

SOME OF THE MOST COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS IN ENGLISH

Accept: to approve Except: exclude or not include	Examples: I accept the changes on the document. / I accept all changes on the document except for one.
Affect: to change or alter; a verb Effect: a change or result; a noun	Examples: Lack of sleep affects the quality of your work. / The effects of little sleep are evident in the quality of your work.
Already: by a certain point in time All ready: prepared or complete	Examples: The paper should have already been submitted by Sunday night. / The paper is all ready to submit before Sunday night.
Apart: to be separated A part: to be joined or connected with	Examples: It can be hard to be apart from family. / It is good to be a part of a family.
Cite: to quote or reference Sight: the ability to see; a place worth seeing Site: a location like a website	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.
Good: to be approved of or desired; usually an adjective Well: in a good or pleasant way; usually an adverb or an adjective	Examples: You did a good job. / You did the job well .
Here: in this spot or place Hear: to listen	Examples: Here is your quiz. / I hear you did well on your quiz.
Its: possessive pronoun It's: contraction for "it is"	Examples: The sunshine in Phoenix never wears out its welcome. / It's a beautiful day in Phoenix.
Lose: to misplace or forget Loose: to set free, unbutton, or unfasten	Examples: The friends lose track of time. / The friends are loose with their time.
New: not existing before Knew: past tense of "know;" to have perceived or understood as truth	Examples: The laptop is new . / Gisela knew she needed to do research on the laptop before purchasing it.
No: a negative to express dissent or discontent Know: to perceive or understand as truth	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.
Passed: past tense of "pass;" to have gone by, surpass, or complete; a verb Past: of a former place and time; a noun	Examples: Amanda passed UNV-100 with excellence. / All her negative study habits were in the past once she entered college.
Quiet: tranquility or silence Quite: totally or completely	Examples: The computer lab was quiet . / The woman was not quite sure if the computer lab would be closed when she arrived.
Then: next Than: used to compare one or more people, places, objects, or ideas	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.
There: in, at, or to a place or location Their: possessive pronoun used before a noun They're: contraction for "they are"	Examples: Thunder the Antelope is over there . / Their mascot is Thunder the Antelope. / They're proud to root for the Antelopes.
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	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.
To: toward Too: excessively or also Two: a number	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.
Were: past tense of "are" We're: contraction for "we are" Where: referring to a place Wear: to carry on the body	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.
Whether: if Weather: state of the atmosphere	Examples: Whether you live in the dorms or at home, you will enjoy your time at GCU. / The weather in Arizona is usually sunny.
Who's: contraction for "who is" Whose: possessive form of "who"	Examples: Who's your study partner? / Whose dorm room is free to study?
Your: possessive pronoun You're: contraction for "you are"	Examples: I went to your church's service this past Sunday. / You're welcome to join my church anytime.