

Commonly Confused Words : Homophones

there, their, they're

- **there**:
 - 1 . in or at that place
 - 2 . to or into that place
 3. at that point or stage
 4. in that matter, respect, or relation
 5. used as an interjection to show satisfaction, approval, soothing, or defiance

Go stand over **there**.
We went **there** every year.
Tom, stop right **there**.
There is where I stand.

There, it's finished at last.
- **their**: belonging to them That is **their** dog.
Their shows possession/ownership.
- **they're**: contraction for *they are* or *they were* **They're** missing the game.

(hint: When in doubt, say “they are” even when you’re writing it as the contraction “they’re.” If it sounds correct, then it is correct!)

Practice:

1. Do you live _____ by the mall? there
2. Give those girls _____ papers. their
3. _____ not going to go with us this time. They're
4. _____ stopping by _____ house to pick up a package to be delivered over _____! They're
their
there

Homophones: Commonly Confused Words

1) your -- shows possession. You own something.

Is this *your* book?

(would you say:

This is *you are* book?)

Get your lunch.

(Get *you are* lunch?)

2) you're – is the contraction for *you are*
(If you can use “you are” in the sentence, use this contraction)

You're late.

(*You are* late)

You're not going.

(*You are* not going)

Your and You're

1. Is this _____ book? • your
2. I think _____ awesome! • you're
3. _____ the best choice for team captain. • You're
4. _____ room is a mess. Go clean it, now! • Your

Homophones: Commonly Confused Words

to

To has two functions.

First, as a preposition, where it always precedes (or goes in front of) a noun:

I'm going to the store. He went to Italy. This belongs to David.

Secondly, *to* indicates an infinitive when it precedes a verb.

I need to study. We want to help. He's going to eat.

too

Too also has two uses.

First, as a synonym for "also":

Can I go too? He went to France too. I think that's Paul's book too.

Secondly, *too* means excessively (**very**) when it precedes an adjective or adverb:

I'm too tired. He's walking too quickly. I ate too much.

two

Two only has one function of meaning the number 2. This is rarely mistaken for other forms of the word. 😊 I lost two teeth!

To, too, and two

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Do you want to go _____ the movie with me? | 1. to |
| 2. I have _____ tickets. | 2. two |
| 3. I see _____ seats in the back row. | 3. two |
| 4. Can Sam go _____? | 4. too |
| 5. Let's go _____ the concession stand. | 5. to |
| 6. That movie was way _____ scary for me. | 6. too |