

Diction Exercise 8

Following the examples from the EN102 diction list, make up original sentences for diction items 71-79. Write in your neatest penmanship, and make sure each sentence is written in Standard English.

71. TO, TOO, TWO

These three words sound the same but have very different meanings. The preposition *to* is a “function” word; *too* is an adverb and means also or excessive; *two* refers to the number and can be used as a noun, pronoun or adjective.

Example: _____

72. USED TO COULD

Change *used to could* to *used to be able to*.

Correct: _____

73. WANT IN, WANT ON, WANT OUT, WANT THROUGH

These four sets of *informal* words indicate one’s desire to be in the expressed direction. Do not use them in formal writing.

Correct: _____

74. WEATHER, WHETHER

These two words sound the same but have very different meanings. The word *weather* can be a noun referring to atmospheric conditions or a verb meaning to withstand adverse conditions. The conjunction *whether* is a “function” word usually used with the word *or*.

Correct: _____

Correct: _____

75. WHERE, THAT

Remember that *where* is an adverb and indicates location. Do not use *where* when you should use *that*.

Correct: _____

76. WHERE, WHEN

Avoid using *where* or *when* when introducing a definition.

Correct: _____

77. WHICH, WHO, THAT

Remember that pronouns must agree with their antecedents. Use *who* for persons and *which* and *that* for other nouns.

Correct: _____

78. WOULD OF, WOULD HAVE

Do not use *would of* for *would have*.

Correct: _____

79. YOUR, YOU'RE

The word *your* is an adjective relating to you, yourself or yourselves, especially as possessor(s), agent(s) or object(s):

Correct: _____

You're is a contraction for you are:

Correct: _____