

Confusing Words #1

<https://youtu.be/pXeXLL51XA4>

Confusing words in English wish and hope

00:08

the word wish is used for hypothetical

00:12

or imagined situations when you want

00:16

something in the present or past to be

00:19

different when you are wishing a present

00:23

situation was different

00:25

use wish plus the simple past for

00:29

example I live near the beach but I wish

00:33

I lived near the mountains I'm very busy

00:37

I wish I didn't have to work so much

00:41

both of these are present situations

00:45

that we wish were different when you are

00:49

wishing a past situation was different

00:52

use wish and the past perfect for

00:57

example I didn't go to college I wish I

01:02

had gone when I had the chance I had a

01:06

fight with my friend I wish I hadn't

01:09

said she was stupid both of these

01:13

situations are in the past and we are

01:16

wishing they were different the word

01:20

hope is used when you want a specific

01:23

result and there is or was a real

01:27

possibility of getting that result if

01:31

you're hoping for a result in the future

01:34

use

01:35

hope plus the present tense or hope plus

01:40

will I bought my girlfriend a present I

01:44

hope she likes it or I hope she'll like

01:48

it these sentences are equal you can use

01:53

the present tense or will here's another

01:57

example the festival is next Saturday I

02:02

hope it doesn't rain or I hope it won't

02:06

rain won't is the negative form of will

02:11

you can also use the word hope in the

02:15

past

02:15

continuous or past perfect when you

02:19

wanted a result but that result didn't

02:22

happen for example I was hoping my

02:27

girlfriend would like the present I

02:29

bought but she hated it you can also say

02:33

I had hoped my girlfriend would like the

02:36

present I bought but she hated it you

02:39

can also use the past perfect continuous

02:43

I had been hoping all three of these

02:47

sentences are equal

02:50

let's review use wish when you are

02:54

imagining that a situation is or was

02:57

different use hope when there is or was

03:02

a real possibility of getting the result

03:05

you want thanks for watching English

03:09

tips from espresso English if you liked

03:12

this video please share it confusing

03:16

English words than and then from

03:19

espresso English dotnet van spelled with

03:23

an A is used in comparatives for example

03:27

I'm older than my brother a car is

03:31

faster than a bicycle I learned more

03:35

from my parents than I learned from my

03:38

teachers all of these sentences are

03:41

comparing two things or two situations

03:44

and with comparatives we use van with an

03:49

A the word then with an E is used in

03:54

several ways it can be used to describe

03:57

the next event in a sequence it can be

04:01

used to mean at that time or it can be

04:04

used to mean in that case let's look at

04:08

some examples first we went to the store

04:11

and then we went to the post office in

04:14

this sentence the word then introduces

04:18

the next event in the sequence come to

04:22

my house at 7:30 I'll be ready then in

04:26

this sentence the word then

04:29

means at that time at 7:30 if the bank

04:34

is closed then you'll have to make the

04:37

deposit tomorrow in this sentence the

04:40

word then means in that case in spoken

04:46

English then spelled with an A and then

04:49

spelled with an E often sound exactly

04:53

the same when speaking fast listen to

04:57

these two example sentences I'm older

05:00

than my brother first we went to the

05:03

store and then we went to the post

05:04

office both words are simply pronounced

05:08

then if you'd like to clear up your

05:11

doubts so that you can use English words

05:14

more confidently without mistakes check

05:17

out my ebook 600 plus confusing English

05:21

words explained it will make things

05:23

clearer who or whom from espresso

05:27

English dotnet a lot of students ask me

05:31

about the difference between who and

05:33

whom this is something that a lot of

05:36

native English speakers confuse as well

05:39

but I'll explain it in today's lesson

05:42

who is the subject of the verb the

05:46

subject performs the action for example

05:49

who ate the last piece of pizza who is

05:53

the subject and ate is the verb here's

05:58

another example the students who failed

06:01

the test will need extra help the

06:05

students and who are the subject and

06:08

failed is the verb the word whom

06:12

functions as the object of the verb the

06:16

object receives the action or is acted

06:20

upon for example Bob gave the money to

06:24

whom Bob is the subject Bob performed

06:28

the action of giving gave is the verb

06:32

money is the direct object and whom is

06:36

the indirect object the recipient of the

06:39

action the word

06:43

is always used after a preposition for

06:46

example my three brothers one of whom is

06:50

a doctor live in New York of is a

06:54

preposition and after it we use whom not

06:58

who here's another example with whom did

07:03

you go to the movies with is a

07:06

preposition so we say with whom not with

07:10

who here's one more that's the employee

07:15

at whom I yelled again we have a

07:18

preposition at and after the preposition

07:22

we use whom I no longer speak to the

07:26

person from whom I got this gift from is

07:30

the preposition and after the

07:32

preposition we use whom so now you've

07:36

learned that who is the subject of the

07:39

verb whom is the object of the verb and

07:42

we always use whom after a preposition

07:45

not who but there's a big exception in

07:49

spoken English in everyday speaking we

07:53

often use who not whom and we end

07:56

sentences with prepositions even when it

07:59

is technically incorrect so for example

08:03

when speaking casually in everyday

08:06

English we would say the sentences in

08:09

the previous examples like this who did

08:12

Bob give the money to who did you go to

08:15

the movies with that's the employee who

08:19

il dat I no longer speak to the person

08:23

who I got this gift from even though

08:26

it's not technically correct to end a

08:29

sentence with the preposition we still

08:31

tend to do it in spoken English remember

08:35

that the grammar rules of spoken English

08:37

are a little more flexible this lesson

08:42

about the difference between who and

08:44

whom was a free sample from the ebook

08:47

600-plus confusing English words

08:50

explained available at espresso English

08:53

dotnet it has more than 200 page

08:56

and over five hours of audio to help you

09:00

master these confusing words confusing

09:04

English words wander and wonder from

09:07

espresso English dotnet these are two

09:11

completely different words but sometimes

09:14

students confuse them because of their

09:16

similar spelling and pronunciation

09:19

wander is a physical activity it means

09:23

to move around usually walking without a

09:27

specific destination or purpose for

09:30

example on the first day of my trip I

09:33

spent a couple hours wandering around

09:36

the city we wandered through the park

09:39

looking at the flowers when you wander

09:43

you're not in a hurry and you're just

09:46

enjoying going around without a specific

09:49

destination or purpose the word wonder

09:54

refers to a mental activity it means to

09:58

feel curiosity to want to know something

10:01

for example I wonder what happened to my

10:05

friend from elementary school we haven't

10:08

been in touch for years

10:10

your wife is wondering what time you'll

10:13

be home please give her a call this is

10:17

the verb form of wonder there is also a

10:21

noun form which means a or admiration

10:24

now let's talk about pronunciation the

10:28

Juan of wander that's the physical

10:31

activity is like the one of want the one

10:37

of wonder that's the mental activity is

10:40

pronounced like the number one repeat

10:44

after me to make the difference

10:47

wander wonder I wandered through the

10:55

park I wondered what happened to my

11:03

friend

11:09

for additional lessons on confusing

11:12

English words check out my ebook

11:15

600-plus

11:16

confusing English words explained it

11:19

will help clear up your doubts so that

11:21

you don't make mistakes

11:23

confusing English words beside and

11:26

besides from espresso English dotnet the

11:31

word beside is a preposition of location

11:35

it means next to for example there's a

11:40

nightclub beside our house so it's often

11:43

really noisy I have a small table beside

11:47

my bed the calculator is beside the

11:51

notebook in everyday spoke in English

11:55

it's more common to say next to but

11:59

beside means the same thing the word

12:03

besides means in addition or apart from

12:07

for example this lamp is ugly

12:11

besides it's ridiculously expensive in

12:14

this sentence

12:16

besides means in addition besides Sarah

12:21

and Johanna there were no women at the

12:24

meeting in this sentence

12:26

besides means apart from or except for

12:30

so remember beside refers to a physical

12:35

location meaning that one thing is next

12:38

to another thing and the word besides

12:41

refers more to concepts meaning in

12:44

addition or apart from you can learn a

12:48

lot more confusing English words in my

12:51

ebook 600-plus confusing English words

12:55

explained it will help clear up your

12:57

doubts so that you can use English words

13:00

more confidently without mistakes

13:03

confusing English words difference

13:06

between lay and lie both of these words

13:10

refer to the action of putting something

13:13

down on a surface or an object person or

13:17

animal resting on a surface however

13:21

la has a direct object and Lai does not

13:25

a direct object is the thing that

13:28

receives the action of the verb so when

13:32

you put your own body horizontally on

13:35

the bed or sofa you lie down

13:38

there's no direct object but when you

13:41

put a book on the table you lay the book

13:44

down book is the direct object here's

13:50

another example you can say that the cat

13:53

is lying on the piano

13:55

there's no direct object for the verb

13:58

lie but if you are putting various

14:01

photos onto a table you would be laying

14:04

the photos on the table photos are the

14:08

direct object even native English

14:11

speakers often mix these up

14:13

many people say I'm not feeling well I

14:17

need to lay down when the correct

14:20

sentence would be I need to lie down a

14:23

person or animal lies themselves down

14:28

but you lay another object down now

14:33

here's the confusing part the past tense

14:36

of lie is lay it's lie in the present

14:40

lay in the past and the past participle

14:43

is lain for the verb lay its lay in the

14:48

present laid in the past and the past

14:51

participle is also laid so let's look at

14:55

two sentences in the past here's one

14:58

with the verb lie in the past last night

15:02

I wasn't feeling well so I lay down for

15:05

an hour

15:06

remember that's lay being the past tense

15:09

of lie now here's one with the verb lay

15:13

in the past I laid the book down when

15:17

the phone rang the past tense of lay is

15:20

laid the other confusing part is that

15:24

the verb lie has two forms and two

15:27

meanings

15:27

we have lie meaning to be resting on a

15:30

surface like the cat is lying on the

15:33

piano

15:35

and we have ly meaning to say something

15:37

false say something that is not true for

15:41

example he said he got a good grade but

15:44

he's lying he actually failed the test

15:47

these two forms of the verb lie have

15:51

different forms in the past and past

15:53

participle for lie meaning something

15:56

resting on a surface the past is lay and

15:59

the past participle is lain but for a

16:03

lie meaning to say something that isn't

16:05

true

16:05

the past is lied and the past participle

16:08

is also lied so in the past we would say

16:14

the cat lay on the piano for three hours

16:17

last night David lied about his final

16:21

test grade last semester if you want to

16:25

clear up your doubts so that you can use

16:27

English words more confidently without

16:29

mistakes check out my ebook 600 plus

16:33

confusing English words explained

16:36

English prepositions difference between

16:39

in and on use in when something is

16:44

inside an enclosed space with limits for

16:49

example the books are in the box the

16:53

rice is in the bowl my keys are in my

16:57

pocket use on when something is resting

17:02

on a surface for example the books are

17:07

on the table the chicken is on the plate

17:10

there's a rainbow on the t-shirt

17:14

something can be in the house or in a

17:18

room house and room are in closed spaces

17:23

but on the roof on the wall or on the

17:28

floor because roof wall and floor are

17:32

all surfaces use in with seasons months

17:37

and years I like to ski in the winter my

17:42

birthday is in July he was born in 1988

17:49

use on with days and dates I'll see you

17:54

on Thursday the class begins on May 1st

17:59

they met each other on New Year's Eve

18:03

remember when saying only the month use

18:07

in my birthday is in July but if you say

18:12

the specific date you need to use on my

18:17

birthday is on July 12th use in four

18:22

neighborhoods cities states and

18:25

countries I want to live in Miami Miami

18:30

is a city did you have a good time in

18:34

California California is a state we have

18:39

several friends in Germany Germany is a

18:42

country use on four streets the bank is

18:49

on Main Street

18:50

I live on Market Avenue use in for cars

18:56

trucks vans and taxis there were four

19:01

people in the car the boxes are in the

19:04

van our group won't fit in one taxi will

19:09

have to take two use on four buses

19:13

trains and planes you need to get on the

19:17

Express bus he started feeling sick on

19:21

the train i sat next to a celebrity on

19:25

the plane

19:27

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19:31

English tips ebooks and courses English

19:37

prepositions in time and on time use on

19:43

time when there is a specific time when

19:46

something is supposed to or expected to

19:49

happen and it does happen at the planned

19:53

time for example if I have a job

19:57

interview at 4:00 p.m. if I arrive at

20:01

4:00 p.m.

20:03

I am on time for the interview the

20:06

flight is scheduled to leave at 10:30

20:10

a.m. if it does leave at 10:30 it is

20:14

leaving on time the class is supposed to

20:18

start at 9 o'clock if it did start at 9

20:22

o'clock with no delays it started on

20:25

time you can say he's always on time to

20:31

describe a person who is punctual who

20:34

always arrives at the correct time and

20:37

is never late but if you say he's never

20:41

on time that means he always arrives

20:45

late use in time when something happened

20:50

before it was too late before something

20:54

bad would have happened

20:55

for example the accident victim was

20:59

seriously injured they got him to the

21:02

hospital just in time it means they got

21:06

the victim to the hospital before he

21:09

died I missed the opportunity to go to

21:13

that college because I didn't submit my

21:16

application in time it means I didn't

21:20

submit my papers before the deadline and

21:23

the bad thing that happened was I missed

21:26

the opportunity to attend that college I

21:31

left home early and arrived in plenty of

21:34

time to catch my flight that means I

21:38

arrived at the airport early with lots

21:42

of time before the flight left I got

21:46

stuck in traffic and arrived just in

21:48

time to catch my flight the expression

21:52

just in time means at the last possible

21:55

moment just before the flight left we

22:00

also have the expression in the nick of

22:02

time to describe something happening at

22:05

the very last moment before the limit or

22:09

before it's too late the assignment was

22:13

due at 4 p.m. and I emailed it

22:16

to the teacher at 3:58 in the nick of

22:19

time in movies a specialist often

22:24

disarms a bomb in the nick of time with

22:27

only a few seconds left on the countdown

22:32

for more English tips ebooks and courses

22:36

visit espresso English net complement

22:42

and complement from espresso English net

22:45

these two words are pronounced the same

22:48

but they are spelled differently and

22:50

they have different meanings complement

22:56

spelled with an I can be a noun or a

22:58

verb it means a positive comment for

23:02

example if you tell somebody you have

23:05

beautiful eyes

23:06

that's a compliment we can compliment

23:13

someone or pay someone a compliment

23:17

for example he complimented me on my web

23:20

design skills or he paid me a compliment

23:24

on my web design skills both of these

23:28

sentences mean he made a positive

23:30

comment about my skills

23:37

the adjective complimentary is

23:40

completely different complementary means

23:43

something is free for example at this

23:47

hotel breakfast is complimentary you get

23:51

a complimentary cookie when you order

23:53

coffee at that cafe complement with an e

24:01

can also be a noun or a verb it means

24:04

when two different things go well

24:07

together

24:08

for example that necklace is the perfect

24:11

complement to your outfit your outfit

24:15

means your clothing so this means the

24:18

necklace and the clothing look nice

24:20

together my business partner and I

24:24

really complement each other she is more

24:27

organized and I'm more spontaneous again

24:31

we have two people with different

24:33

personalities that go well together

24:39

the adjective complimentary

24:42

also describes when two different things

24:45

go well together so you can say my

24:49

business partner and I have

24:51

complementary skills or complimentary

24:54

personalities this was a free sample

25:00

from the new e-book 600-plus confusing

25:04

English words explained available at

25:06

espresso English net it has more than

25:10

200 pages and over five hours of audio

25:13

to help you master these confusing

25:16

English words discrete and discrete from

25:22

espresso English dotnet these words are

25:27

pronounced the same and they are both

25:29

adjectives discrete ending in ete means

25:36

separate distinct or individual for

25:40

example the two companies have a

25:43

partnership but they are discrete

25:45

entities this means the two companies

25:48

are separate

25:49

they are distinct and different from

25:51

each other we offer three discreet

25:57

service plans internet only internet

26:01

plus cell phone and internet plus cell

26:03

phone plus TV again the word discreet

26:07

refers to separate three separate

26:11

service plans discrete ending in eet

26:19

means modest something that does not

26:22

call attention to itself for example the

26:26

photographer at the funeral remained

26:29

discreet and respectful this means he

26:32

took pictures without calling people's

26:35

attention to himself we also have the

26:41

adverb discreetly to describe actions

26:45

that are done modestly in a way that

26:48

doesn't call people's attention for

26:51

example she discreetly adjusted her bra

26:54

strap which was falling down her

26:56

shoulder discreetly means she did it

27:00

modestly without calling attention when

27:07

you describe a person as discreet it

27:09

means that person can handle sensitive

27:12

topics with tact tact is good manners

27:16

and professionalism this was a free

27:23

sample from the new e-book 600-plus

27:26

confusing English words explained

27:29

available at espresso English net it has

27:33

more than 200 pages and more than 5

27:36

hours of audio to help you understand

27:39

confusing words and use them correctly

27:44

alter and alter from espresso English

27:48

net alter spelled with an A is a noun

27:54

it's an elevated place like a type of

27:57

table where religious ceremonies are

28:00

performed or where offerings are

28:03

for the gods or spirits you'll often

28:07

find altars in churches temples and

28:11

other religious buildings altar spelled

28:18

with an e is a verb it's a more formal

28:21

word for change for example art has the

28:25

potential to alter our perception of the

28:28

world

28:29

you can republish the article in its

28:32

original form it may not be altered the

28:38

noun form is alteration for example I

28:42

made a few alterations to the project

28:45

proposal that means a few changes may I

28:50

suggest one alteration to the schedule

28:53

for the conference that means one change

28:57

again alter and alteration are a little

29:00

more formal and in casual everyday

29:03

English we'd probably say change or

29:06

changes instead although the spelling is

29:12

different the pronunciation of alter and

29:15

alter is the same this was a free sample

29:21

from the new ebook 600 plus confusing

29:25

English words explained available at

29:28

espresso English net it has more than

29:31

200 pages and over 5 hours of audio to

29:35

help you master these confusing words a

29:39

praise and a prize from espresso English

29:43

dotnet a praise is a verb it means to

29:49

evaluate especially in an official way

29:52

in which a grade will be given or the

29:55

value of something determined

30:00

for example the teachers will appraise

30:03

the students presentations a car

30:07

dealership appraises the value of used

30:10

cars managers often appraise their

30:14

employees once per year again appraised

30:18

means to evaluate especially in some

30:21

official capacity where a grade is given

30:27

the noun form is appraisal meaning and

30:31

evaluation for example please give me

30:35

your honest appraisal of the book I've

30:37

written we need to conduct a thorough

30:41

appraisal of the property before buying

30:43

it a thorough appraisal is a complete

30:47

and detailed evaluation a prize is also

30:53

a verb it means to inform or notify you

30:58

can apprise someone of some news for

31:02

example if your colleague Gina wasn't at

31:05

the meeting you will need to apprise her

31:08

of the decisions made in the meeting

31:14

here are some other common structures

31:17

with a prize you can say that someone is

31:20

was or has been apprised or talked about

31:24

keeping someone apprised for example the

31:31

president has been apprised of the

31:33

latest developments in the crisis the

31:37

students were apprised of the increase

31:39

in tuition please keep me apprised of

31:43

this situation

31:44

don't say keep me apprised this was a

31:51

free sample from the new e-book 600-plus

31:55

confusing English words explained

31:57

available at espresso English net in

32:01

this ebook you'll learn more words that

32:04

both English learners and native English

32:06

speakers confuse morale and morale from

32:12

espresso English

32:14

net the word moral can be a noun meaning

32:19

the lesson learned from a story it's

32:22

often used in the expression the moral

32:25

of the story the plural form morals

32:31

refer to a person standards of

32:34

determining what is right and wrong for

32:37

example the doctor refused to perform an

32:41

abortion because it was against her

32:43

morals he has no morals whatsoever he'll

32:48

do anything and everything to get rich

32:54

moral is also an adjective describing

32:58

issues related to ethics matters of

33:01

right and wrong for example if you know

33:05

that a child is being abused you have a

33:08

moral obligation to inform the police we

33:12

often use the word moral with obligation

33:16

responsibility and duty the word morale

33:23

is completely different first of all

33:27

there's a pronunciation difference

33:28

between morale and morale morale is the

33:37

state of spirit or emotions of a group

33:40

of people their general confidence and

33:43

cheerfulness for example if a sports

33:50

team has high morale it means the

33:53

members of the team are feeling good and

33:55

optimistic

33:57

if morale is low among employees of a

34:02

company it means the employees are

34:05

feeling negative and not motivated this

34:12

was a free sample from the new ebook 600

34:15

plus confusing English words explained

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principal and principal from espresso

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English net principal ending in PL e is

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a noun meaning a fundamental idea belief

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philosophy or rule for example my

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daughter is learning the basic

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principles of physics in her science

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class power in the hands of the people

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is one of the key principles of

35:01

democracy he would never steal from the

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company he's a man of high principles

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high principles means good and strong

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moral beliefs the word principle ending

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in P al can be an adjective meaning main

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or most important for example the lake

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is the principal water source for the

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city it's the main water source the city

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gets most of its water from the lake

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principle ending in P al can also be a

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noun referring to a person who is the

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director of an elementary middle or high

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school for example students who

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misbehave are sent to the principal's

35:57

office

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principal as a noun has another meaning

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in finance it means the original amount

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of a debt not counting the interest the

36:12

extra money that accumulates over time

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as the debt is not paid for example at a

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10% interest rate a principal of \$1,000

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will accumulate \$100 of interest

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native English speakers confuse

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