

## Commonly Confused Words Detected By The Grammar Checker

Word Pair	Description
<b>Abut</b> <b>About</b>	Generally, use "abut," a verb, when you mean "to border" or "to lie next to." Use "about," an adverb, when you mean "almost" or "nearly."
<b>Adept</b> <b>Adapt</b>	Generally, use "adept," an adjective, when you mean "skilled." Use "adapt," a verb, when you mean "to adjust."
<b>Adepts</b> <b>Adopts</b>	Use "adopts," a verb, when you mean "takes in," "takes up," or "votes for." "Adepts" is always incorrect.
<b>Ads</b> <b>Adds</b>	Use "ads," a noun, when you mean advertisements. Use "adds," a verb, when you mean "combines" or "expands."
<b>Advice</b> <b>Advise</b>	Generally, use "advice," a noun, when you mean "suggestion" or "guidance"—for example, "The manager gave Jenny advice." Use "advise," a verb, when you mean "to suggest" or "to give advice to"—for example, "Will you advise me before I go into the meeting?"
<b>Aid</b> <b>Aide</b>	Generally, use "aid," a noun or verb, when you mean "help" or "assistance." Use "aide," a noun, when you mean "a helper."
<b>Ail</b> <b>Ale</b>	Generally, use "ail," a verb, when you mean "to feel unwell" or "to have pain." Use "ale," a noun, when you mean a type of drink.
<b>Alters</b> <b>Altars</b>	Use "alters," a verb, when you mean "changes." Use "altars," a noun, when you are referring to tables used in religious ceremonies.
<b>Assess</b> <b>Asses</b>	Use "assess," a verb, when you mean "to evaluate." Use "asses," a plural noun, when you are referring to the animal.
<b>Augur</b> <b>Auger</b>	Use "augur," a noun or verb, when you mean a prophet or the act of prophesying—for example, "He has traits that augur well for his success." Use "auger," a noun, when you are referring to the tool.
<b>Bare</b> <b>Bear</b>	Generally, use "bare," which can be an adjective or verb, when you mean "undressed," "simple," or "to reveal." Use "bear," which can be a noun or a verb, when you mean the animal or "to support" or "to produce."
<b>Beet</b> <b>Beat</b>	Use "beet," a noun, when you mean the plant. Use "beat," a verb or a noun, when you mean "to hit," "to win," or a rhythm.
<b>Bettor</b> <b>Better</b>	Use "bettor," a noun, when you mean a person who bets. Use "better," which can be a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb, when you mean "superior" or "to improve."
<b>Border</b> <b>Boarder</b>	Use "border," a noun or verb, when you mean "edge" or "to be alongside of." Use "boarder," a noun, when you mean a paying guest.
<b>Breath</b> <b>Breathe</b>	Generally, use "breath," a noun, when you mean the process of breathing, inhalation, or exhalation—for example, "She took a deep breath." Use "breathe," a verb, when you mean "to inhale and exhale"—for example, "Breathe deeply and smell the lilacs."
<b>Bridal</b> <b>Bridle</b>	Use "bridal," an adjective, when you are referring to a wedding. Generally, use "bridle," a noun, when you mean "a harness." Use "bridle," a verb, when you mean "to harness" or "to show resentment"—for example, "she bridled at the suggestion."
<b>Broach</b> <b>Brooch</b>	Use "broach" as a noun when you are referring to the tool or as a verb when you mean "to bring up" or "to pierce." Use "brooch," a noun, when you mean a pin or clasp.



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<b>Brows</b> <b>Browse</b>	Use "brows," a noun, when you mean the eyebrows. Use "browse," a verb, when you mean "to scan through."
<b>Callous</b> <b>Callus</b>	Generally, use "callous," an adjective, when you mean "unfeeling." Use "callus," a noun or verb, when you mean a thickened part of the skin or to develop a thickened part of the skin.
<b>Cant</b> <b>Can't</b>	Use "cant," a noun, when you mean "slope" or a type of speech. Use "can't," a contraction, when you mean "cannot."
<b>Cloth</b> <b>Clothe</b>	Use "cloth," a noun, when you mean "fabric." Use "clothe," a verb, when you mean "to dress."
<b>Confident</b> <b>Confidant</b>	Use "confident," an adjective, when you mean "assured"—for example, "She is confident she will get the promotion." Use "confidant," a noun, when you mean "friend"—for example, "He is her only confidant."
<b>Decent</b> <b>Descent</b>	Use "decent," an adjective, when you mean "proper" or "adequate." Use "descent," a noun, when you mean "a slope" or "a downward motion."
<b>Dependent</b> <b>Dependant</b>	Use "dependent," an adjective or noun, in the context of relying on someone or something. Use "dependant" only as an alternative spelling of the noun form.
<b>Desert</b> <b>Dessert</b>	Generally, use "desert," a noun or verb, when you mean a type of land or "to abandon." Use "dessert," a noun, when you mean a class of food.
<b>Dingy</b> <b>Dinghy</b>	Use "dingy," an adjective, when you mean "dirty" or "worn." Use "dinghy," a noun, when you mean a type of boat.
<b>Dominant</b> <b>Dominate</b>	Generally, use "dominant," an adjective, when you mean "most influential" or "prominent." Use "dominate," a verb, when you mean "to control" or "to rule over."
<b>Downwards</b> <b>Downward</b>	Use "downward," an adverb or adjective, when you mean "descending" or "declining"—for example, "We do not see a downward trend in sales." Use "downwards" only as an adverb when you mean "descending" or "declining."
<b>Elicit</b> <b>Illicit</b>	Use "elicit," a verb, when you mean "to obtain." Use "illicit," an adjective, when you mean "illegal."
<b>Envelop</b> <b>Envelope</b>	Use "envelop," a verb, when you mean "to enclose completely." Use "envelope," a noun, when you mean a type of container.
<b>Extant</b> <b>Extent</b>	Use "extant," an adjective, when you mean "still in existence." Use "extent," a noun, when you mean "the range or area that a thing covers."
<b>Faze</b> <b>Phase</b>	Use "faze," a verb, when you mean "to disturb." Use "phase," a noun, when you mean "a certain stage or condition."
<b>Feat</b> <b>feet</b>	Use "feat," a noun, when you mean "an act of courage or achievement." Use "feet," a noun, when you are referring to a part of a body, the lower end of an object, or a unit of measurement.
<b>Find</b> <b>Fined</b>	Use "find," a verb or noun, when you mean "to locate," "to detect," or "a discovery." Use "fined," a verb, when you mean having been required to pay an amount of money.
<b>Flare</b> <b>Flair</b>	Use "flare," a verb or noun, when you mean "to flame up" or "a blaze of light." Use "flair," a noun, when you mean "talent"—for example, "He has a flair for decorating."
<b>Flea</b> <b>Flee</b>	Use "flea," a noun, when you are referring to the insect. Use "flee," a verb, when you mean "to run away."
<b>Forebear</b> <b>Forbear</b>	Use "forebear," a verb or noun, when you mean "to resist," "to stop," or "an ancestor." Use "forebear" only as a noun when you mean "an ancestor."
<b>Gong</b> <b>Going</b>	Use "gong," a noun or verb, when you are referring to a type of musical instrument or to playing that instrument. Use "going," a verb, when you mean "leaving," "proceeding," or "working."
<b>Grate</b> <b>Great</b>	Use "grate," a verb or noun, when you mean "to shred," "to irritate," or "a structure made of metal bars." Use "great," an adjective, when you mean "big," "important," or "outstanding."
<b>Grater</b> <b>Greater</b>	Use "grater," a noun, when you mean a tool. Use "greater," an adjective, when you mean "bigger" or "more important."
<b>Herd</b> <b>Heard</b>	Use "herd," a noun or verb, when you mean "to flock" or "to assemble." Use "heard," a verb, when you mean perceiving sound or "listening."

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<b>Hew</b> <b>Hue</b>	Use "hew," a verb, when you mean "to cut"—for example, "The workers will hew a new trail to the waterfall." Use "hue," a noun, when you are referring to color or appearance—for example, "The hue of the silk dress was a delicate blue."
<b>Hoard</b> <b>Horde</b>	Use "hoard," a noun or verb, when you mean "riches" or "to accumulate." Use "horde," a noun, when you mean "a large crowd."
<b>Hostel</b> <b>Hostile</b>	Use "hostel," a noun, when you mean a type of lodging. Use "hostile," an adjective or noun, when you mean "unfriendly" or "one who is unfriendly."
<b>Incite</b> <b>Insight</b>	Use "incite," a verb, when you mean "to urge" or "to stimulate"—for example, "Her speech will incite them into action." Use "insight," a noun, when you mean "perceptiveness" or "understanding"—for example, "Their insight into the situation was very useful."
<b>Indoor</b> <b>Indoors</b>	Use "indoor," an adjective, to modify a noun or pronoun, as in "indoor pool." Use "indoors," an adverb, to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, as in "walked indoors."
<b>Inward</b> <b>Inwards</b>	Use "inward," an adjective, to modify a noun or pronoun, as in "inward chamber." Use "inwards," an adverb, to modify an adjective, verb, or other adverb, as in "go inwards."
<b>Its</b> <b>It's</b>	Use "its," a pronoun, when you are indicating possession, as in "its branches." Use "it's," a contraction, when you mean "it is"—for example, "It's a long way to the station."
<b>Laps</b> <b>Lapse</b>	Use "laps," a noun or verb, when you mean "to drink," "the motions of waves," or "to overlap." Use "lapse," a noun or verb, when you mean "to decline" or "to revert."
<b>Lessens</b> <b>Lessons</b>	Use "lessens," a verb, when you mean "decreases." Generally, use "lessons," a noun, when you mean "instructions."
<b>Let's</b> <b>Lets</b>	Use "let's," a contraction, when you mean "let us." Use "lets," a verb, when you mean "allows" or "rents."
<b>Loath</b> <b>Loathe</b>	Use "loath," an adjective, when you mean "unwilling" or "afraid"—for example, "Although he was loath to apologize, he did it." Use "loathe," a verb, when you mean "to dislike"—for example, "The only vegetable they loathe is okra."
<b>Mane</b> <b>Main</b>	Use "mane" when you are referring to a part of a horse or other animal. Use "main," an adjective or noun, when you mean "most important" or "most important point."
<b>Mind</b> <b>Mined</b>	Use "mind," a noun or verb, when you mean "intellect," "sense," or "to obey." Use "mined," a verb, when you mean "tunneled" or "excavated."
<b>Miner</b> <b>Minor</b>	Use "miner," a noun, when you mean a type of worker. Generally, use "minor," an adjective or noun, when you mean "lesser" or "a child."
<b>Mite</b> <b>Might</b>	Use "mite," a noun, when you mean the animal or an amount of money. Use "might," a noun or a verb, when you mean "strength" or "a sense of possibility."
<b>Moral</b> <b>Morale</b>	Use "moral," an adjective or noun, when you mean "virtuous," or "a kind of truth." Use "morale," a noun, when you mean "a group's attitude."
<b>Morn</b> <b>Mourn</b>	Use "morn," a noun, when you mean the morning. Use "mourn," a verb, when you mean "to express sorrow."
<b>No</b> <b>Know</b>	Use "no," an adjective or adverb, when you mean a denial or "not any." Use "know," a verb, when you mean "to recognize," "to understand," or "to experience."
<b>Of</b> <b>Have</b>	Use "of" as a preposition—for example, "The scarves were made of silk." Use "have" as a verb—for example, "The silk scarves have embroidered flowers."
<b>Outdoor</b> <b>Outdoors</b>	Use "outdoor," an adjective, to modify a noun. Use "outdoors," an adverb, to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
<b>Outwards</b> <b>Outward</b>	Use "outward," an adjective or adverb, when you mean "outer." Use "outwards" only as an adverb when you mean "outer" or "toward the outside."
<b>Peddle</b> <b>Pedal</b>	Use "peddle," a verb, when you mean "to sell." Use "pedal," a noun or verb, when you mean a part of an instrument or machine or to operate with pedals—for example, "The pedal on the bicycle broke."
<b>Populace</b> <b>Populous</b>	Use "populace," a noun, when you are referring to people. Use "populous," an adjective, when you mean "numerous" or "crowded."
<b>Pray</b> <b>Prey</b>	Use "pray," a verb, when you mean "to ask" or "to plead." Use "prey," a noun, when you mean a hunted animal or a victim.

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<b>Pride</b> <b>Pried</b>	Generally, use "pride," a noun or verb, when you mean "self-respect" or "to be proud." Use "pried," a verb, when you mean "to inquire too closely" or "to force open."
<b>Principal</b> <b>Principle</b>	Use "principal," an adjective or noun, when you mean "main," "the main participant," or "the head of a school." Use "principle," a noun, when you mean a rule or a standard.
<b>Prophecy</b> <b>Prophecy</b>	Use "prophecy," a verb, when you mean "to predict"—for example, "He says he can prophecy the future." Use "prophecy," a noun, when you mean "prediction"—for example, "The prophecy came true."
<b>Prostate</b> <b>Prostrate</b>	Use "prostate," a noun, when you are referring to the gland. Use "prostrate," a verb or adjective, when you mean "to bow down" or "lying down."
<b>Rote</b> <b>Wrote</b>	Use "rote," a noun, when you are referring to a type of speaking. Use "wrote," a verb, when you mean "having formed letters or words."
<b>Stationary</b> <b>Stationery</b>	Use "stationary," an adjective, when you mean "not moving"—for example, "The weather front was stationary." Use "stationery," a noun, when you mean "writing paper."
<b>Team</b> <b>Teem</b>	Use "team," a noun or verb, when you mean "group" or "to form a team." Use "teem," a verb, when you mean "to overflow" or "to swarm."
<b>That's</b> <b>Thats</b>	Use "that's," a contraction, when you mean "that is." "Thats" is always incorrect.
<b>Their</b> <b>There</b> <b>They're</b>	Use "their," an adjective, when you are indicating possession, as in "their house." Use "there," an adverb, when you are referring to a particular location, time, or action—for example, "Sit over there." Use "they're," a contraction, when you mean "they are"—for example, "They're coming home tomorrow."
<b>Theirs</b> <b>Their's</b>	Use "theirs," a pronoun, when you are indicating possession. "Their's" is always incorrect.
<b>Tide</b> <b>Tied</b>	Use "tide," a noun, when you are referring to the rise and fall of the ocean. Use "tied," a verb, when you mean "bound" or "connected."
<b>Undo</b> <b>Undue</b>	Use "undo," a verb, when you mean "to reverse" or "to open." Use "undue," an adjective, when you mean "excessive" or "not proper."
<b>Upwards</b> <b>Upward</b>	Use "upward," an adjective or adverb, when you mean "overhead," "above," or "toward a higher place"—for example, "There was an upward trend in the stock market today." Use "upwards" only as an adverb when you mean "toward a higher place"—for example, "She looked upwards."
<b>Urn</b> <b>Earn</b>	Use "urn," a noun, when you mean "vase." Use "earn," a verb, when you mean "to acquire" or "to gain."
<b>Vein</b> <b>Vain</b>	Use "vein," a noun, when you are referring to a blood vessel, a fissure, or a mood. Use "vain," an adjective, when you mean "fruitless" or "proud."
<b>Who's</b> <b>Whose</b>	Use "who's," a contraction, when you mean "who is." Use "whose," a pronoun, to indicate possession—for example, "Whose books are these?"
<b>Wile</b> <b>While</b>	Use "wile," a noun or verb, when you mean "trick" or "to trick." Generally, use "while," a noun or verb, when you are referring to time or an interval of time.
<b>Wither</b> <b>Whither</b>	Use "wither," a verb, when you mean "to shrivel up" or "to fade." Use "whither," an adverb, when you mean "to what place or condition."
<b>Won't</b> <b>Wont</b>	Use "won't," a contraction, when you mean "will not." Generally, use "wont," an adjective, when you mean "accustomed to" or "likely"—for example, "He is wont to do these things."
<b>Yolk</b> <b>Yoke</b>	Use "yolk," a noun, when you are referring to a part of an egg. Use "yoke," a noun or verb, when you mean a type of harness or "to harness."
<b>You're</b> <b>Your</b>	Use "you're," a contraction, when you mean "you are." Use "your" when you are indicating possession, as in "your garden."