

EXERCISE 58: Each of the following sentences contains *make* or *do*. Circle *make* or *do*. Draw arrows to the nouns that complete the expressions. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. The biology student (did) several mistakes in the lab report.
- C 2. I hope that you will be able to (do) me a favor this afternoon.
- _____ 3. No matter what job she has, she always makes her best.
- _____ 4. The runner did a strong effort to increase her speed in the mile race.
- _____ 5. It is comforting to think that your work can make a difference.
- _____ 6. His grade was not very good because he had not done his homework.
- _____ 7. In this job you will make more money than in your previous job.
- _____ 8. He was unable to do dinner because no one had done the lunch dishes.
- _____ 9. It is a pleasure to work with someone who always makes the right thing.
- _____ 10. If you make a good impression at your job interview, you will get the job.

SKILL 59: DISTINGUISH LIKE, ALIKE, AND UNLIKE

Like, *alike*, and *unlike* are easily confused because they look so similar and they have many different uses. There are several structures with *like*, *alike*, and *unlike* that you should be familiar with.

The first structures you should already be familiar with are the adjectives *alike* and *like* (see Skill 50). Study the use of *alike* and *like* in the following examples.

John and Tom are *alike*.
John and Tom worked in a *like* manner.

In both these examples, *alike* and *like* are adjectives that mean *similar*. In the first example, *alike* is a predicate adjective describing *John* and *Tom*. Because *alike* is a predicate adjective, it can only be used after a linking verb such as *are*. In the second example, *like* is the adjective form that is used immediately before the noun *manner*.

The next structures you should be familiar with are the prepositions *like* and *unlike*, which have opposite meanings. Because they are prepositions, they must be followed by objects.

John is (*like* Tom).
John is (*unlike* Tom).

In the first example, the preposition *like* is followed by the object *Tom*. It means that Tom and John are similar. In the second example, the preposition *unlike* is followed by the object *Tom*. It means that Tom and John are not similar.

The prepositions *like* and *unlike* can also be used at the beginning of a sentence.

(*Like* Tom), John is tall.
(*Unlike* Tom), John is tall.

In the first example, the preposition *like* is followed by the object *Tom*. It means that Tom is tall. In the second example, the preposition *unlike* is followed by the object *Tom*. It means that Tom is not tall.

The following chart outlines the structures and meanings of sentences with *like*, *alike*, and *unlike*:

LIKE, ALIKE, AND UNLIKE			
	GRAMMAR	MEANING	USE
<i>like</i> <i>alike</i>	adjective adjective	similar similar	As an adjective, <i>like</i> is used before a noun. As an adjective, <i>alike</i> is used after a linking verb.
<i>like</i> <i>unlike</i>	preposition preposition	similar different	Both prepositions are followed by objects. They can both be used in many positions, including at the beginning of the sentence.

EXERCISE 59: Each of the following sentences contains *like*, *alike*, or *unlike*. Circle the *like* words. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. The two routes you have chosen for the trip are (like).
- C 2. The science books this semester are (like) the books used last semester.
3. Alike the restaurant where we usually eat, this new restaurant has early-bird specials.
4. Unlike the traditional red fire engines, the new fire engines are yellow.
5. The two girls were embarrassed because they were wearing alike dresses.
6. The new piece that the pianist is preparing is unlike any she has ever played before.
7. Like the Washington Zoo, the San Diego Zoo had several panda bears.
8. The insurance package offered by that company is exactly alike the package our company offers.
9. Any further work done in a like fashion will be rejected.
10. It is unfortunate that the covers for this year's and last year's albums are so alike.

SKILL 60: DISTINGUISH OTHER, ANOTHER, AND OTHERS

Other, *another*, and *others* are very easy to confuse. To decide how to use each of them correctly, you must consider three things: (1) if it is singular or plural, (2) if it is definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a*, *an*), and (3) if it is an adjective (it appears with a noun) or if it is a pronoun (it appears by itself).