# cold

# /kəʊld/, /coald/

Absence of heat (no plural).

An illness, sometimes called 'the cold' or 'the common cold', usually consisting of a runny nose and coughing (plural colds).

#### The cold

coldness, the absence of heat I hate the cold, roll on summer!

### Come in from the cold

to be allowed to take part in some activity from which you were excluded before

After months of not being selected, he's come in from the cold and at last been offered a game with the team.

### Out in the cold

not taking part, not included

Only her college friends were asked to her party – the rest of us were out in the cold.

Suffering from a cold; suffering from the cold suffering from the viral illness that makes you stuffy-nosed I've caught the cold again. That's four colds this year!

### Usage

You catch a cold (the illness), and you can catch several colds.

You feel the cold (temperature), but you can't feel colds.

#### **MAY 11**

### **GIVE AND TAKE**

There are many common phrases in English that contain the word GIVE. Many, but not all, of these phrases are to do with stopping, compromising in some way or things being allowed to happen.

### Give (or lose) ground

to retreat; to go backwards

Give something up for someone

to leave something to be taken by someone

Give something up

to stop something

Give up hope

to lose hope



#### Give way

to stop in order to allow something to pass

Give in, give up

to admit defeat

Give and take

willingness to compromise

Give as good as you get

able to take criticism and give it back

Give (something) away / Give the game away

to reveal something that is a secret

Give (something) a whirl

to try something out in a lighthearted way

Give (someone) grief

to criticize or give someone a hard time

Give (someone) the push

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### common

/ˈkɒmən/, /**com**-on/ *adjective* 

## more common, most common

Of something that belongs to everyone. Of something found everywhere. Of something or someone ordinary. Of something that happens frequently.

### Common ground

ground that belongs to everyone

Play on the common ground behind the houses.

### A common person

someone rather ordinary

She felt common in her old worn-out dress.

### Common occurrence

happening regularly

His visits have become a common occurrence.

### Common courtesy

the basic level of politeness that you expect It is just common courtesy to say thank you.

### Common knowledge

a fact that everyone knows

It's common knowledge they don't like each other.

### Common flower

a flower found everywhere

A daisy is a common wild flower, but it's still beautiful.



These words sound alike and are homophones which are liable to be confused.

The word **passed** is the past tense and past participle of the verb **pass**, as in:

We passed the school on our way here.

The word past can be a noun, as in:

You must try to forget the past.

It can be an adjective, as in:

He seems to have forgotten all about his past crimes.

Past can also act as a preposition, as in:

We must have driven **past** the church without noticing it.

It can be an adverb, as in:

I looked out of the window and saw them walking past.

agree to agree with disagree with agree on in agreement

PERPLEXING PREPOSITIONS

A preposition describes a relationship between other words in a sentence. Certain prepositions go with certain words – it is

not always easy to know which is correct. http://www.helenexley.ro/helen-exley-calendarul-improve-your-english-in-15-minutes-a-day.html

If you **agree to** something you say that you will allow it to happen.

They agreed to our plan right away.

You **agree** with someone if you both have the same opinion, as in:

My brother and I hardly ever agree on anything, and, yet again, I disagree with him about this.

Agree with can be used to indicate that something is good for you, as in:

The warmer climate agrees with him.

If you are **in agreement** with someone you have come to the same conclusion, as in:

We're all in agreement about the changes to the club rules.



uninterested

Until very recently disinterested meant the same as 'impartial' or 'unbiased'. It was often confused with uninterested, meaning 'not having any interest in something', and now it has come to share this meaning.

Changes in usage are not always universally welcomed by any means. Many people claim that changes like this spoil what they see as the purity of the English language.

In fact, this particular example of a language change is actually a reversion to a previous usage. According to historical dictionaries from the 17th century, disinterested could mean the same as uninterested.

# complain

/kəm'pleın/, /com-**plane**/ *verb* 

complains, complaining, complained

If you complain about something, you say you are not happy about or

satisfied by it.

### Complain about

to say you are dissatisfied with something I complained about the cold weather.

### Complain to

to tell someone about your dissatisfaction I had to complain to the manager about the faulty goods.

### Complain of something

to talk about being sore or unwell in some manner

He complained of a bad back.

### Word family

complaint /kəm'pleint/, /com-playnt/ noun, plural complaints

a grumble or expression of dissatisfaction There have been complaints about the service at the hotel.

I had to write a letter of complaint to the manager.

### confuse

/kənˈfjuːz/, /con**-fyooz**/ *verb* 

## confuses, confusing, confused

To put something into disorder, or muddle it. To puzzle or bewilder.

### Confuse something

to put something into disorder, or muddle it I have confused the arrangements by insisting on coming

### Confused by something or someone

to be puzzled or bewildered by something or someone I was very confused by the questions on the form.

### Word family

early.

**confusion**/kən¹fju:ʒən/, /con-fyoo-zhun/ *noun*, *plural* **confusions** 

#### In confusion

disorder

The room was in total confusion.

#### Some confusion

puzzlement, bewilderment

There was some confusion over the meaning of the word.

### connect

/kəˈnɛkt/, /co-**nect**/ *verb* 

## connects, connecting, connected

To join two things together.
To relate a thing or idea with another.



### Connect two things together to join two things together

I had to connect the two pipes.

### Connect a thing or idea with another one

to relate a thing or idea with another one He finally made the connection and recognized the man as being a childhood friend.

### Well-connected

to be related to important or powerful people They are not rich but they are well-connected.

### Word family

connection /kəˈnɛkʃən/, /co-nec-shun/ noun Loose connection; strong connection etc the join between two things There is a loose connection between the pipes.

### Make a connection

thinking of a certain person, place, event, etc, when one sees another

The police made a connection between the crimes.

## contain

/kən'tein/, /con-**tane**/ *verb* 

# contains, containing, contained

To have something in something else.

To keep something within boundaries of some kind.



# **Something contains something** something has something inside *The jar contains jelly beans.*

**Somebody contains something** somebody is keeping control of something *We can contain the fire to this small area.* 

### Contain yourself to keep calm

I can't contain myself. I am excited about the party.

### Usage

You would say:

The bucket contained water

You would **not** say:

The bucket was containing water.

### **Word family**

container /kənˈteɪnə/, /con-tay-ner/ noun, plural containers

anything made to hold something else in it The small tree was in a plant container.