Click to prove you're human

Important: If you use the Nest app and haven’t migrated to a Google Account, you manage homes and people who share access to your home with the Nest app. To manage people and permissions in the Google Home app, you must create a home. Once a home has been created, invite people to share control of the home and its devices. For more convenience, share control of your home and devices with family and housemates. Everyone can get their own music and personal answers from Google Assistant devices. You can also save energy and make your home more secure when you set up automations that depend on whether someone is home or not. Public Preview participants have more options for sharing permissions available to them. If someone from Public Preview invites you to share their home, you can accept. You don't need to be in Public Preview to accept, but you do need the newest version of the Home app. Learn how Public Preview participants can manage people and permissions in the Google Home app. Note: Permission changes made to your Google Home, such as adding or removing people from a home, may take up to 5 minutes to take effect. Manage home members To let other people, like family members or roommates, use the devices in your home, add them as home members. Only invite people you trust to become home members. When someone becomes a member of a home, the following info and settings are shared with them: Full access and control of devices and services Add and remove other home members, including you. Add new devices, like speakers, displays, or smart light bulbs. Use and change the settings of the devices in the home. Automatically link their media services, like YouTube, to speakers, smart displays, and devices that work with Google Cast in the home. Home activity Check activities and events from all devices and services linked to the home. Contact information and home address Change the address of the home. Check the names and email addresses of everyone in the home. Assistant features Set up personal results, Voice Match, and Face Match on existing and new Assistant-supported devices. Tip: Only the primary user of a Pixel Tablet can set up Voice Match and personal results. You can't invite anyone using a: Google Workspace formerly G Suite account Google Account for children under 13 or the applicable age in your country or region. Learn how to let your child use Google Assistant on your devices. A maximum of 6 people can share a home. Invite members to a home Open the Google Home app . If you have more than one home, tap Favorites . At the top, select the home you want to edit. Tap Settings Add Home member. Enter the name or email address of the person you want to invite to your home. Tap Next. The person you invite should receive an email with instructions. Tap Next. Review the person’s access to your home. Tap Send. If your Google Family Group isn’t full and the person you’re inviting isn’t already in one, you should get the option to invite them to your Google Family Group. To invite them, tap Add to Family. To skip this step, tap No Thanks. The person you invite should receive an email with instructions. Tips: You can have up to 6 members in a Google Family Group. If the person you want to invite has already requested to join your home, instead of sending a new invitation, you need to accept that request. Accept someone's request to join your home When someone sends a request to join your home, you should receive an email with the invite request and a notification on your mobile device. Follow the link in the email you received or tap the notification on your mobile device. Choose an option: To invite a person to join your home, tap Continue. You should find information about what’s shared when you add someone to your home. To reject their request, tap Decline. To continue, tap Next. Review the person’s access to your home. Tap Send. If the person you’re inviting isn’t already in your family group, you're asked if you’d like to add them. To invite them to your family group, tap Add to Family. To skip this step, tap No Thanks. You can have up to 6 people in a family group. If you already have a full family group, this option doesn't appear. Accept a home member invitation Open the Google Home app . Tap Favorites Inbox . Tap your pending invitation. Follow the in-app instructions to join someone’s home. To accept, tap Next. To reject, tap Decline. Review what’s shared when you join a home. Tap Agree. Create a nickname for the home. This nickname only appears to you. The next time you connect to the home’s Wi-Fi, to finish Google Assistant setup, open the Home app which adds you to the devices connected to the same Wi-Fi. To let the Google Assistant read or show results specific to you, set up Voice Match and Face Match and choose to turn on personal results. Remove yourself from a home When you remove yourself from a home: You no longer have access to the home and the devices and services associated with that home. Other members continue to have access to the home. Other members should no longer have access to the devices or services you set up, including Nest thermostats, alarms, locks or cameras. If you set up a Nest Cam with your Nest Hub Max, the Nest Hub Max won’t be available. Exceptions: The following devices should still be available to other home members even if you remove yourself from the home. Google Pixel Tablet Google Nest Wifi Google Wifi Assistant-enabled speakers and displays Google streaming devices You no longer have access to Nest Aware features, including video history. Other members continue to have access to Nest Aware features. Your Google TV account isn't removed from this home. You have to sign out of this account on this home’s Google TVs or in account.google.com under Security Your devices. If you’re the only member of the home, the home gets deleted, including home data such as video history footage and thermostat settings. To remove yourself: Open the Google Home app . If you have more than one home, tap Favorites . At the top, select the home you want to edit. Tap Settings . Under the home name, tap the profile icons of home members. Select your profile icon. At the top right, tap Remove Leave home. Remove other members from a home When you remove members from a home: They’re notified that they were removed from the home. Their account isn't linked to the devices and they won’t have access to the devices or services in the home. Learn more about FAQs on Privacy: Google Nest. Assistant-enabled devices such as Google Pixel Tablet and Nest speakers and displays, including those set up by the removed member, should remain in your home. These devices are no longer linked to the home member you removed. Exception: Video history footage could be deleted and Nest Hub Max might get removed. They no longer have access to Nest Aware features, including video history. Your Google TV account isn't removed from this home. You have to sign out of this account on this home’s Google TVs or in account.google.com under Security Your devices. If the member you remove from the home migrated their Nest Account and Nest devices like cameras and thermostats to a Google Account, those devices may be removed from the home. Data associated with their Nest devices and the home may be permanently deleted, including video history footage and thermostat settings. To remove other members: Open the Google Home app . If you have more than one home, tap Favorites . At the top, select the home you want to edit. Tap Settings . Under the home name, tap the profile icons of home members. Select the profile icon of the home member you want to remove. At the top right, tap Remove Remove. SearchClear searchClose searchGoogle appsMain menu Is "Turn off the light" or "Turn the light off" correct? When I learned the grammar, the book explained that an adverb (0ff) can come after an object only if an object is pro-noun. However, I recently found out that it can come either before or after an object if the object is not a pro-noun. Is this correct? I hear people say "turn the light off" most of time. Also, most of time, people say "Pick up Michael", not "Pick Michael up"; This is contrary to the previous example. Is there a rule or just use which is easier to pronounce? Welcome to the forum, Toyzm I don't think there's a rule. In the examples you cited ("turn off" and "pick up"), I think all the alternatives are idiomatic. (AE) Sometimes you are allowed to separate the verbs and the particles in these phrasal verbs. The two that you are discussing (turn off and pick up) are both separable, so you can say "Turn off the light!", "Turn the light off!", "Pick up Michael!", and "Pick Michael up!" without any problem. However, once pronouns come into the equation, you must separate: "Pick him up!", "Turn it off!" Some phrasal verbs just will not allow you to separate the verb and the particle though. You can "look up a word" and "look a word up", and you must "look it up"; however, change from "look up" to "look after" and you're trapped; you "look after a child" but cannot "look the child after". No splitting is allowed, not even with pronouns. I used to be under the impression that there was no way to tell whether a phrasal verb is separable or not, but it strikes me that I once figured out a rule. Unfortunately, it escapes me at the moment. I'll come back once I've thought it over. "Turn off the light" and "turn the light off" mean the same thing. But sometimes off after turn is just a preposition: Turn off this road at the blue sign. (This off is a preposition.) Turn this road off at the blue sign. (The preposition off must precede its object.) A phrasal verb takes on a different meaning than its parts, which distinguishes it from a verb followed by a prepositional phrase and from a verb followed by an adverb: Look over this report. [Inspect this report.] (A separable phrasal verb.) Look this report over. [the same] Look Mary over. [Inspect Mary.] (The same phrasal verb.) Look over Mary. [Literally "over Mary".] (This over is a preposition. No phrasal verb here.) Overlook me. [Ignore me.] (A different verb, but interesting.) She is known all over the world. (This over is a preposition.) She is known the world over. (This over is a postposition.) Pick up is a phrasal verb with two possible meanings: Pick up Michael. [Probably "Take a vehicle to Michael for transportation." Possibly "Lift Michael."] Pick Michael up. [Probably "Lift Michael". Possibly "Take a vehicle to Michael for transportation."] When pick up means "lift (up)", up has its literal meaning as an adverb but gives special meaning to pick. Sometimes the line between verb plus whatever and phrasal verb is blurred even more: I will see you through. [I will help you get past the difficulty.] (I think this is the verb see and the adverb through, but the phrase is being used metaphorically. Phrasal verb?) I will see through you. [I will know what you are planning to do.] (This through is a preposition. No phrasal verb here.) Thanks everyone for the good explanation. In the case, we can say Pick Micheal up or Pick him up. another one .. Can you help me to zip up the jacket? Can you help me to zip it up? It replaces jacket. In the case, we can say Pick Micheal up or Pick him up. another one .. Can you help me to zip up the jacket? Can you help me to zip it up? It replaces jacket. These examples are not related to the original question. You're simply asking if you can use "him" or "it" in place of "Michael" or "jacket." Yes, you can. Search Console's URL Inspection tool shows what Google knows about a specific page on your site. It also enables you to test the live version of a page against many requirements for appearing on Google, which is useful when fixing indexing issues for a specific page. Most common uses of URL Inspection: To troubleshoot why a page isn't on Google. To confirm that you have fixed an issue reported by Google on a specific page. Requesting indexing for a single page. Quick start To inspect a page: Type the full page URL in the search bar at the top of any page in Search Console (quick link). Click the inspect icon shown next to a URL in many reports. Clicking the inspect icon from within another report might open the URL Inspection report in a details page that is focused on a specific topic. For example, clicking the inspection icon from within the Video Indexing report opens the video indexing sub-page in URL Inspection. This is indicated by the navigation path URL Inspection > Video page indexing in the report title. You can navigate back up to the parent level of the report by clicking URL Inspection in the report title. Check the page verdict at the top of the report: URL is on Google: The page is indexed, and there are no problems*--congratulations! URL is on Google, but has issues: The page is indexed, but there are one or more problems that might affect your page in search results. Check the status of each section under Enhancements & Experience to find the issue(s). Expand a section to see issue details. URL is not on Google: Check the Page indexing status to see what the problem is. Expand the page indexing section to see why the URL wasn't indexed. This section includes the following important information: Crawl allowed?: If your site explicitly disallows crawling, Google won't be able to index the page. If this is not Yes, read here. Page fetch: Whether Google had trouble fetching the page for a technical issue (such as a 404 error or a server error). If this is not Successful, read here. Indexing allowed?: Whether your site specifically blocks indexing. If this is not Yes, read here. Google-selected canonical: If this is not a canonical page--that is, it's a duplicate of another page on your site--then the page won't be indexed. Read more If the Last crawl date is empty, Google simply hasn't found the page. In that case, click Test live URL and then click Request indexing. * "URL is on Google" isn't a guarantee of appearing in Search results. The tool doesn't test all conditions for appearing on Google, such as manual actions or violations of Google spam policies or legal policies. Learn how to confirm whether your page is on Google. If you find and fix a problem, inspect the page again by clicking Test live URL. If the problem is fixed, click Request indexing to tell Google that the page has changed and is ready for another index attempt. Go deeper into the report URL Inspection shows information from two sources: Google Index data (the default view) shows information from Google's system about the page. This information is refreshed each time Google crawls and indexes the page. This data is used by Google to generate search results. Live test view data is generated when you click Test Live URL in the Google Index view. The results are not as comprehensive as the Google index information, but the live test is useful when fixing a problem on a page. After running the live test, you can toggle back and forth between the indexed information and live test information. To re-run the live test, click the rerun button on the test page. Google does not use this information. Here is a screenshot showing data about a page from the Google index: Click to enlarge the image In the diagram above: 1 - Toggle between information from the Google index and information from a live test. In the image above, the live test has already been run. When you first inspect a page, you must click Test Live URL to generate live test results. 2 - The page verdict describes whether or not the page can appear on Google, with some qualifications, and whether there are non-critical issues on the page. In the example above, the page is indexed (page indexing status shows "Page is indexed") but there are non-critical problems, listed in the Enhancements & Experience section (item 4). More details 3 - The page indexing status describes whether Google was able to index the page in the last indexing attempt. Expand this section for more details about the last indexing attempt. Click to open this section to see more details about whether the page was (or can be) crawled and indexed. In the example above, the page was indexed successfully. More details 4 - Enhancements & Experience holds additional information about this page, including the mobile usability score, HTTPS status, and any structured data found on the page. In the example above, there were issues with mobile usability, HTTPS, and a FAQ structured data item found on the page. More details Key sections of the report Page verdict At the top of the report you'll see an overall page verdict describing whether it's likely that your page can appear in Google Search. See possible verdicts and what they mean. If the verdict includes URL is on Google it means that the page probably is, or can be, on Google. This is not a guarantee, because some conditions aren't checked by the test. To know for sure whether your page is appearing in Google you should search for your page URL on Google. Your page might still have some non-critical issues, which will be described in the Enhancements & Experience section. If the verdict includes URL is not on Google, then the tested URL almost certainly isn't or can't be shown in Google Search results. This is not necessarily an error; see Duplicate and alternate URLs. Page indexing status The page indexing status describes whether the page has been indexed (Google index view) or can likely be indexed (live test view) by Google. If the page indexing status is valid, then the page can probably appear on Google (barring other critical issues). Remember that being indexed doesn't guarantee that the page will be shown on Google, but it's a necessary first step. It means that the page is in our system. Expand this section to see details such as when the page was indexed, or anything that might be blocking the page from being indexed. If the status indicates that the page isn't indexed, this section should explain why. Click to enlarge the image Here is the most important information in this section: Page indexing / Page availability: The status shown at the top of the section provides a good explanation of whether the page could be indexed, and if not, why not. You can find a description of each status, and how to fix indexing issues, for the indexed information (Page indexing) or the live test (Page availability). Last crawl: When Google last visited the page. All Google index information on the page was generated on that date. If you made any changes since this date, they won't be reflected in Google Search. If you have made important changes, run the live test and click Request indexing if you need the updates in Google Search quickly. Crawl allowed? Whether Google is allowed to crawl the page, or is blocked by robots.txt. If Google can't crawl the page, it probably won't make it into search, and you'll need to fix the blocking rule. Indexing allowed? Whether your page allows Google to index it. If not, read about noindex, and remove the noindex directive for this page if you want the page indexed. Page fetch: Whether Google could fetch the page in the last indexing attempt. If not, fix the problem so that Google can see the most up to date version of your page. If fetching fails, Google might continue to show a previous version of your page from the index. The detailed fetch status is shown next to the Page indexing or Page availability header. If a crawling fetch fails because of a 500-level reason, Google will probably continue to show the last version in search results; for a 400-level reason Google probably won't continue serving the page. You can find full information about each status in the documentation. Duplicate and alternate URLs Duplicate URLs: When Google finds multiple URLs that lead to the same page contents, it groups these URLs together and chooses one as the canonical URL for this group. For example, if one URL shows a list of dresses grouped by size, and another URL shows the same dresses grouped by color, and a third URL is the same list, but optimized for display on mobile devices, then Google will group all these URLs together and choose a canonical URL. The other URLs are marked as duplicate URLs and aren't usually shown in search results. Duplicate URLs are marked as "Not indexed" in the Google Index results, and the Page indexing verdict indicates that this is a duplicate URL. This is working as intended unless you think that Google has chosen the wrong page as canonical. Duplicate status isn't shown in the live test because checking for duplicates is only done by the index, not in the live test. Learn more about duplicate pages. Alternate URLs: When Google finds similar URLs that are appropriate for specific devices (AMP pages, desktop browser, mobile browser), or marked as translations of the same page, Google might mark them as alternates for that device type, or language. Alternate versions are served when appropriate, based on the language or device of the user. But an alternate will always be labeled as "not indexed (alternate): in the page indexing section and the page verdict. This is working as intended. Alternates can be shown in the live test, because alternate pages must be explicitly marked or redirected to the appropriate device by the host site. The canonical URL is shown in the Indexing subsection in the non-live report. The URL Inspection tool checks only device alternates, not language alternates. Video indexing status If the page was indexed and Google found a video on the page, this section provides information about the video found on the page, and whether Google could index it. Google can index a video only if it is embedded in an indexed page and it meets the video indexing requirements. Google can index only one video on a page. Don't confuse Google video indexing with video search on YouTube. All videos on YouTube can appear in Google Search, but a video (YouTube or otherwise) can't be associated with a web page in search results unless Google also finds and indexes the page hosting that video. More about video indexing in Search. Enhancements & Experience Mobile usability Whether or not this page has mobile usability issues. Most web traffic today is on mobile devices, and Google tries to show search results that behave well on mobile devices. HTTPS Whether or not the page can be served over HTTPS in Search results. Google recommends that all websites support HTTPS to enhance user privacy and security. Associated AMP page If this page has an associated AMP page (or is itself an AMP page), this section will be present and contain information about the AMP page. Structured data on the page If Google finds any structured data on the page, each type of structured data found will get its own section here, with information about any errors encountered. FAQs The page verdict in the URL Inspection report shows only the likelihood that your page is on Google (or is capable of being on Google, for the live test). To confirm that a page actually is on Google: Copy the URL of the page from your browser. Remove the https:// or http:// at the start Remove everything after the ? or # at the end of the URL. So if your URL is you'll have example.com/some/page when you're done trimming the URL. Open up a Google search page, and search for that URL in the search box. Don't search by pasting the URL in your browser's URL bar: you must open up google.com and paste the URL into the search box. If your page appears in the results, it's on Google. If not, it probably isn't. Start troubleshooting. If you run the live test, the page verdict for the URL Inspection says whether a page seems eligible to appear in Google Search results, not necessarily that it is appearing in Search results. A few eligibility conditions are not tested by the report, such as whether the page or site has a removal request or is blocked for some policy reason. See a more complete list of conditions that aren't checked. To check whether a page actually is on Google, see here. If Google finds additional items on the page such as structured data, or linked AMP pages, you can find additional information and status in the Enhancements & Experience section. Expand these items for more information or if the verdict for a section indicates issues. If Google has found videos on the page, there will be a Video discovery section in the page (not available in the live test). For successfully indexed pages, you can see the HTML and HTTP requests/responses made when the page was crawled. In the live test, you can also see a screenshot of the page retrieved by Google. To get this information, click View crawled page or View tested page. Why is my page missing from Google? The most common reasons that a page is missing from Google: The page isn't actually missing, it's just very far down in the results. Check to see if the page is actually missing. The site or page is new, and Google hasn't had time to find the page yet. The page isn't linked from anywhere else. Google finds most pages by following links from other pages, or by reading a sitemap that you've posted. If you're using a web hosting platform for your website, they'll probably make this sitemap for you. The page or site has a manual action. The page or site has blocked Google from reaching or indexing the page by means of a login requirement, a robots.txt rule (telling Google not to visit the page), or a noindex rule (telling Google not to index the page). All of these can be detected using the URL Inspection tool as described on this page. For more information on missing pages, see here. Post to the help community Get answers from community members Hello, What do you call in English the name of ''service'' (usually one/two or three people) that check tickets on the train, bus, subway to make sure that every ne bought its ticket. In case if someone didn't do that he /she would be charged of some penalities. In my language we call them ''conductors'' Many thanks Piotr This would be more likely to be a ticket inspector. A conductor would take fares from passengers in the first place, but another official would inspect them. When I was a lad, we had conductors who collected fares and sold tickets. Now, on our trains you buy the ticket from a machine, and occasionally ticket inspectors come to check whether you have bought a ticket. In Melbourne they employ mutant gorillas for the job. In American English, the person who comes through the train to see that you have a ticket (he often has a punch with which he punches the ticket to show that it has been examined), or to sell you a ticket if you do not have one, is the "conductor". Hi, I think that "mutant gorillas" is the right world hi hi... I'm joking... I know that the train conductor is the "driwer" of the train and not the inspector but probably depends by the contry Hi, I think that "mutant gorillas" is the right world hi hi... I'm joking... I know that the train conductor is the "driwer" of the train and not the inspector but probably depends by the contry Takeiteasy, by "driwer", do you mean "driver"? If so, that is not correct. The "driver" may be called the "engineer", or the "train operator" , or even (on electric subway trains) the "motorman", but the "conductor" is an entirely different member of the train crew, and does not operate the train. Hi I think conductor or ticket collecter are fairly interchangeable. I would tend to use " conductor" on a bus and "ticket collector " on a train. Over here you only see the "inspector" on very rare occasions. He is employed as much to check up on the conductor/collector as on the passengers. If you are old enough to remember! there was a British comedy called " On the Buses where the inspector was held up to be an object of ridicule by the drivers and conductors of the buses as he was always trying to catch them doing things they shouldn't be. A "driver" is always the person driving the vehicle, whether train or bus, and I am not aware of him ever being called anything different. On the trains which I use (South Western), the tickets are always inspected by the guard. In the US, while a driver would drive a bus or other such vehicle on the street, you would not use the term "driver" to refer to the person operating a train. We also do not have conductors on buses, only on trains. Is rightio, tally-ho and chap still used in British English or is it used mainly by older people or is it rather dated? Speaking from an AusE perspective, and from that of my BE housemate, we often use "righty-oh" and "chap". It's possible that "righty-oh" is actually more common now in AusE than BE; it is a very common way to say "alright" in Australia. As for "chap", the phrase "He seems a nice chap" come to mind as something that would sound completely natural, to me at least! I've probably said "tally-ho" a few times in my lifetime, but only in jest and probably because I am a great fan of P G Wodehouse. Last edited: Sep 21, 2008 They are rather dated, yes. But if someone spoke to me using these older idiom`s then i would happily reply likewise and with differential respect. I think in general you may be right, dihydrogen monoxide; particularly anyone using all of these words habitually and naturally (I wonder if any such person is still living?). I think they also tend to have an ex-military air to them. But as cycloneviv suggests, one or other of them are not unlikely to be used in fun, particularly "tally-ho!", which I don't think anyone would now say unselfconsciously. Still, I'm not sure how far one can generalize about such examples. For instance, righty-ho was, and is, probably much more widespread in use. For me they are words which would be generally used either tongue in cheek or by older people, in particular from the south east of England They remind me of Biggles; I think I have outgrown him. Speaking from an AusE perspective, and from that of my BE housemate, we often use "righty-oh" and "chap". It's possible that "righty-oh" is actually more common now in AusE than BE; it is a very common way to say "alright" in Australia.. I think righteo (righty-oh) is very common in Australian English. I don't think I hear this in English English, and if I do, it's right-oh/righto, rather than righty-oh/righteo. Also, cheerio is dated in English English, but common in Scottish English (where it sounds like cheer-oh). Yes, righty-oh/righteo is common in both Australian and New Zealand English. However, I just want to point out that this is pronounced more like "ridee-o" rather than the british "righty-ho". As such, it's got a laid back laconic sound to it. If someone said "righty-ho" and pronounced it as such to me that would sound outdated, however minimising the enunciation and hardly opening your mouth gives you the colloquial version of "allright". I say righto all the time ... far more often than righty-o, but definitely not tally-ho. I prefer chappie to chap, though I use both. Generally speaking, though, I agree with MM: it's difficult to generalize. (I suspect, with no evidence to back this up, that people use them more often than they're aware.) I live in South East England and Tally-ho is still used correctly by a few hunts. It's actually what the huntsman calls out on sight of the fox. Given that hunting with horses has been been banned, I am wondering quite when it was you last heard it used. Hi Cirrus, The hunters still track and trace foxes, but they don't kill them. Although, there has been an increase in foxes being killed by 'dogs' since the ban and hunt groups are getting bigger.... you work it out! x Expressions like these were, if I remember correctly, used abundantly by Hugh Laurie in the Blackadder series, perhaps particularly in the fourth one where he plays a dim-witted upper-class twit of a lieutenant in WWI. Since then, I got the impression that they are mainly 'upper class' expressions. Please correct me if I'm wrong. The ban of foxhunting doesn't outlaw mock hunts, without a live fox to hunt and kill, so I'm sure there will still be a few tally-ho's heard about the English countryside... /Wilma I think Wilma Sweden's got it right. I would say they are more often used by the upper classes. They are definatly outdated nowadays and I would only use them in a funny way but certain people do still use them. 1. I'd find it endearing if a foreigner used the phrase "Tally-ho". It's a VERY English expression that you'd usually only expect to hear from the upper classes (during the 1920s!) It's used to encourage someone to do something, (a really posh way of saying "Go on then") but no one would use it these days apart from in a jokey manner (usually people would use a posh English accent to say it as well!) 2. Righty-ho at first glance might look very old fashioned, but people use it more than they realise. In England it is used the same way "Allez" is used in France; as a way to end a conversation. For example: "Righty-ho, I'll be off then!" Or: "Here's the kitchen" "Ok" "Here's the bathroom" "Ok" "And finally, here's the livingroom" "Righty-ho then" 3. Chap used to just mean a man, but now it is generally only used (in serious conversation) to mean a man one sees favourably, but is not yet friends with/do not know very well. For example: "Do you know Ben from work?" "I've met him, he seems a nice chap" I don't think you'd ever describe someone you knew well as a "chap" as it is a bit of a neutral word. You would also rarely hear someone calling someone they didn't like a "chap", as it isn't a very serious word. If someone said "He's a bit of a nasty chap" They'd probably be trying to show their dislike for that person, while trying to keep the conversation light. ---------- So to recap: Tally-ho: Only use this if your English is already very good, and never if you want to be taken seriously! Otherwise, you might as well forget this one! Righty-ho: Say this when you want to end a conversation/when you want to indicate you are about to leave. It can be used in place of "ok" to show that you have understood/agree with everything that has come before. Chap: The examples I gave above ("He seems like a nice chap"/"He's a bit of a nasty chap") are the only examples I can think of when the average English person would use the word "chap". If you want to use it, I'd learn both of those word for word*. Hope that's helped! *(word for word = verbatim) When I hear "righty-oh" I think of the comic exchange between Charles Ryder and Hooper at the beginning of Brideshead Revisited: ‘Well, go and inspect the lines now.’ ‘Rightyoh.’ ‘And for Christ’s sake don’t say "rightyoh",’ ‘Sorry. I do try to remember. It just slips out.’ Welcome to the Forums, Dane Boschpear! Hi again! I'd like to ask you natives about a word 'Examine'. What I want to know is...when do you guys use that word? and in what situation? and with what feeling? As I know, the word 'Examine' means to look something over(I mean, take a closer look). Am I right? But I have a question. What is the difference between 'Check' and 'Examine'? In what kind of situation you guys would use that word? instead of 'Check' or some others. Simply the word 'Check' is more common word than the word 'Examine'? or the word 'Examine' is more professional word than 'Check'? Let me know. I want to know natives thinking. Thank you again. Hello Parkha, Have you looked at examples and details of these words in a dictionary? From the WR dictionary: Examine 1 inspect or study thoroughly to determine the nature or condition of. Check 1 examine the accuracy, quality, or condition of. As you can see, "check" often implies that you are are trying to verify something you believe/hope to be true. If you "check the engine", you are making sure that it is working properly; if you "examine the engine" you are looking at it closely, perhaps to discover why it isn't working or to try and understand how it works. As you suggest the words can sometimes overlap a little. -I If you look at any entry in our dictionary at the top of the page, just below the header you'll see a line of blue links, of which one is 'in context' ~ click on that and it will take you to examples of the word in context/sentences. Yeah I searched on the dictionary. But...I have another question.... I don't get the difference between 'Inspect' and 'Examine'. They are both 'to look at something or someone carefully in order to discover information'.... What is the difference? Examine is a more general word than inspect. Inspect implies that the speaker literally looks something over. You can't inspect something that doesn't physically exist - for example, I don't think a native speaker would say "inspect his philosophy." But you can examine philosophies and points of view and all sorts of things that don't exist in the physical world. Inspect, because it has a more narrow meaning than examine, is the better word to use when your meaning is "looking at something in detail and in person." You might examine a car before you buy it to see if everything works properly, but a better word would be inspect because that implies an attention to physical detail that examine does not. Thank you all. I really appreciate that. Starting August 2021, new apps are required to publish with the Android App Bundle on Google Play. New apps larger than 200MB can use either Play Asset Delivery or Play Feature Delivery. As of June 30, 2023, Google Play no longer supports TV app updates using APKs. All TV app updates must be published with Android App Bundles (AAB). To know more, read The Future of Android App Bundles is here, on the Android Developers Blog. The Android App Bundle is the publishing format on Google Play. Publishing using app bundles helps to reduce the size of your app, simplify releases, and enable advanced distribution features. Using the Latest releases and bundles page in Play Console, you can easily manage your app bundles and versions in one place. You can also access useful metadata, downloads, and insight into what Google Play generates for asset delivery. How app bundles work and their benefits Google Play uses app bundles to build and deliver APKs that are optimized for each device configuration, providing users with more efficient apps. This means you only need to build, sign, and upload a single app bundle to support optimized APKs for a wide variety of device configurations. Google Play then manages and serves your app's distribution APKs for you. 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