

69. A **pole** is a long slender piece of wood or metal used for support or for propelling a boat or raft. A **poll** is the canvassing of a selected or random group of people to collect information. A **poll** also is a place where people vote in an election.
70. As a noun, a **pore** is a small opening in the skin or in leaves. As an intransitive verb, **pore** means to read or study carefully. **Pour** means to make flow in a continuous stream, to flow freely and copiously.
71. **Pray** means to implore a higher or supreme being to intercede on one's behalf. **Prey** means to plunder, rob or profit by swindling: The gang members preyed on the school children. As a noun, **prey** is the person or thing that falls victim to someone or something: The hunters saw their prey coming out of the woods.
72. A **principal** is something of the highest rank, often a chief or the head of a school. Or, it may refer to a sum of money. A **principle** is an accepted rule of conduct, a basic law or an assumption.
73. To **ravage** means to devastate or destroy through the use of violence. **Ravish** means to abduct, rape or carry away. Soldiers can ravish a woman, but not a building.
74. **Receive** means to take, get or bear something. **Suffer** means to undergo something painful or unpleasant; to endure. **Sustain** means to maintain or prolong, to confirm or support.
75. A **reign** is the period during which a particular king or queen rules a country. A **rein** is a strap or harness used to control an animal.
76. A **role** is a part in a play or a customary function, such as the role of a teacher. To **roll** means to move something along a surface so that it revolves, or to move it on wheels. A **roll** may also be a list of names.
77. A **statue** is artwork of realistic or abstract form made of metal, stone, wood or clay. A **statute** is a law passed by a legislative body.
78. **Than** is used for comparisons. **Then** is used to refer to a particular time.
79. Use **that** and **which** in referring to inanimate objects and animals without names. **That** is used in restrictive clauses and is not set off with commas. **Which** is used in nonrestrictive clauses and is set off with commas.
80. There is a possessive pronoun: They ordered their dinner. **There** is an adverb indicating direction: They went there for dinner. **There** also is used as an impersonal pronoun: There was no silverware on the table. **They're** is a contraction for "they are."
81. **To** refers to direction, belonging or comparison. **Too** means in addition or more than enough.
82. A **trail** is a path. As a transitive verb, **trail** means to hunt by tracking. A **trial** is a formal legal proceeding testing validity of charges brought against an individual or organization. **Trial** also can mean suffering or hardship; a test.
83. A **trustee** helps administer an organization. A **trusty** is a prison inmate considered reliable enough to have special duties and privileges.
84. **Waive** means to give up or forgo a right or claim; to postpone. **Wave** means to move up and down or back and forth in a curving motion; to signal by moving the hand to and fro; to brandish.
85. **Weather** is the general condition of the atmosphere. **Whether** means in case or in either case.
86. **Who** and **whom** are used for references to human beings and to animals with a name. **Who** is used when someone is the subject of a sentence, clause or phrase: The man who fired the shots was arrested. Who is there? **Whom** is used when someone is the object of a verb or preposition: The man to whom the gun was sold fired the shots. Whom did you call?
87. **Who's** is the contraction of "who is" or "who was." **Whose** indicates possession.
88. **Your** is a possessive pronoun. **You're** is a contraction for "you are."

Exercise 2. Vocabulary

1. The (~~cite/sight~~/site) chosen by the city for (~~it's/its~~) new office building could (~~affect/effect~~) parking in that part of town.