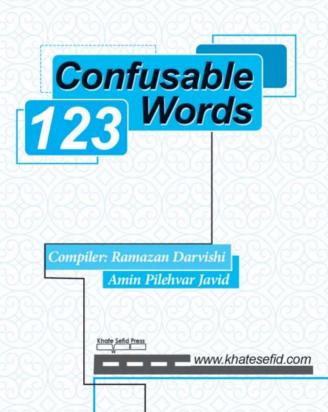
KhateSefid 123 Confusable Words



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In The Name Of GOD





Aa

Ability, capability, capacity

If someone has **ability**, a particular **ability**, or the **ability** to do something, they can do it because they have the skill or the knowledge that is needed to do it. You often use **ability** to say that someone can do something well.

Ex 1: She had the ability to explain things clearly and concisely.

Ex 2: The test measures your mathematical ability.

Capability refers to the ability of a person; machine etc. to do something, especially something difficult that needs a lot of knowledge, skill, advanced equipment etc.

Ex 1: Man Ray explored the **capabilities** of the camera to their fullest extent.

Ex 2: I can speak French, but simultaneous translation is beyond my capabilities.

We use **capacity** especially about a very great ability to do something or to behave in a particular way. **Capacity** is a more formal word than ability.

Ex 1: He has an enormous capacity for hard work.

Ex 2: Children have a remarkable capacity to learn language.

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Able, capable

When you say that someone is able to do something you mean that they can do it either because of their knowledge or skill or because it is possible for them to do it.

Ex: Mrs. Thomas is a very able teacher.

When you say that someone is capable of doing something, you mean either that they have the knowledge and skill to do it if they want or need to, or that they are likely to do it.

Ex 1: Workers are perfectly capable of running the organizations which employ them.

Ex 2: I think he's capable of loyalty and seriousness.

Ex 3: Bowman could not believe him capable of murder.

You normally use "capable of "when talking about what something such as a car or machine can do.

Ex: The car was capable of 110 miles per hour.

If you describe someone as able or capable, you mean that they do things well and in an intelligent way. There is little difference between the two words when used in this way.

Ex 1: This very able man totally failed to see the possibilities of the telephone.

Ex 2: Newborn babies are more capable than was once thought.

■ Account, bill

When you have an **account** with a bank you leave your money in the bank and take it out when you need it.

Ex: My salary is paid into my bank account.



Bill is a written list that you should pay that contains the services like meal, electricity, etc. you have used.

Ex: They sent us a bill for the work they had done.

Advice, advise

Advice refers to an opinion which someone offers you about what you should do or how you should act in a particular situation. Advice is a noun that cannot be made plural. Advice is pronounced /əd'vaɪs/.

Ex: I need some advice on which computer to buy.

Advise means to give someone advice. Advise is a verb. It is pronounced /əd'vaɪz/.

Ex: His doctor advised him against smoking.

Affect, effect

Affect means to produce a change, for example in the way that something develops or in someone's situation. It is a verb and pronounced /ə'fekt/.

Ex: Scientists are investigating the ways in which climate changes affect the ozone layer.

Effect refers to the result of a particular influence. It is a noun and pronounced /1'fekt/.

Ex: The radiation leak has had disastrous effect on the environment.

If you effect something like a change or a repair, you cause the change to occur or the repair to be done. This is a fairly formal use, and is much less common than the use of effect as a noun.

Ex: As a political party they are trying to effect a change in the way that we think about our environment.

Afflict, inflict

Problems, illness, and misfortunes **afflict** people and cause them to suffer. You can also say that someone is **afflicted** with/by an illness, problem, or misfortune but it's not a deliberate action.

Ex: The country afflicted by famine.

On the other hand when people **inflict** things like problems, pain or damage on other people they are deliberately doing something to make them suffer.

Ex 1: Detectives warned that the men could inflict serious injury.

Ex 2: These new bullets are capable of inflicting massive injuries.

Alike, likely

If people or things are **alike** they are similar to each other. If people do the same things they act **alike**.

Ex: My mother and I think and talk alike.

Something that is **likely** will probably happen or is probably true.

Ex: Snow showers are likely tomorrow.

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Alive, living, lively

Someone who is **alive** has not died and their life continues. You use **alive** after a link verb like "be" or occasionally after a noun. You do not use **alive** in front of a noun.

Ex: He must be ninety if he's still alive.

A **living** person, animal or plant has life. It is the exact opposite of dead.

Ex: The sun affects all living things.

Someone who is **lively** has a lot of energy and is very active.

Ex: Jeff is a lively child.

Alone, lonely, lone

If someone is **alone** in a place there is nobody with them. They may be happy or sad to be alone.

Ex: He likes being alone in the house.

If someone is **lonely** they are sad because they are **alone** or do not have anyone to talk to.

Ex: She gets lonely now that all the kids have left home.

Lone is used to talk about the only person or thing in a place or the only person or thing that does something.

Ex: He was a lone voice arguing against a reduction in resources.

Altogether, all together

Altogether is used:

1) To emphasize that something has done completely or has finished completely.

Ex: An old costume has vanished altogether.

2) To emphasize that the way you describe something is completely true.

Ex: The latest problem is altogether more serious.

3) To show that you are referring to the total amount.

Ex: There are five people altogether.



4) To make a final statement about several things you have just mentioned.

Ex: Lots of sunshine, wonderful food, and amazing nightlife altogether a great vacation.

But you use **all together** to say that a group of people or things are together or do something together, and that none of them is missing.

Ex: The boys play soccer all together.

Anger, fury, rage

If you confront with something cruel, unfair or unpleasant you feel **anger**.

Ex 1: I think he feels a lot of anger towards his father who treated him very badly as a child.

Ex 2: There is growing anger among the people against the government.

If you have intense feelings of anger which are hard to control so you feel fury or rage.

Ex 1: She flew into a fury at the suggestion.

Ex 2: His face was red with rage.