

EMINENT ENGLISH CONFUSING WORDS FOR SSC CHSL EXAM

1. Chauffeur / Driver

The word **driver** is more general - anybody who drives a vehicle is a driver. You are a driver when you are driving your car. Some people work as bus drivers and taxi Drivers (the drivers of trains are usually called conductors).

A **chauffeur** is a person who is employed to drive a car for a private individual. Rich people often have chauffeurs so that they do not have to take public transportation, or drive themselves. All chauffeurs are also drivers; not all drivers are chauffeurs.

2. Collect / Gather

The word **gather** simply means to bring together or come together:

For Example- (a) I gathered all my books and put them into my backpack.

(b) A crowd gathered around the TV to watch the World Cup game.

If something is getting faster or stronger, you can say it gathers momentum or gathers strength:

To collect means you accumulate things and keep them as a hobby:

For Example- (a) I collect coins from different countries.

The word **collect** is also used for getting and keeping things in general:

(b) The government is collecting data from its citizens' phone calls.

(c) We're collecting donations for the animal shelter.

The word **collect** emphasizes the close ending point of the things - you are keeping them close to each other, in order to use them in the future.

3. Cure / Treat / Heal / Recover

The verb **treat** is used for giving medical aid; making efforts to help a sick or injured person get better:

For Example- (a) The doctor treated the girl with antibiotics.

Heal is typically used for injuries and wounds (not diseases), when the injury gets better naturally by the body's own processes:

For Example- (a) It was just a minor cut, it healed in a day or two.

Cure is typically used for diseases - meaning when medicine completely eliminates the disease and restores the person to health. It can be both a noun and a verb:

For Example- (a) The doctors said her cancer was cured after many weeks of chemotherapy.

The verb **recover** describes the process of a person resting and getting back to full health after a disease, injury, or surgery:

For Example- (a) It took him a month to recover from the injuries he suffered in the car crash.

4. During / While / Meanwhile / Meantime

All of these words describe when two things are happening simultaneously (at the same time). Let's start with during and while.

Use during before a noun:

For Example (a) The people sitting in front of me were talking during the movie.

Use while before a subject + verb:

For Example (a) We'll buy the tickets while you wait in line for the popcorn.

Sometimes, when the subject of the two actions is the same, we eliminate the second mention of the subject:

For Example (a) I like to listen to music while I'm exercising.

= I like to listen to music while exercising.

We cannot do this when the subjects of the two actions are different:

Example- (a) I chopped the vegetables while my brother prepared the meat.

Two different subjects for the actions - "I" and "my brother"

Meanwhile is the same as while, but it is used only at the beginning of a sentence - and usually when there are two different subjects doing the two actions:

For Example (a) I was watching TV while my brother was studying.

= I was watching TV. Meanwhile, my brother was studying.

In the meantime usually implies you are doing an action while waiting for something else to happen.

Example. (a) I will send you the text for the brochure tomorrow. In the meantime, you can start working on the graphics.

5. Regard / Regards / Regardless

Regard (v.) is to consider or to have an opinion about something:

For Example-(a) I don't regard this as a problem; I regard it as an opportunity.

Regards (n.) is a greeting:

Example- (a) Please give my regards to your parents when you see them.

The phrases regarding and in/with regard to mean "related to / concerning the following topic":

Example- (a) Have you read the report regarding the economic crisis?

Regardless (adv.) means one thing is not affected by something else:

Example- (a) A champion keeps going, regardless of the difficulties.

Don't use the word "irregardless" - it doesn't exist; it is a common error in English.

6. Resolve / Solve

Do you solve a problem or resolve a problem?

The answer is both. Solve and resolve do have slightly different meanings, though.

To resolve something means to deal with and finish it in a satisfactory way:

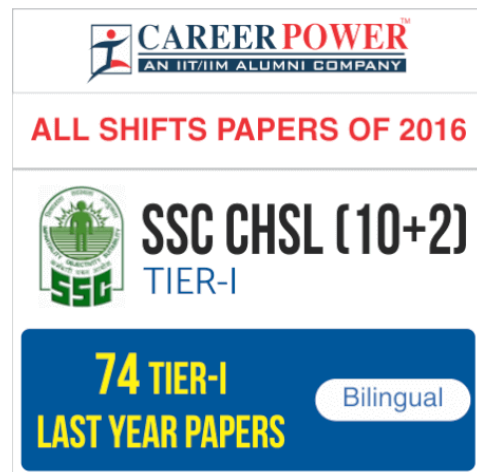
Example- (a) resolve an argument

(b) resolve differences between two people or two opinions

To solve something means to find the CORRECT answer, or to fix it successfully:

Example- (a) You solve a math problem (find the right answer) Problems can be solved or resolved depending on their nature. When there are multiple opinions and points of view that must be reconciled, we usually use resolve:

Example- (a) The Human Resources department is trying to resolve the problem between the manager and his employees. When there is probably a correct answer, a successful solution that will eliminate the problem, we usually use solve:



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7. Review / Revise

If you review a document, it means you read it and examine it (and maybe have some ideas to improve it) - but you don't make any changes.

If you revise a document, it means you change the text to correct errors or make improvements. When preparing for a test, it's a good idea to study the material again in order to refresh your memory

8. Wary / Weary

Wary means "suspicious" or "cautious," and weary means "very tired."

For Example. (a) \$1000 for a new car? I'm wary of that offer - it sounds too good to be true.

(b) Every parent has days when they become weary.

There is a small pronunciation difference between wary and weary: