Words that are similar are sometimes misused.

**accept, except**  *Accept* means “to receive.” *Except* means “other than.”

I accept your apology.  
Everyone is here except Lisa.

**all ready, already**  *All ready* means “completely prepared.” *Already* means “before” or “by this time.”

I am all ready for the exam.  
They had already eaten.

**all together, altogether**  *All together* means “in a group.” *Altogether* means “completely” or “entirely.”

The puppies sleep all together in the box.  
You are altogether too modest.

**a lot**  *A lot* means “very much.” It is always two words. Because its meaning is vague, it is more acceptable to use *many* or *much* or to give a specific amount.

Our library has a lot of books. (vague)  
Our library has more than five thousand books. (clear)

**Exercise 1**  Underline the word or words in parentheses that best complete each sentence.

I met everyone (accept, except) Suki at the game.

1. I (all ready, already) saw this movie.
2. Mother did not (accept, except) my explanation for being late.
3. Can we travel (all together, altogether) in one car?
4. The noisy television was (all together, altogether) too distracting.
5. I like all vegetables (accept, except) cabbage.
6. Cory completed all the items on the test (accept, except) the last one.
7. The mail carrier asked if we would (accept, except) the package.
8. The radios are piled (all together, altogether) in the storeroom.
9. (A lot of, Many) people came to the memorial service.

10. I don’t (all together, altogether) trust this skateboard!

11. She can carry everything (accept, except) the tent.

12. The lead runner has (all ready, already) completed the race.

13. There was no sound (accept, except) the twitter of a bird.

14. Did she (accept, except) his invitation to the party?

15. Call me when everyone is (all ready, already) to go.

Exercise 2 Write in the blank the correct form of the italicized word or words. If the italicized word or words are correct, write C in the blank.

already Has her brother all ready passed the math exam?

1. This test is all together too hard.

2. I have written thank-you notes to everyone accept Grandma.

3. You should have received an answer all ready.

4. We will jump out all together and yell “Surprise!”

5. The house is already for them to move in.

6. We have a lot of flowers in our yard.

7. I am all together exhausted!

8. He has cleaned all the rooms accept his bedroom.

9. After our pranks, Uncle Max was altogether disgusted with us.

10. I have a lot of confidence in you.

11. The mother wolf tried to keep her pups altogether for safety.

12. I thought you had visited Mammoth Cave all ready.

13. I can find all the constellations except Cassiopeia.

14. The astronaut will accept the keys to the city.

15. The class is already for winter vacation.

16. Will they except a check at that store?

17. Keep the children all together until they have crossed the street.

18. All the Smiths can swim accept Jean.
Lesson 64
Usage: **beside to chose**

**beside, besides**  
*Beside* means “next to.”  *Besides* means “in addition to.”

My shoes are **beside** my bed.  **Besides** music, I love astronomy.

**between, among**  
Use *between* for two things or people. Use *among* for three or more things or people.

The treaty was made **between** the United States and France.  
The six new students discussed the schedule **among** themselves.

**bring, take**  
*Bring* means “to carry from a distant place to a closer one.”  *Take* means “to carry from a nearby place to a more distant one.”

Please **bring** me the paper.  Ivan **takes** his suits to the cleaners.

**choose, chose**  
*Choose* means “to select.”  *Chose* is the past tense of *choose.*

I usually **choose** mystery novels.  Yesterday I **chose** a biography.

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**Exercise 1**  Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

Please **(bring, take)** this briefcase to your mother.

1. There is no difference in price **(between, among)** these four jackets.
2. This suitcase is too heavy, so I will not **(bring, take)** it on the trip.
3. Our dog sleeps **(beside, besides)** the radiator after its bath.
4. Can you **(bring, take)** me to school if I miss the bus?
5. This will be a secret **(between, among)** you and me.
6. The paper **(choose, chose)** to run a front-page story about yesterday’s fire.
7. She speaks many languages **(beside, besides)** English.
8. I will **(bring, take)** my gym clothes when I come home from school today.
9. The championship game is **(between, among)** the Falcons and the Tigers.
10. He doesn’t want to **(choose, chose)** between pizza and fried chicken.
11. We plant our vegetables in rows **(beside, besides)** the garage.
12. Will you **(bring, take)** me a souvenir from your trip?
13. I have to (choose, chose) an outfit to wear to the party.

14. (Beside, Besides) the orchestra, Ms. Roberts also conducts the band.

15. (Bring, Take) the dog for a walk before you study.

**Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of each italicized word. If the italicized word is correct, write **C** in the blank.

besides  Many birds beside cardinals visit my bird feeder.

1. Did you **take** the lawn mower back to the Thayers?
2. I **choose** to take an art course at the museum last summer.
3. Kenji doesn’t see the difference **among** the two computers.
4. Distribute these questionnaires **between** audience members.
5. Where is the dictionary that belongs **beside** the chair?
6. We should **take** the geraniums inside before the first frost.
7. I must **chose** a topic for my report.
8. There was much movement **between** the many horses in the corral.
9. **Beside** Hans, whom else did you see at the game?
10. Just **among** you and me, who do you think will win tonight?
11. Is the library the building **besides** the arcade?
12. Will you come with me to **bring** the cat to the vet?
13. There was constant singing **between** all the birds in our yard.
14. Last night Sal **choose** to study at the library instead of at home.
15. Let’s **take** our recent photographs when we visit Grandpa.

**Writing Link** Write two or three sentences about a choice you’ve made. Use **choose** and **chose** at least once.

_________________________________________________________________
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Lesson 65
Usage: in to teach

**in, into**  *In* means “inside.”  *Into* indicates an action toward the inside.

- Bears live in a den.  
- He chased the calves into the barn.

**its, it’s**  *Its* is the possessive form of *it*.  *It’s* is the contraction of *it is*.

- The cat licked its fur.  
- It’s time to watch the news.

**lay, lie**  *Lay* means “to put” or “to place.”  *Lie* means “to recline” or “to be positioned.”

- Lay the tomatoes in the sun to ripen.  
- My dog likes to lie in the sun.

**learn, teach**  *Learn* means “to receive knowledge.”  *Teach* means “to give knowledge.”

- Tricia learns about astronomy.  Mr. Bonilla teaches English to foreign students.

► Exercise 1  Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. Don’t (lay, lie) on the grass in your good clothes.
2. Can you (learn, teach) me how to program the VCR?
3. I will (lay, lie) newspapers on the floor before I paint.
4. Rex is (in, into) his doghouse.
5. The squirrel is burying many of (its, it’s) nuts.
6. Does your town (lay, lie) north or south of the river?
7. I hope (its, it’s) not too late for supper.
8. Reiko has difficulty getting (in, into) the car because of the cast on her leg.
9. Frank hopes to (learn, teach) Spanish before he visits Mexico.
10. The builder (lays, lies) down a foundation of concrete blocks.
11. If there is not enough helium (in, into) the balloon, it will sink.
12. (Its, It’s) hard to watch the game from the top rows of the stadium.
13. The valley (lays, lies) between two mountain ranges.
14. Will the sandbags keep the river water from rushing (in, into) the houses?

15. Irene is trying to (learn, teach) her baby sister to tie her shoes.

16. The magazine changed (its, it’s) cover logo.

17. (Lay, Lie) your pencils down when you have finished the test.

18. Did you (learn, teach) your lines for the play yet?

19. The colt stuck (its, it’s) head into the bucket of oats.

20. The tent is rolled up (in, into) your backpack.

Exercise 2 Write in the blank the correct form of each italicized word. If the italicized word is correct, write C in the blank.

learn

The student likes to teach about marine life.

1. When they saw the tornado, the family rushed in the storm cellar.

2. My bedroom lays just above the living room.

3. Dimas wants to teach me how to take pictures.

4. The oak tree shed it’s leaves early this year.

5. The cat stayed into the closet until the thunder stopped.

6. I don’t think I’ll ever learn how to ski!

7. Where did you lay that report?

8. I think I’ll lay on the couch for a while.

9. Its too bad he can’t come to the game.

10. The X-ray technician helped my uncle lay down on the table.

11. Where did Mr. Leal learn students before he came to our school?

12. Stay into the house until your fever is gone.

13. The quilt lost all its color in the sun.

14. Several strawberry beds lay in the back garden.

15. I didn’t learn about World War II until last year.

16. The artist lies her paints and brushes on the table.

17. Its too late to call them now.

18. The car lost two of its hubcaps on the long trip.
Lesson 66
Usage: leave to sit

leave, let  Leave means “to go away.” Let means “to allow.”
We will leave for the game soon.  Let me carry that package for you.

loose, lose  Loose means “not firmly attached.” Lose means “to misplace” or “to fail to win.”
The shutters are loose.  Do not lose the house key.  I hope we don’t lose the game.

raise, rise  Raise means “to cause to move upward.” Rise means “to move upward.”
Raise the painting a little higher.  The hot-air balloon began to rise.

set, sit  Set means “to place” or “to put.” Sit means “to place oneself in a seated position.”
Please set that package on the floor.  Don’t sit on the wet paint!

Exercise 1  Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.
The director, Mrs. Kwan, (sets, sits) her chair at the front of the stage.

1. “Everyone (set, sit) down so we can read the play,” she said.
2. Alma said, “I didn’t mean to (loose, lose) my script, but I did.”
3. She asked me to (leave, let) her read from my copy.
4. Mrs. Kwan did not (set, sit) quietly as we read.
5. She liked to (raise, rise) often and show us where a piece of furniture would be placed onstage.
6. “Wear old, (loose, lose) clothing for rehearsal, because the stage will be very dusty,” she warned us.
7. My character was a young girl who wanted to (leave, let) her small hometown and go to work in a factory.
8. She wanted to (raise, rise) from the position of worker to supervisor of the factory.
9. One of the other characters tried not to (leave, let) her get ahead.
10. The stagehands began to (raise, rise) and lower the various curtains.

11. We laughed to see them (leave, let) one curtain come down right in front of Mrs. Kwan.

12. As opening night approached, Mrs. Kwan told us, “I want you all to work hard on this play, but I don’t want you to (loose, lose) sleep over it.”

13. I could hardly (set, sit) through dinner on the day our play opened.

14. However, mother would not (leave, let) me go without a good meal.

15. “I didn’t (raise, rise) my daughter to be a skinny actress,” she joked.

16. Finally she turned me (loose, lose) to hurry to school.

17. When I got to the dressing room, I (set, sat) my makeup on the long table.

18. “I hope my parents didn’t (loose, lose) their tickets because of their excitement,” said my friend Alma.

19. The intercom in the dressing room was to (leave, let) us hear the sounds from the auditorium.

20. The noise increased as more and more people came in to (set, sit) down.

21. With the noise and excitement, I needed fresh air, so I asked someone to (raise, rise) the window a little.

22. Then, my heart pounded as I watched the huge velvet curtain slowly (raise, rise) for the beginning of the play.

23. The leading character walked onstage to (set, sit) a suitcase on the living room floor.

24. As I waited for my cue, I felt as if there were butterflies (loose, lose) in my stomach.

25. Soon it was time to (raise, rise) the home set and replace it with the factory scenery.

26. As I made my entrance, I did not (leave, let) my nerves distract me.

27. I calmly crossed the stage to (set, sit) down my factory tools and to deliver my first lines.

28. I hoped I would not (loose, lose) my memory and forget what to say.

29. Then I could feel my voice (raise, rise) up clearly into the rafters.

30. The applause at the end of the scene did (leave, let) me know I had done my job well.
Lesson 67
Usage: \textit{than to whose}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{than, then}\quad \textit{Than} introduces the second part of a comparison. \textit{Then} means “at that time.”
  \item \textbf{their, they’re}\quad \textit{Their} is the possessive form of \textit{they}. \textit{They’re} is the contraction of \textit{they are}.
  \item \textbf{whose, who’s}\quad \textit{Whose} is the possessive form of \textit{who}. \textit{Who’s} is the contraction of \textit{who is}.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Exercise 1} \underline{Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.}

I introduced myself to the twins and \underline{(than, then)} we became friends.

1. Jamil and Kwasi are twins \underline{(who’s, whose)} family emigrated from Nigeria.
2. \underline{(Their, They’re)} both in my class, although I know Jamil better than Kwasi.
3. Jamil likes to joke that he’s older \underline{(than, then)} Kwasi by three minutes.
4. When they play “\underline{(Who’s, Whose)} Who?” we have to be really quick to guess.
5. Although \underline{(their, they’re)} looks seem identical, there are small differences.
6. Jamil has slightly larger ears \underline{(than, then)} his brother has.
7. Kwasi is the one \underline{(who’s, whose)} arms are longer.
8. If they look so much alike, \underline{(than, then)} what are we supposed to do?
9. The boys agreed to wear \underline{(their, they’re)} hair in different styles.
10. On some days \underline{(their, they’re)} also dressed differently.
11. Both boys play sports, and sometimes \underline{(their, they’re)} coaches can’t tell them apart.
12. Kwasi plays soccer, while Jamil is the one \underline{(who’s, whose)} a terrific runner.
13. Jamil runs faster \underline{(than, then)} anyone else in our school.
14. You will never guess \underline{(who’s, whose)} record he broke when he ran the 200-meter dash.
15. Even though he’s faster (than, then) I am, we are still good friends.

**Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of each italicized word. If the italicized word is correct, write C in the blank.

_____ Who’s 1. Whose from a family that has twins?

________ 2. Their so much alike that it is hard to tell them apart.

________ 3. Fraternal twins, as far as genes are concerned, are no more alike *then* siblings.

________ 4. With fraternal twins, a mother can give birth to a boy and *then* three minutes later give birth to a girl.

________ 5. Twins—even especially identical twins—tend to share a much closer bond *then* other siblings do.

________ 6. Often when twins are very young, they invent *their* own language to use with each other.

________ 7. Since no one else can understand what *their* saying, this adds to feelings of closeness.

________ 8. Researchers study twins *who’s* lives have been very different due to separation at birth.

________ 9. Similarities between identical twins raised apart are more *then* amazing.

________ 10. They’re personalities, intelligence, habits, hobbies, tastes, likes, and dislikes are often the same despite different upbringings.

________ 11. Twins across the country feel a special bond and form clubs to keep in touch with *whose* doing what.

________ 12. *Then*, every year they get together in Twinsburg, Ohio, for the annual Twins Day Festival.
Unit 11 Review

Exercise 1 Underline the word or words in parentheses that best complete each sentence.

Let’s go out and (lay, lie) in the sun.

1. Will you (bring, take) the life preserver over to the other side of the boat?
2. I like to sing (in, into) the shower.
3. (Beside, Besides) the championship, which other games have you attended?
4. The principal and the teacher spoke quietly (between, among) themselves outside the classroom door.
5. Joker pulled (loose, lose) from his leash, but I caught him when he stopped to pick up a stick.
6. There is a shopping mall so large that (its, it’s) spread out over several acres.
7. The children watched as the huge, brightly colored balloon began to (raise, rise) into the air.
8. I doubt that anyone can (learn, teach) me to roller skate!
9. It’s time to (leave, let) Joshua cross the street by himself.
10. I need some room to (lay, lie) out my science project.
11. Those people think (their, they’re) the only citizens who have concerns.
12. Mother and Father will (set, sit) at the head of the table.
13. I thought the Sammons were coming (all together, altogether) in the same car.
14. I’m glad that yesterday I (choose, chose) Sal as my reading partner.
15. We can carry all the suitcases (accept, except) that large blue one.
16. The black car has more rust (than, then) the green one.
17. (Who’s, Whose) the captain of this team?
18. The dog chased the cat (in, into) the shed.
19. Please feel free to (bring, take) your grandmother to our gathering.
20. I have (all ready, already) seen that movie.
Cumulative Review: Units 1–11

Exercise 1  Draw a line under each prepositional phrase. Draw a second line under each preposition. Then, circle each object of a preposition.

Take the pie from the oven and set it on the pie rack.

1. The river flowed beneath the bridge and then into a reservoir.
2. In front of that famous painting stood people in huge groups.
3. The dog ran among the sheep to force them inside the enclosure.
4. Aside from Marcy, no one wants any of the pie.
5. Our car slid on the ice and bounced off the curb.
6. You have been a good friend throughout this long crisis.
7. Write to the publisher and ask for more information.
8. The birds quickly flew away from the cat.
9. All of us will help the senior citizens with their grocery carts.
10. The emergency van drove around town warning people of the hurricane.
11. Stand in front of me and you will see better.
12. Jackie’s cat sleeps on that rug.
13. The wildebeests plunged into the river and swam across it.
14. I can’t imagine our school without you.
15. There is a stack of old papers on top of the refrigerator.
16. I think the couch will look better across from the fireplace.
17. Julene carefully climbed up that ladder.
18. The ice chunks slid off the roof.
19. The captain of the tennis team practiced for the upcoming match against the best team in the league.
20. The Voyager spacecraft will eventually travel beyond the solar system.
Exercise 2 Draw one line under each noun or pronoun and two lines under each verb.

Sedimentary rock usually contains many fossils.

1. We will have exercised for two hours by the time the class ends.
2. Mother says Rex is a pure collie, but I am sure he is just a mutt.
3. Do you think a pair of earmuffs will make a good gift for her?
4. The detective questioned the suspect but did not get a confession.
5. This food is too spicy for me.
6. George, John, and Helen gave their mother a ride on the tractor.
7. The weeds fill more space in my garden than the flowers.
8. Please, do not set those on the stereo.
9. The kite has red stripes and is visible for miles.
10. We sat for hours in the traffic jam.
11. I prefer orange juice to that kind of soda.
12. The two teams ran out on the field while their respective fans cheered them.
13. They will conduct tours through that old steamship down at the riverfront.
14. The runner took a wrong turn, but she won the race anyway.
15. The colt pranced across the field to his mother.
16. When the lights flickered, we lit the candles.
17. A loud sound signaled that we were nearing the ocean.
18. When the plane landed safely, everyone breathed easily again.
19. When the ice broke on the river, it sounded like a gunshot.
20. Leroy will present his comedy act at the club tonight.
21. We had already sung that song when our director arrived.
22. That is mine, but you may borrow it if you wish.
23. Do you know who is entering the writing contest?
24. To whom are you giving your CD?
**Exercise 3** Underline the word or words in parentheses that best complete each sentence.

I keep my telescope **(beside, besides)** my bed.

1. Tomorrow we will **(choose, chose)** players for our team.
2. I thought the mayor’s response was **(all together, altogether)** appropriate.
3. Can you **(bring, take)** Reiko to school before you go to work?
4. The police did not **(accept, except)** the suspect’s alibi.
5. The majorettes waited **(beside, besides)** the grandstand.
6. Mario put the boxes **(in, into)** the car trunk.
7. Those dogs seem to think **(their, they’re)** the kings of the neighborhood!
8. Should I **(leave, let)** Lenny have a snack before supper?
9. Don’t **(set, sit)** that dish on the newly polished surface!
10. This poor bicycle is on **(its, it’s)** last legs.
11. Guess **(who’s, whose)** the new basketball coach at school!
12. I want to **(learn, teach)** about alligators and crocodiles on our trip to Florida.
13. Ted tried to **(raise, rise)** the blind slowly so the sun would not hurt his eyes.
14. If we **(loose, lose)** the game tonight, everyone will be very disappointed.
15. If you’ll be around after the dance, we’ll see you **(than, then)**.
17. The license plate has come **(loose, lose)** from the car.
18. This act will **(bring, take)** the show to a close.
19. The teacher gathered us **(all together, altogether)** to tell us about the award.
20. **(Beside, Besides)** collecting newspapers, our class recycles plastic and cans.