Commonly confused words

English has many words that sound the same but mean different things. The technical term is 'homophones'. This is a short list of common examples with a brief indication of the ways in which these words may be used. We do not have room to include every possible usage of a word here. Please check in a dictionary for full details. Most importantly, do not rely on your computer spell-check — it will not tell you if you have used a correctly spelled word in the wrong way.

Their Indicates belonging e.g. 'They got their coats.'

There Indicates place e.g. 'Over there.'

Introduces a clause or a sentence i.e. 'There will be . . . '

They're This is a contraction of 'they are.' The apostrophe (') indicates

that the letter 'a' has been missed out.

Example: 'They get **their** shopping from Harrods,' sniffed Gloria enviously.

'Oh, they would shop there,' exclaimed Geoff, 'they're so rich!'

Where Indicates place e.g. 'Where are you?'

Were Part of the verb 'to be' i.e. 'we were,' 'you were,' 'they were'.

We're This is a contraction of 'we are'. The apostrophe (') indicates

that the letter 'a' has been missed out.

Wear Part of the verb 'to wear' e.g. 'to wear a coat, ready-to-wear'.

Wear Also used in the sense of 'to wear out, to wear thin, wear and

tear.'

Ware Most commonly used as a noun to describe goods or products

e.g. 'earthenware'.

Example: 'Where are you going?' asked Stacey crossly.

'We **were** going for a walk,' replied Ann with a smile. 'But now it's raining **we're** not so sure.' She and Tim looked uneasy.

Stacey could tell that something was going on.

'I see you decided to **wear** my coat,' said Stacey accusingly. Ann's smile began to **wear** thin. 'To be honest we were just sneaking out to buy you a new earthen**ware** mug. I'm afraid I

dropped it when I was washing up this morning.'

Bear: Noun. Brown hairy animal.

Bear: Verb. To carry a weight i.e. 'load-bearing walls.' Also used in the

following phrases: 'bear fruit', 'bear in mind,' 'bear with me'.

Bare: Adjective. Naked, stripped or unadorned.

Bare: Verb. To make or lay bare i.e. 'to bare all.' To show something.

Example: The **bare** brown **bear** had to **bear** a heavy burden. He **bared** his

teeth and shivered.

Board: Noun. A wide flat piece of wood e.g. 'board game'. Also an

official committee or group e.g. 'Board of Directors.'

Board: Verb. To board something e.g. 'they boarded the boat.'

Bored: Part of the verb 'to bore' e.g. 'I am bored.' This describes a state

rather than an action.

Bored: Also used in the sense of 'the drill bored through the wood.' This

describes an action.

Example: 'I'm **bored**,' sighed the airhostess as countless passengers

boarded the plane. Little did she know that one of the

passengers was a member of the **Board** of Directors. His eyes **bored** through her indignantly as she handed out **board** games

to the children.

Write: Verb. To write something e.g. 'write your name'.

Right: A direction e.g. 'left or right'.

Right: Colloquial phrase expressing agreement e.g. 'oh right then,' or

'that's all right'.

Right: Also a concept e.g. 'the right to vote'.

Example: 'I am going to write an article about the right to speak freely,'

shouted the Professor, waving his right hand in the air. 'All right

dear,' replied his mother good-humouredly.

Bow: Verb 'to bow,' e.g. 'to bow to the Queen'. Also to submit to

someone's wishes e.g. 'he bowed to the committee's decision'.

Bow: Used as a noun e.g. 'to perform a bow', that is to bend the head

and body in a show of respect.

(**Bow**: Pronounced differently from the above, but note the noun 'bow'

e.g. 'to tie a bow'.)

Bough: Noun. The branch of a tree e.g. 'the bird sat on a low bough'.

Example: Having delivered a brilliant paper showing that low **boughs** are

more likely to fall from trees, the shy researcher **bowed** to the will of the audience and returned to the podium to take a **bow**.

Wait: Verb. 'To wait', e.g. 'I had to wait for three hours'.

Wait: Also in the sense of being a waiter or waitress, e.g. 'to wait

tables'. Also 'to wait on someone hand and foot'.

Weight: Noun e.g. 'my weight is ten stone'.

Example: I had to wait an hour for a table at that restaurant; there aren't

enough waiting-on staff. I had definitely lost some weight by

the time the food arrived.

Site: Noun indicating a place e.g. 'building site, site of special

scientific interest, website.'

Sight: Many different uses, all related to the act of seeing e.g. 'to see

the sights, we have lost sight of the issues, I caught sight of it'.

Cite: Verb. To quote or refer to e.g. 'he cited Jones as his main

supporting evidence.'

Example: As they discussed the archaeological **site**, Matthew felt that the

committee had lost **sight** of the main issue. He objected strongly to the proposed building **site**, **citing** the survey team's findings

as evidence against the development.

Straight: Adjective. Many uses, including the description of something

free of curves e.g. 'a straight line'.

Strait: Meaning a difficult situation e.g. 'dire straits'. Also a

geographical description of a narrow passageway connecting

two large bodies of water e.g. 'the Magellan straits'.

Example: They had been sailing in a **straight** line for weeks now, but they

had yet to cross the Baring Strait, and the Captain began to feel

that they were in **straitened** circumstances.

No: Indicating the negative e.g. 'no you may not'.

Know: Verb. 'To know' about something means to have knowledge of

it.

Example: 'You know my reasons for saying no.'

Your: Indicates possession e.g. 'Your turn,' or 'Is that your coat?'

You're: This is a contraction of 'you are'. The apostrophe (') indicates

that the letter 'a' has been missed out.

Example: You're sure to lose all your money if you carry on like that.

There are many other words that we do not have room to include. If you would like to suggest a word for inclusion on this list, please contact us on: writingcentre@hope.ac.uk