

บทที่ 12

วิธีการใช้คำบางชนิด

การใช้คำให้ถูกต้องตามตำแหน่งในประโยคเป็นสิ่งจำเป็น และสำคัญยิ่งในการพูดและการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษ นักศึกษาจะยึดถือแต่ความหมายอย่างเดียวโดยไม่สนใจเรื่องโครงสร้างคำไม่ได้ หากแต่จะต้องคำนึงในเรื่องตำแหน่งของคำประกอบด้วยว่าคำที่ต้องการจะเขียนนั้นอยู่ในตำแหน่งใดของประโยค เช่น อยู่ในฐานะเป็นประธาน กรรม ก็จะต้องใช้คำที่มีโครงสร้างเป็นคำนาม หรืออยู่ในตำแหน่งขยาย ก็จะต้องใช้คำที่มีโครงสร้างเป็นคำคุณศัพท์ กริยาวิเศษณ์ เป็นต้น คำที่ปรากฏในตำแหน่งต่างๆ ในประโยค จะมีรูปแบบในการเขียน (Word Formation) แตกต่างกันไป การจะทราบคำใดเขียนอย่างไรนั้น นักศึกษาจะทราบได้จากพจนานุกรมที่มีรายละเอียดมากมาย อย่าใช้พจนานุกรมที่บอกแต่ความหมาย ควรใช้ฉบับมาตรฐานเพื่อจะได้ข้อมูลต่างๆ ตามที่ต้องการ เช่น วิธีการออกเสียงในคำ ทรบชนิดของคำว่าเป็น N, Pron., V, Adj... นอกจากนี้จะพบความหมายของคำศัพท์แล้ว นักศึกษายังจะได้เห็นวิธีการใช้คำในประโยคอีกด้วย พจนานุกรมบางเล่มยังบอกความหมายคำเหมือน และความหมายตรงกันข้ามเอาไว้ด้วย

1. โครงสร้างคำ (Word Formation)

การศึกษาโครงสร้างคำหมายถึงการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับการเขียนคำชนิดต่างๆ ให้ถูกต้อง ศัพท์คำหนึ่งๆ จะมีได้หลายรูปแบบ ทั้งนี้ เพื่อมิให้สับสนในการใช้เขียนเข้าประโยคให้ถูกต้อง คำศัพท์ในความหมายเดียวกัน ถ้าอยู่ในตำแหน่งที่ต่างกันประโยค รูปแบบจะต่างกัน เช่นศัพท์ในความหมายว่า “แข็งแรง” ถ้าอยู่ในตำแหน่งคำคุณศัพท์ ก็คือ strong แต่ถ้าอยู่ในตำแหน่งคำนามคือ strength หรือศัพท์ความหมายว่า “แตกต่าง” คุณศัพท์ก็คือ different แต่คำนามคือ difference ซึ่งต่างกันว่าตัวสะกดเพียงเล็กน้อย อย่างไรก็ตาม ประการสำคัญที่สุดคือนักศึกษาจะต้องทราบทุกครั้งว่าศัพท์ที่นักศึกษาต้องการเขียนนั้นจะอยู่ในฐานะใดในประโยค เช่นจะใช้เป็นคำนาม คำกริยา คำคุณศัพท์ หรือกริยาวิเศษณ์ วิธีศึกษาที่ดีที่สุดคือต้องฝึกฝนการหารูปแบบให้คล่องจากพจนานุกรม และฝึกฝนการดูตำแหน่งในประโยคให้ออกว่า ที่เขียนในรูปแบบไหนๆ อยู่ในฐานะใด ขอให้ศึกษาวิธีการเรียนรู้รูปแบบคำได้จากตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

Directions : A Put each of the following words into its proper category. After that, write other forms of the words according to the given parts of speech. Use your knowledge of suffixes.

	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1. describe	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. employ	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. favor	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. inform	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. relate	_____	_____	_____	_____

B. Supply the right form of words for each sentence

describe

- Mrs. Somsri _____ her past experience.
- The _____ of her past **experience** was exciting.
- This was a _____ story of her past experience.
- Her past experience was told _____

employ

- Sunee wants to _____ a new babysitter.
- She is busy with the _____ of a babysitter.
- Sunee is going to be an _____
- The new babysitter will be her _____

inform

- Do you have any _____ on taxes?
- Please _____ me about an _____ party.
- Many _____ are invited into the classroom.

favor

1. Will you do me a _____?
2. Mrs. Kim _____ that idea.
3. She answers it _____.
4. She often gives a _____ answer.
5. Her _____ book is "Tom Sawyer".

relate

1. There is a _____ between crimes and drugs.
2. Many experts _____ crimes to drugs.
3. Small and large are _____ words.
4. Many R.U. students stay with their _____ in Bangkok.

C.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
1. regular	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. operate	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. identify	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. continue	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. respond	_____	_____	_____	_____

operate

1. My mother can _____ a sewing machine.
2. Removal of the tonsils is usually a simple _____.
3. My sister is a telephone switchboard _____, but my brother is an X-ray _____.

Regular

1. The _____ place to store a car is in the garage.
2. The jeweler _____ my watch.
3. The students show respect to the university's _____.
4. The teacher's _____ at school is respectful.

Identify

1. The teacher can _____ his students by the pictures.
2. He showed his driver's license as _____ at the bank.
3. The picture are _____ except for one detail.
4. The teacher noticed the _____ of the two people in the picture.
5. These two pictures have been painted _____.

Continue

1. Next week there will be a _____ of stormy weather.
2. Tourists will _____ travelling until they have gone around the world.
3. The readers asks for a _____ of the story in next month's magazine.
4. There are two _____ lines of traffic on this road.
5. The little boy is very hungry, so he makes _____ trips to the cookie jar.
6. People are happy as they have never experienced the _____ of warm spring days.

Respond

1. Some childern _____ to medicine more quickly than others.
2. The child shows no _____ to the medicine.
3. Mother's _____ are keeping houses clean, cooking, and caring for children.
4. A teacher has a very _____ position.

Exercise 1. Choose the correct form of the word for each sentence below.

1. At the _____ of the speech, the audience cheered.
a. conclude b. conclusion c. concluded d. concluding
2. Suda learned how to drive after only two hours of _____.
a. instruction b. instruct c. instructed d. instructing

3. New workers need to be _____ carefully.
 - a. supervision
 - b. supervise
 - c. supervising
 - d. supervised
4. Davis was the most active _____.
 - a. participated
 - b. participation
 - c. participant
 - d. participating
5. Noi agreed to _____ her letter.
 - a. modification
 - b. modify
 - c. modified
 - d. modifying
6. You must _____ your reservation by Monday.
 - a. confirmation
 - b. confirmed
 - c. confirming
 - d. confirm
7. Fresh air is _____ to your health.
 - a. benefits
 - b. benefiting
 - c. benefited
 - d. beneficial
8. Mr. John has a wide _____.
 - a. know
 - b. knowing
 - c. knowledge
 - d. known
9. This gentleman is the _____.
 - a. paint
 - b. painting
 - c. painted
 - d. painter
10. Because of the _____ in prices, I can buy more goods.
 - a. reduced
 - b. reducing
 - c. reduction
 - d. reduce

Exercise 2. In each of the following questions. Select a word to fill in the blank in the sentence on the right, which is formed from some root as the word (s) underlined in the sentence on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He is an <u>able</u> man. | He has great _____. |
| 2. He was <u>absent</u> from the meeting. | His _____ from the meeting was not notified. |
| 3. He was killed <u>by accident</u> | He was killed _____. |
| 4. My head <u>aches</u> . | I have a head _____. |
| 5. He is an <u>active</u> man. | He has a lot of _____. |
| 6. What is his <u>address</u> ? | To whom shall I _____ the letter? |
| 7. Everyone <u>admires</u> him. | He is the _____ of all. |
| 8. Everyone is <u>admitted</u> free. | _____ is free. |
| 9. We <u>advertise</u> in all papers. | We put _____ in the paper regularly. |
| 10. My <u>advice</u> is that he should go | I _____ him to go. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. We <u>agreed</u> to try it. | We made an _____ to try it. |
| 12. I <u>allow</u> my wife \$5 a month for clothes. | I give my wife and _____ of \$5 a month for clothes |
| 13. He is not an <u>ambitious</u> man. | He has no _____. |
| 14. He always <u>amused</u> us | He is always an _____ man. |
| 15. He is often <u>angry</u> . | His _____ frightened us. |
| 16. It <u>annoyed</u> us a lot. | It caused us a lot of _____. |
| 17. She grew more <u>anxious</u> . | Her _____ increased. |
| 18. I <u>apologized</u> to him. | I offered him an _____. |
| 19. The actor <u>appeared</u> on the stage. | The actor made his _____ on the stage. |
| 20. The audience <u>applauded</u> loudly. | The audience's _____ was loud. |
| 21. He <u>applied</u> for work in our office | He wrote an _____ for work in our office. |
| 22. Mad dogs are <u>dangerous</u> . | Mad dogs are a _____ to the public. |
| 23. The sky grew <u>dark</u> . | The sky _____. |
| 24. The noise made us <u>deaf</u> . | The noise _____ us. |
| 25. He <u>deceives</u> everybody. | He is a _____ man. |

Exercise 3 (the same instruction as in ex. 2)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He was <u>appointed</u> headmaster. | The _____ of a new headmaster was delayed. |
| 2. He loves <u>arguing</u> . | He loves an _____. |
| 3. The police <u>arrested</u> the thief. | The chief of police orderd the _____ of the thief. |
| 4. That pupil never <u>attends</u> to the teacher. | That pupil is not _____. |
| 5. She <u>attracts</u> everybody. | She is an _____ woman. |
| 6. Everybody tries to <u>avoid</u> danger. | The _____ of danger is natural. |
| 7. These people make very hard <u>bargains</u> . | These people _____ very hard. |
| 8. <u>Blood</u> was coming from the nose. | His nose was _____ ing. |
| 9. Where were you born? | Where is your place of _____. |
| 10. His face become <u>brighther</u> . | His face _____. |
| 11. How broad is it? | What is its _____? |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12. They <u>buried</u> him yesterday. | His _____ was yesterday. |
| 13. You must go in <u>cautiously</u> . | You must go in with _____. |
| 14. This is the one I <u>choose</u> . | This one is my _____. |
| 15. They drove round in a <u>circle</u> . | They followed a _____ course. |
| 16. <u>Civilization</u> has not yet come to them. | They are not yet _____ people. |
| 17. He <u>collects</u> old coins. | He is a _____ of old coins. |
| 18. The village was completely <u>destroyed</u> . | The _____ of the village was complete. |
| 19. The whole ship <u>exploded</u> . | There was a great _____ in the ship. |
| 20. I am sure that such people <u>exist</u> . | I am sure of the _____ of such people. |
| 21. It was better than I had <u>expected</u> . | It was better than my _____ (plural) |
| 22. I am surprised that you <u>failed</u> . | I am surprised at your _____. |
| 23. That teacher <u>favoures</u> some of his pupils | That teacher shows _____ to some of his pupils. |
| 24. We heard that his father had <u>died</u> . | We heard of the _____ of his father. |
| 25. This problem is too <u>difficult</u> . | The _____ of this problem is too great. |

2. คำพ้องเสียง (Homonyms)

คำพ้องเสียง (Homonyms) หมายถึงคำศัพท์ที่ออกเสียงเหมือนกัน แต่สะกดตัวต่างกัน ความหมายก็ต่างกันอีกด้วย คำศัพท์พ้องเสียงเหล่านี้เป็นสาเหตุหนึ่งที่ทำให้งานเขียนเกิดผิดพลาดอยู่บ่อย ๆ จึงควรที่จะต้องเอาใจใส่ จดจำตัวสะกดพร้อมทั้งความหมายของแต่ละคำเอาไว้ให้แม่นยำ คำพ้องเสียงที่มีการใช้สับสนบ่อย ๆ มีดังนี้

all ready	completely prepared
already	previously; before

We were all ready to go, for we had eaten and packed already.

Fill in the blanks: I was to start ordering breakfast when I found out that the restaurant had shifted to its luncheon menu. Write sentences using all **ready and already**.

brake stop

break come apart

Pat slams the **brake** pedal so hard that I'm afraid I'll **break** my neck in her car.

Fill in the blanks: Al tried to put the on his appetite, but the luscious rum cake made him all his resolutions.

Write sentences using **brake** and **break**.

.....
.....

coarse rough

course part of a meal; a school subject; direction; certainly (with of)

During the **course** of my career as a waitress, I've dealt with some very **coarse** customers.

Fill in the blanks: Weaving a wall hanging with yarns is part of the arts and crafts

Write sentences using **coarse** and **course**.

.....
.....

hear perceive with the ear

here in this place

If I **hear** another insulting ethnic joke **here**, I'll leave.

Fill in the blanks: My mother always says, "Come if you can't what I'm saying."

Write sentences using **hear** and **here**.

.....
.....

hole an empty spot

whole entire

If there is a **hole** in the tailpipe, I'm afraid we will have to replace the **whole** exhaust assembly.

Fill in the blanks: The in the wallboard gives the living room a neglected look.

Write sentences using **hole** and **whole**.

.....
.....

its belonging to it

it's the shortened form for it is or it has

The kitchen floor has lost **its** shine because **it's** been used as a roller skating rink by the children.

Fill in the blanks: the chemistry course with lab requirement that worries me.

Write sentences using **its** and **it's**.

.....
.....

knew past tense of know

new not old

We **knew** that the **new** television comedy would be canceled quickly.

Fill in the blanks: If you in advance all the turns your life would take, you might give up.

Write sentences using **knew** and **new**.

.....
.....

know to understand

no a negative

I never **know** who might drop in even though **no** one is expected.

Fill in the blanks: When that spoiled boy's parents say to him, we all a temper tantrum is likely to result.

Write sentences using **know** and **no**.

.....
.....

pair a set of two

pear a fruit

The dessert consisted of **a pair** of thin biscuits topped with vanilla ice cream and poached **pear** halves.

Fill in the blanks: The grove is one of the places where the of escaped convicts was spotted last week.

Write sentences using **pair** and **pear**.

.....
.....

passed went by; succeeded in; handed to

past a time before the present; by, as in "I drove past the house."

After Edna **passed** the driver's test, she drove **past** all her friends' houses and honked the horn.

Fill in the blanks: In her jobs, Lucy had up several opportunities for promotion because she did not want to seem aggressive.

Write sentences using **passed** and **past**.

.....
.....

peace calm
piece a part

The **peace** of the little town was shattered when a **piece** of a human body was found in the town dump.

Fill in the blanks: The judge promised to give the troublemaker more than just a of his mind if the boy ever disturbed the again.

Write sentences using **peace** and **piece**.

.....
.....

plain simple
plane aircraft

The **plain** box contained a very expensive model **plane** kit.

Fill in the blanks: That -looking man boarding the is actually a famous movie director.

Write sentences using **plain** and **plane**.

.....
.....

principal main; a person in charge of a school; amount of money borrowed
principle a law or standard

My **principal** goal in child rearing is to give my daughter strong **principles** to live by.

Fill in the blanks: The school defended the school's regarding a dress code for students.

Write sentences using **principal** and **principle**.

.....
.....

right correct; opposite of left

write what you do in English

It is my **right** to refuse to **write** my name on your petition.

Fill in the blanks: Ellen wanted to and thank Steve for his flowers, but she didn't think it to keep leading him on.

Write sentences using **right** and **write**.

.....
.....

than used in comparisons

then at that time

I glared angrily at my boss, and **then** I told him our problems were more serious **than** he suspected.

Fill in the blanks: I went to the front porch to get my newspaper, and I made my breakfast. The news on the front page was no more cheerful it had been the day before.

Write sentences using **than** and **then**.

.....
.....

their belonging to them

there at that place; a neutral word used with verbs like is, are, was, were, have, and had

they're the shortened form of they are

The tenants there are complaining because **they're** being cheated by their landlords.

Fill in the blanks: Indians once lived, building a unique culture within cliff cities; now gone.

Write sentences using **their**, **there**, and **they're**.

.....
.....

weather atmospheric conditions
whether if it happens that; in case; if

Because of the threatening **weather**, it's not certain **whether** or not the game will be played.

Fill in the blanks: The is glorious, but I don't know the water is warm enough for swimming.

Write sentences using **weather** and **whether**.

.....
.....

whose belong to whom
who's the shortened form for who is and who has

The man **who's** the author of the latest diet book is a man **whose** ability to each in on the latest craze is well known.

Fill in the blanks: Don is determined to find out van is in the street and been watching him from it with binoculars.

Write sentences using **whose** and **who's**.

.....
.....

accept receive; agree to
except exculde; but

If I **accept** your advice, I'll lose all my friends **except** you.

Fill in the blanks: for one detail, my client is willing to this offer.

Write sentences using **accept** and **except**.

.....
.....

beside along the side of

besides in addition to

Fred sat **beside** Martha. **Besides** them, there were ten other people at the Tupperware party.

Fill in the blanks: I love this class; the thought-provoking contents, I sit a Robert Redford look-alike.

Write sentences using **beside** and **besides**.

.....
.....

clothes articles of dress

cloths pieces of fabric

I tore up some old **clothes** to use as polishing **cloths**.

Fill in the blanks: I keep some next to me to wipe up any food spills before they reach the baby's

Write sentences using **clothes** and **cloths**.

.....
.....

desert a stretch of dry land; to abandon one's post or duty

dessert last part of a meal

Don't **desert** us now; order a sinful **dessert** along with us.

Fill in the blanks: When it's time to order that man's appetite will never him.

Write sentences using **desert** and **dessert**.

.....
.....

3. การใช้คำสับสน (Words often confused)

มีคำในภาษาอังกฤษหลายคำที่เดี๋ยวนักศึกษามักจะใช้สับสนกันอยู่บ่อย ๆ ทั้งนี้เพราะคำบางกลุ่ม บางคู่ มีความคล้ายคลึงกันมากทั้งในด้านความหมาย การออกเสียง หรือการสะกดตัว เพื่อป้องกันมิให้มีการเขียนผิดพลาดบ่อย ๆ นักศึกษาควรทำความเข้าใจ และดูวิธีการใช้คำเหล่านี้ในประโยคให้ละเอียด ตลอดจนศึกษาความหมายที่แตกต่างกันด้วยจากตัวอย่างต่อไปนี้

1. advice-advise

advice (n) an opinion

advise (v) to counsel, to give advice

Jack never listened to his parent's advice, and he ended up listening to a cop advise him of his right.

2. advise - suggest 2 คำนี้ต่างกันที่กระบวนกริยาใช้ไม่เหมือนกัน ดังนี้

advise someone to do something

suggest something to someone OR suggest to someone things OR suggest + that clause (using (should)+V1)

We **advise** Malee to study hard.

I **suggest** a way out to her. (ไม่ใช่ I suggested her a way out)

He **suggested** (to us) that we (should) go to the concert.

3. Affect - Effect

affect (v) to influence

effect (v) to bring about; produce a result; cause

effect (n) a result

- It is strange how the weather **affects** some people's dispositions.

- The committee was able to **effect** most of the changes it had recommended.

- Punishment does not seem to have much **effect** on him.

4. amount - number

amount used in referring to a quantity that cannot be counted.

number used in referring to a quantity that can be counted.

- There was a small **amount** of sugar left in the jar.

- A large **number** of people gathered around the woman who had been hit by an automobile.

5. almost - most

almost nearly

most nearly all

- During the summer I am at the swimming pool **almost** every afternoon.

- **Most** students
- **Most of** the students } live in dorms on the campus.

6. among - between

among implies three or more

between implies only two

- We selfishly divided the box of candy **between** the two of us rather than **among** all the members of the family.

7. bad - badly

bad (adj.) wicked; evil; not right and good

badly (adv.) in a bad way; by much; very much

- Very small print is **bad** for the eyes.

- She drives **badly**.

- She **badly** needs some money for her sick mother.

8. can - may

can physical ability to do something

may permission or possibility

- If you can work overtime on Saturday, you **may** take Monday off.

9. die - dead

die (v) stop living; come to the end of life

dead (adj.) no longer living; without life

- Flowers will **die** soon if they don't get water.

- She has been **dead** for three hours. (=She died three hours ago.)

10. do - make

do (v) perform; carry out an action

make (v) construct; get ready for use; prepare; compose

- He **did** a good job./ He **did** his homework by himself.

- She **made** her own clothes.

นอกจากจะใช้ในความหมายดังกล่าวแล้ว ทั้ง 2 คำนี้ยังมีใช้ในสำนวนที่ต่างกันดังนี้

Do

do one's best
do a favor
do good
do + V-ing/the washing
do the dishes (wash and dry)
do painting
do without
do away with (get rid of)
do one's duty
do right/wrong/well

Make

make the bed (put in order)
the salad
mistakes
the speech
a living (earn)
money
the arrangements
certain (sure)
a good impression
sense
a request
a difference
up one's mind
fun of

11. Emigrate - Immigrate

emigrate to move from a country

immigrate to move into a country

- Because of the potato famine in the British Isles, many people **emigrated** from Ireland to the United States.

- The people who **immigrated** to the United States in the nineteenth century played an important role in the industrialization of the country.

12. fewer - less

fewer used in referring to objects that can be counted

less used referring to material that cannot be counted

- **Fewer** players were used in the game today than last Saturday.

- **Less** grain was harvested today than yesterday.

13. former - latter

former refers to the first of two items named

latter refers to the second of two items named

- I turned down both the service station job and the shipping clerk job; the **former** involved irregular hours and the **latter** offered very low pay.

14. good - well

good used as an adjective, a word that modifies a noun or pronoun

well used as an adverb to modify verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

well used as an adjective (also) to describe a person's health.

- Mr. Pot is a **good** teacher; he teaches English very **well**. I want him to teach me English, but he is not **well** enough to teach.

15. ill - sick

ทั้ง 2 คำนี้ต่างก็เป็นคำคุณศัพท์เหมือนกัน แต่มีกฎเกณฑ์ในการใช้ต่างกันดังนี้

1. 'sick' เป็นคำที่ใช้บอกอาการวิงเวียน คลื่นไส้หรืออยากอาเจียน เช่น

I feel sick. Where is the bathroom?

He was sick three times last night.

I'm never sea-sick.

2. 'sick' มีความหมายว่าเจ็บป่วย เช่นเดียวกับกับ 'ill' แต่ 'sick' จะมีที่ใช้มากกว่าดังนี้

2.1 sick เป็นคำคุณศัพท์ที่ใช้ตามหลัง verb to be และสามารถใช้อย่างนาม โดยวางหน้าคำนามได้ เช่น I am sick.

He spent months looking after his **sick** mother.

'ill' เป็นคำคุณศัพท์ตามหลัง v. to be ได้อย่างเดียว ไม่สามารถวางหน้าคำนามได้ เช่น Sorry I didn't phone you; I've been **ill**.

2.2 American English ใช้ 'sick' ในความหมายว่าเจ็บป่วยเล็กน้อย ๆ แบบสุขภาพไม่ค่อยดี แต่ก็ยังทำงานได้ เช่น

The President is sick.

2.3 'sick of' มีความหมายว่า 'very tired of'; 'fed up with' หมายถึงรู้สึกเบื่อหน่ายต่อสิ่งนั้น ๆ เช่น

I am sick of your complaining.

16. lie - lay

lie (v) to be in a position; be flat or rest (lie lay lain)

I **lay** in bed an hour after the alarm sounded.

The book is **lying** on the table.

lie (vi) make an untrue statement

Don't **lie** to me. You are **lying**!

lay (vt) to place; to put (lay laid laid)

The woodcutter **laid** the axe to the root of the tree.

A bricklayer is a man who **lays** bricks.

17. raise - rise

raise (vt) cause to move to a higher level (raise raised raised)

rise (vi) to move upward; (rise rose risen)

- She **is raising** the window shade to let in the sun.

- The plane was **rising** rapidly after it took off from the airport.

18. real - really

real (adj) having existence or actually as a thing or state.

really (adv) in reality; as a matter of fact

- The jeweler examined the ring and said the diamond was **real**.

- I was **really** pleased when I received my final grades.

19. say - tell

คำทั้งสองต่างก็มีกระบวนการในการใช้ที่ต่างกันดังนี้

say something to someone

tell someone something

- He **said** goodbye to everyone

- He **told** me what he did yesterday.

และทั้ง 2 คำนี้สามารถใช้ that clause ตามหลังได้ดังนี้

- He **says** that you are doing a good job.

- They **tell** me that you are doing a good job.

นอกจากนี้ 'tell' ยังมีใช้ในสำนวนต่อไปนี้

tell the truth / tell a lie

tell a story / a joke / the news / the facts

tell about experience, plans etc.

tell the time

tell one thing (person) from another. (= recognize)

20. quiet - quite

quiet (adj) peaceful; making little or no noise

quite (adv) entirely; really; rather

After a busy day, the children were not **quiet**, and their parents were **quite** tired.

Do you know that man? He is a very **quiet** man.

It's **quite** cold this morning.

I am **quite** certain that I can be there by noon.

21. loose - lose

loose (adj) not fastened; not tight-fitting

lose (v) misplace; fail to win

I am afraid I'll **lose** my ring: it's too loose on my finger.

Lora told Tony, "You look dumpy when you wear a **loose**-fitting shirt. You **lose** all the wonderful lines of your chest."

22. though - thought

though (conj.) despite the fact that

thought (v) past tense of think

Though I enjoyed the dance, I **thought** the cover charge of \$5 was too high.

Exercise 1

Read each sentence carefully and decide which of the words in parentheses is correct. Underline the word you choose.

1. Ralph was an admirable young man (accept/except) that he was not too dependable.
2. When Ruth and I reached the picnic grounds, we were surprised that the others were (all ready/already) there.
3. The horror movie had no (affect/effect) on me.
4. (Its/It's) predicted that we should win the game by at least two touchdowns.
5. They parked (their/there/they're) cars in front of the dormitory.

6. Because of the inclement (weather/whether), the baseball game was postponed until the following evening.
7. Now let us sing the song (altogether/ all together) in a loud, clear voice.
8. For (desert/dessert) we had chocolate cake and vanilla ice cream.
9. Suda said that she was (quiet/quite) disappointed when she was not able to go skin diving today.
10. David decided to (lay/lie) on the beach and take a nap.
11. (Whose/Who's) scooter is that parked in the driveway?
12. I go to the YMCA (almost/most) every afternoon and work out in the gym.

Exercise 2

Read each sentence carefully and decide which of the words in parentheses is correct. Underline the word you choose.

- 1. Laurie is going to (lose, loose) her job even though she was (among, between) the ten best salespeople in the company last year.
- 2. The (affect, effect) of the medication is that all my symptoms (accept, except) for a slight cough have disappeared.
- 3. (Its, It's) hard to deny the fact that (there, their, they'er) are many fools in the world.
- 4. I (would of, would have) tried out for that role, but the director told me that she had (already, all ready) filled the part.
- 5. (Being that, Because) you never studied for the course, you (can hardly, can't hardly) blame the instructor for your F.
- 6. (There, Their, They're) are only (to, too, two) days left to take advantage of the store's January white sale.
- 7. Tony pushed the mower (through, threw) the heavy underbrush on the back lawn and (than, then) maneuvered it past a huge pile of rocks.
- 8. (It's Its) very peaceful and (quite, quiet) along the stretch of the river that passes near our town.
- 9. The (weather, whether) was so bad that it caused a one-hour (brake, break) in the game.

..... 10. Marilyn changed her seat to get away from the (to, too, two) (coarse / course) people on the bus.

Exercise 3

Underline the suitable word to complete the sentence.

1. A large (amount/number) of cattle are taken to the stockyard on a normal market.
2. Tina was (real/really) elated when she made her first solo flight in an airplane.
3. Everyone is expected to (raise/rise) when the captain enters the wardroom.
4. I felt so (bad/badly) that I decided to stay home from work.
5. Tom said he didn't feel (good/well) because he had a headache.
6. Sally (laid/lay) on the beach an hour before she entered the water.
7. I am (quiet/quite) convinced that Smith is innocent.
8. It is easy to (lose/loose) control of an automobile if one of the tyres is punctured.
9. The weather had a depressing (affect/effect) on the audience.
10. The policeman asked "(Who's/Whose) car is that parked on the grass?"
11. There were (fewer/less) students enrolled at the university this fall than last year.
12. Louis would like to (emigrate/immigrate) from Chile to the United States, but he cannot obtain a permanent visa.
13. It appears doubtful (weather/whether) a compromise can be reached between the two factions.
14. Although Gordon has a pleasing personality, he usually will not (accept/except) responsibility.
15. (Almost/Most) all of the houses on my block were damaged by the tornado.