHEAD OF schedule.
<b>Get along</b>	Leave.	ছেড়ে যাওয়া	It's late; we must be GETTING ALONG.
<b>Give up</b>	Stop doing something that has been a habit.	বদভ্যাস ত্যাগ করা	I GAVE UP taking sugar in tea and coffee to lose weight.
<b>Hit on</b>	Have an idea.	হঠাৎ কোনো বুদ্ধি মাথায় আসা	I suddenly HIT ON the solution
<b>Hold off</b>	Stop someone from attacking or beating you.	কাউকে আক্রমণ করা থেকে বিরত রাখা	Chelsea couldn't HOLD their opponents OFF and lost the game.
<b>Hand over</b>	To relinquish control or possession of something to someone	কোনো কিছুর নিয়ন্ত্রণ বা দখল ছেড়ে দেওয়া	I HANDED OVER the controls to him