

**Diction Exercise 7**

Following the examples from the EN102 diction list, make up original sentences for diction items 61-70. Write in your neatest penmanship, and make sure each sentence is written in Standard English.

## 61. PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPLE

These words sound alike but are completely different in usage. *Principal* can be used as a noun (a person in a leading position, or a matter of importance) or an adjective (chief or most important):

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

*Principle* is only a noun and means a rule, code of conduct or a devotion to right.

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 62. RAISE, RISE

*Raise* means "to lift," and *rise* means "to get up."

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 63. REASON IS BECAUSE

Change *reason is because* to *reason is that* or simply to the word *because*.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 64. SET, SIT

*Set* means "to place," and *sit* means "to be seated."

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 65. SHUDDER, SHUTTER

Do not confuse the words *shudder* and *shutter*.

The word *shudder* means to quiver or tremble.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

The word *shutter* usually refers to a type of covering for a window or for the device that limits light from reaching a camera lens.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

66. SOUL WINNING, SOUL-WINNING

The two-word form *soul winning* is a noun; the hyphenated form *soul-winning* is an adjective.

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

67. STATIONARY, STATIONERY

The word *stationary* means not moving or fixed in position.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

The word *stationery* refers to the paper and envelopes used for letter writing.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

68. TERRIBLE, TERRIBLY

The adjective *terrible* is often used to express distaste.

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_

Do not use the word *terribly* when more formal words like *very* or *extremely* can be used.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

69. THAN, THEN

*Than* is used when comparing.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

*Then* is used when referring to a time or order following.

**Correct:** \_\_\_\_\_

70. THEIR, THEY'RE, THERE

*Their* is an adjective, *they're* is a contraction for they are, and *there* can be used as an adverb, noun, pronoun or adjective.

**Example:** \_\_\_\_\_