

SOME OF THE MOST COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS IN ENGLISH

<p>Accept: to approve Except: exclude or not include</p>	<p>Examples: I accept the changes on the document. / I accept all changes on the document except for one.</p>
<p>Affect: to change or alter; a verb Effect: a change or result; a noun</p>	<p>Examples: Lack of sleep affects the quality of your work. / The effects of little sleep are evident in the quality of your work.</p>
<p>Already: by a certain point in time All ready: prepared or complete</p>	<p>Examples: The paper should have already been submitted by Sunday night. / The paper is all ready to submit before Sunday night.</p>
<p>Apart: to be separated A part: to be joined or connected with</p>	<p>Examples: It can be hard to be apart from family. / It is good to be a part of a family.</p>
<p>Cite: to quote or reference Sight: the ability to see; a place worth seeing Site: a location like a website</p>	<p>Examples: Make sure she cites her sources on a reference page. / Be sure to see the sights in Arizona when you visit. / Use credible sites as sources in your essay.</p>
<p>Good: to be approved of or desired; usually an adjective Well: in a good or pleasant way; usually an adverb or an adjective</p>	<p>Examples: You did a good job. / You did the job well.</p>
<p>Here: in this spot or place Hear: to listen</p>	<p>Examples: Here is your quiz. / I hear you did well on your quiz.</p>
<p>Its: possessive pronoun It's: contraction for "it is"</p>	<p>Examples: The sunshine in Phoenix never wears out its welcome. / It's a beautiful day in Phoenix.</p>
<p>Lose: to misplace or forget Loose: to set free, unbutton, or unfasten</p>	<p>Examples: The friends lose track of time. / The friends are loose with their time.</p>
<p>New: not existing before Knew: past tense of "know;" to have perceived or understood as truth</p>	<p>Examples: The laptop is new. / Gisela knew she needed to do research on the laptop before purchasing it.</p>
<p>No: a negative to express dissent or discontent Know: to perceive or understand as truth</p>	<p>Examples: There was no way she was going to get anything less than an A in the course. / We know an A is possible in this course.</p>
<p>Passed: past tense of "pass;" to have gone by, surpass, or complete; a verb Past: of a former place and time; a noun</p>	<p>Examples: Amanda passed UNV-100 with excellence. / All her negative study habits were in the past once she entered college.</p>
<p>Quiet: tranquility or silence Quite: totally or completely</p>	<p>Examples: The computer lab was quiet. / The woman was not quite sure if the computer lab would be closed when she arrived.</p>
<p>Then: next Than: used to compare one or more people, places, objects, or ideas</p>	<p>Examples: The psychology student started her research in Google and then realized the GCU Library might be more helpful. / The psychology student thought it would be better to take an educational psychology course than another elective.</p>
<p>There: in, at, or to a place or location Their: possessive pronoun used before a noun They're: contraction for "they are"</p>	<p>Examples: Thunder the Antelope is over there. / Their mascot is Thunder the Antelope. / They're proud to root for the Antelopes.</p>
<p>Through: into one surface and out the other Thru: informal spelling of through (generally not used in academic writing) Threw: to hurl or propel; past tense of "throw" Thorough: complete and attentive to detail Though: in spite of the fact; even if</p>	<p>Examples: He pushed the backpack through the turnstile. / He went thru the turnstile with his backpack. / He threw the backpack down. / He was thorough in his search for a backpack for school. / He picked a brand of backpack even though he knew it might not hold enough of his schoolbooks.</p>
<p>To: toward Too: excessively or also Two: a number</p>	<p>Examples: Marcus walked to the front of the classroom. / Marcus walked too quickly to the front of the classroom and fell. / Two friends, Marcus and Tyler, walked to the front of the classroom.</p>
<p>Were: past tense of "are" We're: contraction for "we are" Where: referring to a place Wear: to carry on the body</p>	<p>Examples: They were best friends. / We're best friends. / Thunder Alley is where many friends hang out on the weekend. / Wear your GCU purple t-shirt on Fridays.</p>
<p>Whether: if Weather: state of the atmosphere</p>	<p>Examples: Whether you live in the dorms or at home, you will enjoy your time at GCU. / The weather in Arizona is usually sunny.</p>
<p>Who's: contraction for "who is" Whose: possessive form of "who"</p>	<p>Examples: Who's your study partner? / Whose dorm room is free to study?</p>
<p>Your: possessive pronoun You're: contraction for "you are"</p>	<p>Examples: I went to your church's service this past Sunday. / You're welcome to join my church anytime.</p>