

Word Power: Confusing Words #2

<https://youtu.be/bGQUIMKqgMw>

00:04

principal and principal from espresso

00:07

English net principal ending in PL e is

00:14

a noun meaning a fundamental idea belief

00:18

philosophy or rule for example my

00:23

daughter is learning the basic

00:24

principles of physics in her science

00:27

class power in the hands of the people

00:31

is one of the key principles of

00:33

democracy he would never steal from the

00:37

company he's a man of high principles

00:40

high principles means good and strong

00:44

moral beliefs the word principle ending

00:51

in P al can be an adjective meaning main

00:56

or most important for example the lake

01:00

is the principal water source for the

01:02

city it's the main water source the city

01:06

gets most of its water from the lake

01:11

principle ending in P al can also be a

01:15

noun referring to a person who is the

01:19

director of an elementary middle or high

01:22

school for example students who

01:25

misbehave are sent to the principal's

01:28

office

01:33

principle as a noun has another meaning

01:36

in finance it means the original amount

01:40

of a debt not counting the interest the

01:43

extra money that accumulates over time

01:45

as the debt is not paid for example at a

01:49

10 percent interest rate a principal of

01:53

\$1,000 will accumulate \$100 of interest

02:01

this was a free sample lesson from the

02:05

new e-book 600-plus confusing English

02:08

words explained available at espresso

02:11

English dotnet in this book you'll learn

02:14

words that both English learners and

02:17

native English speakers confuse morale

02:22

and morale from espresso English net the

02:28

word morale can be a noun meaning the

02:31

lesson learned from a story it's often

02:34

used in the expression the moral of the

02:37

story the plural form morals refer to a

02:44

person standards of determining what is

02:47

right and wrong for example the doctor

02:51

refused to perform an abortion because

02:54

it was against her morals he has no

02:58

morals whatsoever he'll do anything and

03:01

everything to get rich moral is also an

03:08

adjective describing issues related to

03:11

ethics matters of right and wrong for

03:15

example if you know that a child is

03:18

being abused you have a moral obligation

03:20

to inform the police we often use the

03:25

word moral with obligation

03:27

responsibility and duty the word morale

03:35

is completely different first of all

03:38

there's a pronunciation difference

03:40

between morale and morale

03:47

morale is the state of spirit or

03:50

emotions of a group of people their

03:53

general confidence and cheerfulness for

04:00

example if a sports team has high morale

04:04

it means the members of the team are

04:06

feeling good and optimistic

04:09

if morale is low among employees of a

04:14

company it means the employees are

04:17

feeling negative and not motivated this

04:23

was a free sample from the new ebook 600

04:27

plus confusing English words explained

04:30

available at espresso English net it has

04:34

more than 200 pages and over five hours

04:37

of audio to help you master these

04:40

confusing words a praise and a prize

04:46

from espresso English dotnet a praise is

04:51

a verb it means to evaluate especially

04:56

in an official way in which a grade will

04:58

be given or the value of something

05:00

determined for example the teachers will

05:07

appraise the students presentations a

05:11

car dealership appraises the value of

05:14

used cars managers often appraise their

05:19

employees once per year again a praise

05:23

means to evaluate especially in some

05:26

official capacity where a grade is given

05:32

the noun form is appraisal meaning and

05:35

evaluation for example please give me

05:40

your honest appraisal of the book I've

05:42

written we need to conduct a thorough

05:45

appraisal of the property before buying

05:48

it a thorough appraisal is a complete

05:52

and detailed evaluation a prize is also

05:58

a verb

05:59

it means to inform or notify you can

06:03

apprise someone of some news for example

06:07

if your colleague Gina wasn't at the

06:10

meeting you will need to apprise her of

06:12

the decisions made in the meeting here

06:19

are some other common structures with a

06:22

prize you can say that someone is was or

06:26

has been apprised or talked about

06:28

keeping someone apprised for example the

06:35

president has been apprised of the

06:37

latest developments in the crisis the

06:41

students were apprised of the increase

06:44

in tuition please keep me apprised of

06:48

this situation

06:49

don't say keep me apprised this was a

06:56

free sample from the new e-book 600-plus

06:59

confusing English words explained

07:02

available at espresso English net in

07:05

this ebook you'll learn more words that

07:08

both English learners and native English

07:11

speakers confuse one very common problem

07:17

for English learners of every level is

07:19

using the wrong word because English has

07:22

a lot of words that seem very similar

07:25

but they're actually used in different

07:27

ways

07:28

in today's lesson I'm going to teach you

07:30

eight pairs of confusing words in

07:33

English and show you how to use each one

07:36

correctly with lots of examples if you

07:39

liked today's lesson check out my ebook

07:41

100 common errors in English for more

07:45

easy-to-understand explanations of

07:47

confusing words and common grammatical

07:50

mistakes enjoy today's lesson

07:55

deny and refuse deny means to say

08:00

something is not true or say that you

08:02

did not do something the teenager denied

08:06

stealing the DVDs from the store he said

08:09

he didn't do it

08:12

refused means not to do something or say

08:15

firmly that you will not do something

08:18

the employee was fired after he refused

08:22

to do what the manager asked notice that

08:25

after deny we always use the ing form

08:29

and after refuse we always used the to

08:32

form afraid scared and frightened when

08:38

in the passive voice after the verb to

08:41

be and before of you can use afraid or

08:44

scared with no change in meaning she's

08:48

afraid of spiders she's scared of

08:51

spiders however when used in the active

08:55

voice you can use only scared or

08:57

frightened the loud noise scared me the

09:02

loud noise frightened me you can also

09:06

describe something that causes fear as

09:09

scary or frightening it was a scary

09:13

experience it was a frightening

09:16

experience staff and employees both of

09:22

these words refer to people who work at

09:24

a company but staff is always singular

09:27

and uncountable it describes the entire

09:31

group of workers as one thing employees

09:35

is countable and plural

09:36

it describes the collection of

09:38

individual workers the entire staff was

09:42

happy about the extra day off all the

09:46

employees were happy about the extra day

09:49

off notice that with staff we use was

09:52

and with employees we use were whenever

09:57

you use a specific number use employees

10:00

or staff members 30 employees received

10:05

raises 30 staff members received raises

10:11

interfere and intervene interfere has a

10:16

negative connotation it is when someone

10:19

or something affects a situation and you

10:22

don't want it to I wish my mother would

10:25

stop

10:26

interfering in my life intervene has a

10:29

more positive connotation it is when

10:32

someone or something affects a situation

10:35

in a good way Bob and Joe were about to

10:38

start fighting but Pam intervened and

10:41

calmed them down problem and trouble

10:46

problem is countable and trouble is

10:49

usually uncountable I'm having a problem

10:53

with the computer I'm having trouble

10:56

with the computer the bad internet

10:59

connection caused problems for the

11:01

students the bad internet connection

11:04

caused trouble for the students we have

11:07

two major problems don't say we have two

11:11

major troubles trouble can also be used

11:16

as a verb these test results are

11:19

troubling me that means making me

11:21

worried relation and relationship

11:26

relationship can describe a connection

11:29

between two people it can be romantic or

11:33

not I've been dating my boyfriend for

11:36

three years we have a great relationship

11:39

he has a terrible relationship with his

11:42

father both relationship and relation

11:47

can describe connections between two

11:49

things I'm studying the relationship

11:53

between education levels and poverty

11:55

there's a close relation between smoking

11:58

and lung disease the word relations

12:02

plural is used with general connections

12:05

in a specific category like

12:07

international relations diplomatic

12:10

relations race relations etc suppose and

12:16

supposed to the word suppose means

12:20

something like think believe imagine or

12:23

expect he's not answering his cell phone

12:27

I suppose he's already gone to bed after

12:30

all it's midnight the expression

12:34

supposed to means something should be

12:36

done but it was not or is not you

12:39

usually done I was supposed to go to

12:42

work today but I'm sick so I stayed home

12:45

we're supposed to park our cars in the

12:48

company garage but most people just Park

12:51

on the street switch and change the word

12:57

change means for something to become

12:59

different the word switch is more

13:02

specific it means to stop using or doing

13:05

one thing and start using or doing

13:08

another I'm going to change a few things

13:13

in my life this year could you switch

13:16

seats with me so that I can sit next to

13:18

my husband this means the two people

13:21

will exchange seats her personality has

13:25

changed a lot recently I wasn't happy

13:29

with my Nokia cell phone so I switched

13:31

to a samsung this means I stopped using

13:35

the Nokia and started using the Samsung

13:38

for more lessons on errors and confusing

13:42

words you can get the ebook 100 common

13:45

errors in English available at espresso

13:48

English net complement and complement

13:56

from espresso English net these two

13:59

words are pronounced the same but they

14:02

are spelled differently and they have

14:04

different meanings complement spelled

14:09

with an I can be a noun or a verb it

14:12

means a positive comment for example if

14:16

you tell somebody you have beautiful

14:19

eyes that's a compliment

14:24

we can compliment someone or pay someone

14:28

a compliment for example he complimented

14:32

me on my web design skills or he paid me

14:36

a compliment on my web design skills

14:39

both of these sentences mean he made a

14:43

positive comment about my skills the

14:50

adjectives complimentary is completely

14:53

different complementary means something

14:56

is free for example at this hotel

15:00

breakfast is complimentary you get a

15:04

complimentary cookie when you order

15:06

coffee at that cafe complement with an e

15:14

can also be a noun or a verb it means

15:17

when two different things go well

15:20

together

15:21

for example that necklace is the perfect

15:24

complement to your outfit your outfit

15:28

means your clothing so this means the

15:31

necklace and the clothing look nice

15:33

together my business partner and I

15:37

really complement each other she is more

15:40

organized and I'm more spontaneous again

15:44

we have two people with different

15:46

personalities that go well together

15:52

the adjective complimentary also

15:56

describes when two different things go

15:58

well together so you can say my business

16:02

partner and I have complementary skills

16:04

or complementary personalities

16:10

this was a free sample from the new

16:13

ebook 600 plus confusing English words

16:17

explained available at espresso English

16:20

net it has more than 200 pages and over

16:25

five hours of audio to help you master

16:28

these confusing English words confusing

16:33

words in English wish and hope the word

16:38

wish is used for hypothetical or

16:41

imagined situations when you want

16:45

something in the present or past to be

16:48

different when you are wishing a present

16:52

situation was different

16:53

use wish plus the simple past for

16:58

example I live near the beach but I wish

17:02

I lived near the mountains I'm very busy

17:06

I wish I didn't have to work so much

17:10

both of these are present situations

17:13

that we wish were different when you are

17:18

wishing a past situation was different

17:21

use wish and the past perfect for

17:26

example I didn't go to college I wish I

17:31

had gone when I had the chance I had a

17:35

fight with my friend I wish I hadn't

17:38

said she was stupid both of these

17:42

situations are in the past and we are

17:45

wishing they were different the word

17:48

hope is used when you want a specific

17:52

result and there is or was a real

17:56

possibility of getting that result if

17:59

you're hoping for a result in the future

18:03

use

18:04

hope plus the present tense or hope plus

18:08

will I bought my girlfriend a present I

18:13

hope she likes it or I hope she'll like

18:17

it these sentences are equal you can use

18:22

the present tense or will here's another

18:26

example the festival is next Saturday I

18:30

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

18:35

rain won't is the negative form of will

18:40

you can also use the word hope in the

18:43

past continuous or past perfect when you

18:47

wanted a result but that result didn't

18:51

happen

18:52

for example I was hoping my girlfriend

18:56

would like the present I bought but she

18:59

hated it you can also say I had hoped my

19:04

girlfriend would like the present I

19:06

bought but she hated it you can also use

19:10

the past perfect continuous I had been

19:14

hoping all three of these sentences are

19:17

equal let's review use wish when you are

19:23

imagining that a situation is or was

19:26

different use hope when there is or was

19:30

a real possibility of getting the result

19:34

you want thanks for watching English

19:38

tips from espresso English if you liked

19:41

this video please share it confusing

19:44

English words wander and wonder from

19:48

espresso English dotnet these are two

19:52

completely different words but sometimes

19:55

students confuse them because of their

19:57

similar spelling and pronunciation

20:00

wander is a physical activity it means

20:04

to move around usually walking without a

20:07

specific destination or purpose for

20:11

example on the first day of my trip I

20:14

spent a couple hours wandering around

20:16

the city we wandered through the park

20:20

looking at the flowers when you wander

20:24

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

20:27

enjoying going around without a specific

20:29

destination or purpose the word wonder

20:35

refers to a mental activity it means to

20:38

feel curiosity to want to know something

20:42

for example I wonder what happened to my

20:46

friend from elementary school we haven't

20:48

been in touch for years

20:51

your wife is wondering what time you'll

20:54

be home please give her a call this is

20:58

the verb form of wonder there is also a

21:01

noun form which means a or admiration

21:06

now let's talk about pronunciation the

21:09

one of wander that's the physical

21:12

activity is like the one of want the one

21:18

of wonder that's the mental activity is

21:21

pronounced like the number one

21:24

repeat after me to make the difference

21:28

wander wonder I wandered through the

21:36

park I wondered what happened to my

21:44

friend for additional lessons on

21:52

confusing English words check out my

21:55

ebook 600 plus confusing English words

21:58

explained it will help clear up your

22:01

doubts so that you don't make mistakes

22:04

confusing English words beside and

22:07

besides from espresso English net the

22:12

word beside is a preposition of location

22:16

it means next to for example there's a

22:20

nightclub beside our house so it's often

22:23

really noisy I have a small table beside

22:28

my bed the calculator is beside the

22:32

notebook in everyday spoke in English

22:36

it's more common to say next to but

22:39

beside means the same thing the word

22:44

besides means in addition or apart from

22:48

for example this lamp is ugly besides

22:53

it's ridiculously expensive in this

22:56

sentence

22:57

besides means in addition besides Sarah

23:02

and Johanna there were no women at the

23:04

meeting in this sentence

23:07

besides means apart from or except for

23:11

so remember beside refers to a physical

23:15

location meaning that one thing is next

23:18

to another thing

23:19

and the word besides refers more to

23:23

concepts meaning in addition or apart

23:27

from you can learn a lot more confusing

23:30

English words in my ebook 600 plus

23:34

confusing English words explained it

23:36

will help clear up your doubts so that

23:39

you can use English words more

23:41

confidently without mistakes confusing

23:45

words in English just and only from

23:49

espresso English net the word just has

23:54

two definitions one is very recently for

23:59

example I just washed the floor and it's

24:03

still wet in this case the word just

24:07

means I washed the floor just a few

24:10

minutes ago here's another example is

24:14

Dana in no sorry she just left for lunch

24:19

again in this case just means very

24:24

recently the second definition of just

24:28

is the same as only for example I have

24:33

just one brother is the same as I have

24:37

only one brother here's another example

24:41

he ate just half a sandwich equals he

24:46

ate only half a sandwich so how do you

24:50

know when just means very recently and

24:54

when just means only here's one tip just

25:00

plus noun is the same as only plus noun

25:04

just two students passed the test only

25:09

two students passed the test students is

25:13

a noun so these two sentences are the

25:16

same however just plus a verb is not

25:22

equal to only plus a verb the sentence I

25:27

just washed the floor means I washed the

25:31

floor recently

25:33

the sentence I only washed the floor

25:36

means I washed the floor but I didn't

25:40

wash the table or anything else

25:43

when using just the word order is

25:47

important for example I just ate two

25:51

pieces of pizza means I ate the pizza

25:55

recently but if we change the word order

25:59

and say I ate just two pieces of pizza

26:03

then this means I ate only two pieces

26:07

and not three or four thanks for

26:11

watching English tips from espresso

26:14

English if you liked this video please

26:16

share it confusing English words than

26:21

and then from espresso English dotnet

26:25

Vann spelled with an A is used in

26:29

comparatives for example I'm older than

26:32

my brother a car is faster than a

26:37

bicycle I learned more from my parents

26:41

than I learned from my teachers all of

26:44

these sentences are comparing two things

26:46

or two situations and with comparatives

26:51

we use then with an A the word then with

26:56

an E is used in several ways it can be

27:00

used to describe the next event in a

27:03

sequence it can be used to mean at that

27:06

time or it can be used to mean in that

27:10

case let's look at some examples first

27:14

we went to the store and then we went to

27:17

the post office in this sentence the

27:20

word then introduces the next event in

27:23

the sequence come to my house at 7:30

27:28

I'll be ready then in this sentence the

27:32

word then means at that time at 7:30 if

27:37

the bank is closed then you'll have to

27:40

make the deposit tomorrow in this

27:43

sentence the word then means in that

27:46

case

27:48

in spoken English them spelled with an A

27:53

and then spelled with an E often sound

27:56

exactly the same when speaking fast

28:00

listen to these two example sentences

28:02

I'm older than my brother first we went

28:07

to the store and then we went to the

28:08

post office both words are simply

28:11

pronounced then if you'd like to clear

28:15

up your doubts so that you can use

28:17

English words more confidently without

28:20

mistakes check out my ebook 600 plus

28:23

confusing English words explained it

28:26

will make things clearer confusing

28:30

English words difference between lay and

28:33

lie both of these words refer to the

28:37

action of putting something down on a

28:39

surface or an object person or animal

28:42

resting on a surface however lay has a

28:47

direct object and lie does not a direct

28:52

object is the thing that receives the

28:55

action of the verb so when you put your

28:58

own body horizontally on the bed or sofa

29:01

you lie down there's no direct object

29:05

but when you put a book on the table you

29:09

lay the book down book is the direct

29:12

object here's another example you can

29:17

say that the cat is lying on the piano

29:21

there's no direct object for the verb

29:23

lie but if you are putting various

29:27

photos onto a table you would be laying

29:30

the photos on the table photos are the

29:34

direct object even native English

29:37

speakers often mix these up

29:39

many people say I'm not feeling well I

29:43

need to lay down when the correct

29:45

sentence would be I need to lie down

29:48

a person or animal lies themselves down

29:53

but you lay another object down now

29:58

here's the confusing part

30:00

the past tense of lie is lay its lie in

30:05

the present lay in the past and the past

30:09

participle is lain for the verb lay its

30:13

lay in the present laid in the past and

30:16

the past participle is also laid so

30:20

let's look at two sentences in the past

30:22

here's one with the verb lie in the past

30:26

last night I wasn't feeling well so I

30:30

lay down for an hour

30:31

remember that's lay being the past tense

30:35

of lie now here's one with the verb lay

30:39

in the past I laid the book down when

30:42

the phone rang the past tense of lay is

30:46

laid the other confusing part is that

30:49

the verb lie has two forms and two

30:52

meanings

30:53

we have lie meaning to be resting on a

30:56

surface like the cat is lying on the

30:59

piano and we have lie meaning to say

31:03

something false say something that is

31:05

not true for example he said he got a

31:08

good grade but he's lying he actually

31:11

failed the test these two forms of the

31:15

verb lie have different forms in the

31:18

past and past participle for lie meaning

31:21

something resting on a surface the past

31:24

is lay and the past participle is lain

31:27

but for a lie meaning to say something

31:30

that isn't true

31:31

the past is lied and the past participle

31:34

is also lied so in the past we would say

31:39

the cat lay on the piano for three hours

31:42

last night David lied about his final

31:46

test grade last semester if you want to

31:50

clear up your doubts so that you can use

31:53

English words more confidently without

31:55

mistakes check out my ebook 600 plus

31:58

confusing English words explained

32:01

confusing words in English difference

32:05

between travel trip and journey from

32:09

espresso English net the word trip as a

32:13

noun

32:14

means the act of going to another place

32:17

often for a short time and returning for

32:22

example we took a five-day trip to Italy

32:26

I'm going on a business trip soon use

32:31

the verbs take and go on with the word

32:35

trip also a round-trip ticket is when

32:41

you go and return and a one-way ticket

32:44

is when you only go the word travel is

32:50

usually a verb it means going to another

32:53

place in general for example I really

32:58

like to travel

32:59

he travels frequently for work

33:02

my sister is currently traveling through

33:06

South America one common error students

33:10

make is saying how was your travel this

33:14

is not correct the correct sentence is

33:17

how was your trip another example is I'm

33:22

planning a travel to the US the correct

33:27

sentence would be I'm planning to travel

33:30

to the US or I'm planning a trip to the

33:35

US the word journey means one part of

33:40

the travel process often a long distance

33:44

for example the journey takes 12 hours

33:48

by car

33:50

he made the 200 mile journey by bike the

33:55

word journey can also be used in a

33:58

metaphorical way to talk about progress

34:02

in life for example my uncle is an

34:06

alcoholic but he's beginning the journey

34:08

of recovery she has overcome many

34:13

problems on her spiritual journey thanks

34:18

for watching English tips from espresso

34:20

English net if you liked this video

34:23

please share it difference between job

34:28

work and career from espresso English

34:31

dotnet a job is a regular and official

34:35

activity that you do and receive money a

34:38

salary it is also called a profession or

34:42

an occupation you can have a full-time

34:46

job forty hours per week or a part-time

34:50

job around 25 hours per week when

34:55

someone is looking for a job this is

34:57

sometimes called the job hunt or job

35:00

search if you have a friend who's

35:03

looking for a job you can ask them how's

35:06

the job hunt going

35:08

to find a job you can check the job

35:11

listings online or in the newspaper

35:14

these are small advertisements about job

35:17

openings job opportunities the process

35:21

of trying to get a specific job when you

35:24

send your resume or CV to a company is

35:27

called applying for a job if the company

35:32

offers you the job and you say yes then

35:34

you have gotten the job to describe a

35:39

person's job you can say it is a

35:41

demanding job that means it requires a

35:44

lot of effort a fulfilling or rewarding

35:48

job that means it makes you feel good an

35:53

entry-level job is a job that can be

35:56

done by someone who is just beginning

35:58

their career it doesn't require much

36:01

experience or many skills a dead-end job

36:06

is a job that has no opportunities for

36:09

advancement or promotions

36:11

a high-powered job is a dynamic and

36:16

important job and a lucrative job is a

36:19

job where you earn a lot of money the

36:23

word job is a countable noun for example

36:27

Terry has had seven jobs in the past

36:30

five years work the word work is more

36:36

general than job job is a specific

36:40

occupation or profession but

36:42

work refers to general efforts and

36:45

activities done to accomplish a goal

36:47

work can be done both inside an official

36:51

job and outside a job you can say you

36:55

work at or for a company for example I

36:59

work at espresso English you can say

37:03

you're working on a project or a task

37:06

for example I'm working on a market

37:10

analysis or I'm working on improving

37:13

customer satisfaction you can say you

37:17

work with people or objects I work with

37:22

special needs children or I work with

37:25

hazardous chemicals

37:27

here are some other collocations with

37:29

the word work we say I start work at

37:34

7:00 a.m. not I start my job at 7:00

37:37

a.m. and at the end of the day I finish

37:42

work or leave work at 4:30 an informal

37:47

way to say leave work is get off work I

37:50

get off work at 4:30 we also say go to

37:55

work we go to work by car I went to the

38:00

bar with some friends from work I can't

38:04

access Facebook while I'm at work again

38:08

we say at work and not at my job work is

38:13

an uncountable noun so it cannot be

38:16

plural I have three works to do this

38:20

week is incorrect the correct sentence

38:24

is I have three projects or three things

38:27

or three tasks to do this week career

38:33

your career is the total progression of

38:37

your professional life it can include

38:39

many different jobs over the years you

38:43

can have a career in a field for example

38:46

a career in politics journalism teaching

38:50

or finance here are a few more

38:54

collocation with

38:56

we're to embark on a career means to

39:00

begin your career to pursue a career

39:03

means to make an effort to have a

39:06

particular career a promising career is

39:10

a career with good future potential and

39:13

a varied career is a career with jobs in

39:17

many different areas

39:19

you can talk about career prospects that

39:23

means career opportunities

39:25

if you switch your career

39:29

that means you change it if your career

39:33

takes off that means it starts to become

39:36

very successful if you're at the height

39:40

or at the peak of your career that means

39:44

you're at the most successful point in

39:46

your career

39:48

finally if something ruins your career

39:51

it destroys your career now take the

39:57

quiz at the bottom of this lesson and to

40:00

learn practical English that you can use

40:02

in your job and career take the business

40:05

English course at espresso English net

40:10

confusing words in English the

40:12

difference between dress get dressed and

40:15

dress up dress the noun is a piece of

40:19

clothing that women wear in the picture

40:22

she's wearing a red dress dressed an

40:27

adjective means wearing in this picture

40:30

he's dressed in jeans and a yellow shirt

40:34

get dressed

40:35

the verb means to put on your clothes in

40:38

the morning after you wake up you take a

40:42

shower and get dressed you can use both

40:45

dressed and get dressed for both men and

40:48

women dress up means to wear nicer

40:53

clothes than usual these teenagers are

40:56

dressed up for a banquet or a dance you

41:00

can also use dress up plus as for

41:03

costumes in this picture he's dressed up

41:07

as Superman

41:09

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41:12

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learning courses

41:18

confusing words in English overview

41:21

oversight and overlook an overview is a

41:25

quick summary before I start my

41:28

presentation let me give you an overview

41:31

of the main points this means you will

41:34

give some general information without

41:36

getting into the more complex details an

41:40

oversight is a mistake when you fail to

41:44

notice something in the July issue of

41:47

the magazine we reported that the US has

41:49

60 States not 50 that was a major

41:53

oversight in other words the people

41:56

responsible for checking the facts of

41:59

the article and making sure it was

42:01

accurate failed to notice that there was

42:03

a mistake the word oversight can also be

42:08

used to mean supervision it is the noun

42:11

form of the verb oversee which means to

42:15

supervise a new government agency was

42:18

created to supervise public schools

42:21

hopefully this oversight will help

42:24

improve the country's educational system

42:27

finally overlooked means to disregard or

42:31

ignore it is often used when you decide

42:35

to ignore an error or a negative aspect

42:38

for example an interviewer saying to a

42:42

job candidate I'm willing to overlook

42:45

your lack of a college degree if you

42:48

have relevant experience in the field

42:52

overlooked also has a more literal

42:55

meaning to have a view from a high place

42:58

my new apartment overlooks the ocean

43:02

thanks for watching English tips from

43:05

espresso English if you liked this video

43:08

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