**Lesson 1: Correct Usage**

1. **Accept/except**

**Accept** is a verb meaning to receive with consent. **Except** is a preposition meaning excluding.

1. **Affect/effect**

**Affect** is a verb that means “to influence.” **Effect** is a noun meaning the result of the action.

1. **All ready/already**

**All ready** means “completely ready.” **Already** means previously.

1. **Advice/advise**

**Advice** is a noun meaning “a helpful suggestion.” **Advise** is a verb and means to offer a helpful suggestion.

1. **Allowed/aloud**

**Allowed** means to have permission. **Aloud** is an adverb that means audibly.

**Practice: Choose the correct word for each sentence by circling that word.**

1. Jonathan will never accept/except the invitation to the wedding.
2. The medicine will have no affect/effect on his illness.
3. We have already/all ready fixed our hair for the talent show.
4. Can you please give me some advice/advise about school.
5. I wasn’t allowed/aloud to go to that concert.
6. All the students accept/except Robert will go to the game.
7. Joanne hopes that he is already/all ready to go by the time she arrives.
8. I want to advice/advise you, so please listen to my advice/advise.
9. The teacher hopes to affect/effect the students.
10. I wish you were allowed/aloud to go with us.
11. All the students accept/except the fact that the dance was cancelled.
12. The principal hopes his decision will not affect/effect too many kids.
13. He hopes his date is not already/all ready at the dance without him.
14. The best advice/advise I have received was to stay in school.
15. He kept silent instead of stating allowed/aloud what he really thought.

**Lesson 2: Correct Usage**

1. **By/bye/buy**

**By** is a preposition that means near or beyond. **Bye** is a shortened form of *goodbye* or an advantage to a contestant who advances to the next round without playing. **Buy** means to purchase.

1. **Brake/break**

**Brake** is a noun that means a device used to stop a moving object. **Break** is a verb that means to split or crack into pieces. Break is also a noun meaning a rest.

1. **Band/banned**

**Banned** is the past tense of the verb *to ban* meaning *to prohibit* (banned = prohibited). **Band** has two meanings 1) something that binds objects together ie: a rubber band 2) a group of musicians.

1. **Are/our**

**Are** is a verb. **Our** is an adjective that shows possession. *Our dogs are the best pets ever.*

1. **Between/among**

**Between** refers to a relationship of two persons or things. **Among** refers to a relationship of more than two persons or things.

**Practice: Choose the correct word for each sentence by circling that word.**

1. I hate saying by/bye/buy to my friends.
2. I need to take a brake/break from work.
3. Oedipus was band/banned from the city of Thebes.
4. Are/Our you going to go to the football game?
5. I have to choose between/among four different dresses for the dance.
6. We drove by/bye/buy an accident on the way home.
7. Alcohol is band/banned at all school functions.
8. Are/Our school has the best mascot
9. Between/Among all the people in my class, I have the best grades.
10. I’m going to by/bye/buy a new car when I graduate.
11. Step on the brake/break to stop the car.
12. I need a band/banned to tie these papers together.
13. I hope my mom left are/our door unlocked because I can’t find my key.
14. Between/Among you and I, I really hate Jello.
15. Please be careful, if you brake/break it, you pay for it.

**Lesson 3: Correct Usage**

1. **A lot**

Write this is two words. Alot is misspelled.

1. **Because**

Use because “for the reason to that.” Cause and ‘cuz are misspellings.

1. **Said (not goes)**

When retelling a conversation, use that standard form of “I said, he said etc.” instead of “I goes, he goes etc.”

1. **Regardless (not irregardless)**

Use regardless rather than the slang irregarless.

1. **Until**

Use the standard form of until rather than the forms ‘til or ‘till

**Practice:** If the underlined word is correctly used in the sentence, write correct on the line. If the underlined word is incorrect, write the correct word on the line.

1. Yesterday, alot of students did not have their homework.
2. Joe went home cause he wasn’t feeling well.
3. Regardless of the excuse, your homework is still due.
4. In the middle of class, Mike goes, “Can I go to the bathroom?”
5. You can’t go out until your homework is done.
6. I have alot of homework tonight.
7. I can’t stand candy, irregardless of the kind.
8. We won the game ‘cuz of the great catch by Troy.
9. I’ll love you ‘til the end of time.
10. All the team members were there to except their first place trophy.
11. The effect of the fight was suspension for all involved.
12. I have to go to are family reunion this weekend.
13. Between all the movie stars, I’d most like to meet Meg Ryan.
14. The whole family except Sam went to the reunion.
15. The parents hope to effect their children positively.

**Lesson 4: Correct Usage**

1. **Himself (not hisself)**

The proper form is himself. “Hisself” is a misspelling.

1. **Themselves**

The proper form is themselves, do not use “theirself, theirselves, or themselves.”

1. **This/that/these/those**

Use “this and that” as adjectives of singular nouns and pronouns. Use “these and those” as adjectives of plural nouns and pronouns.

1. **Double Negative**

Do not use two negative words in the same sentence. “No, never, not, don’t, nowhere” are examples of negative words.

1. **Have—not of**

When using the words “could, should, would, and might” use “have” after, don not use “of.” Of is a preposition and have is a verb. You need a verb with the helping verbs “could, should, would, and might.”

**Practice:** If the underlined word is correctly used in the sentence, write correct on the line. If the underlined word is incorrect, write the correct word on the line.

1. I know that if I would of done my homework, I would of had a better grade.
2. I looked, and I can’t find the book nowhere.
3. He has to decide for himself if he wants to work.
4. My parents wanted to go on vacation by themselfs.
5. The paper should be over in those pile of books.
6. I never did no such thing.
7. Joe was able to dress hisself by the age of three.
8. These notes are needed for the test.
9. Allison and Melissa went to the mall by theirselves.
10. I wish I could of gone to the mall with them.
11. I hope that the suspension has a positive affect.
12. The character’s actions affected the whole plot.
13. I wish that he would except me for who I am.
14. I like this movie, irregardless of what Joe says.
15. I hope to make alot of baskets into tonight’s game.

**Lesson 5: Correct Usage**

1. **Loose/lose**

**Loose** means not secured tightly. **Lose** is to experience a loss.

1. **Past/passed**

**Passed** is the past tense of pass. **Past** means beyond or former.

1. **You’re/your**

**You’re** is the contraction of you are. **Your** is the possessive of you.

1. **It’s/its**

**It’s** is the contraction of it is. **Its is the possessive of it.**

1. **Then/than**

Use **than** in comparisons; something is bigger, better, worst **than** something else. Use **then** in talking about time. This happened **then** that happened.

**Practice:** If the underlined word in the sentence is used correctly, write correct on the line next to the sentence. If the underlined word is used incorrectly, write the correct word on the line.

1. I hope we don’t loose the Homecoming game.
2. I drove passed the worst accident on my way home.
3. If you’re going to go with us, you need to get ready.
4. The dog buried it’s bone in the backyard.
5. After we go to the mall, than we will go eat.
6. The past will come back to haunt you, so be careful.
7. Stay close to me, I don’t want to loose you in this crowd.
8. I think that you’re the best fried ever.
9. Our school is better then that school.
10. Its impossible to get all this work done before nine.
11. I don’t think you realize the affect of your words.
12. Did you know anyone there except Mike?
13. I wish you could of gone to the party with us.
14. I wish the clouds would break and the sun would shine.
15. I need to choose from between my four favorite shirts.

**Lesson 6: Correct Usage**

1. **Hear/here**

To **hear** is to perceive sound. **Here** means “in this location.”

1. **Fair/fare**

**Fair** had a number of definitions. The most common are 1) marked by impartially of honesty 2) light-skinned 3) a festival. **Fare** is the price charged to transport or admit someone.

1. **Know/no**

**Know** is a verb which means to have knowledge of. **No** is used to express the negative of a choice.

1. **Knew/new**

**Knew** is the past tense of know. **New** refers to something recent or modern.

1. **Lead/led**

**Lead (rhymes with need)** is the present tense of the verb meaning “to show the way.” **Led** is the past tense of the verb lead. **Lead (rhymes with dead)** is a metal.

**Practice:** if the underlined word in the sentence is used correctly, write correct on the line next to the sentence. If the underlined word is used incorrectly, write the correct word on the line.

1. The blond girl has such fair skin that it burns easily.
2. Do you know that person over there?
3. All of Creon’s mistakes lead to his tragic downfall.
4. I wish you were hear instead of Nebraska.
5. If I new that answer, I’d answer it, but I don’t.
6. I can barely hear what you’re trying to say.
7. Could you hand me that led pipe?
8. The books you ordered are here.
9. The fairs for airline travel this year are really high.
10. I wish we were aloud to do whatever we want.
11. I with that you would of gone with me to my parents.
12. The medicine effected the children making them sick.
13. Please, except my apologies. I didn’t mean to hurt you.
14. My mom won’t let me go out ‘till I get my homework done.
15. The scientist didn’t expect his potion to have that effect.

**Lesson 7: Correct Usage**

1. **Peace/piece**

**Peace** means freedom from war of calm. **Piece** is a part of a whole.

1. **Principle/principal**

**Principal** is the head of a school. **Principle** is a fundamental truth or law.

1. **There/their/they’re**

**There** means “at or in that place.” It is also used as the first word in a clause where the real subject follows the verb. (**There** is little time). **Their** is an adjective meaning “of, belonging to, made by or done by them.” **They’re** is the contraction for “they are.”

1. **Too/to/two**

**Too** means in addition, also, extremely or very. **To** is a preposition meaning toward. **Two** is a number.

1. **Threw/through**

**Threw** is the past tense of the verb ”to throw.” **Through**  means in one side or out the other side, among or around.

Practice: if the underlined word in the sentence is used correctly, write correct on the line next to the sentence on the line next to the sentence. If the underlined word is used incorrectly, write the correct word on the line.

1. He went threw a lot last year when his parents divorced.
2. I really need some piece and quiet.
3. That car is to small to fit us all.
4. I wish we could go to the zoo this weekend.
5. I really want a piece of pumpkin pie.
6. One of the most important principals is honesty.
7. There are many reasons to stay in school.
8. there my best friends in the world.
9. Threw the whole play, Jack coughed and sneezed.
10. I hope we can go to there house for dinner.
11. What will be the affect of that?
12. Sam lead the team in the most tackles this year.
13. Its really hot in August in Raleigh.
14. I found the missing piece here.
15. They were already to go when I arrived.

**Lesson 8: Correct Usage**

1. **Won/one**

**Won** is the past tense of “to win.” **One** is a number

1. **Quiet/quite**

**Quiet** means “not noisy, silent.” **Quite** is an adverb meaning “completely or positively.”

1. **Right/write**

**Right** means correct. **Write** is a verb meaning “to form words on a surface; to compose.”

1. **Whether/weather**

**Whether** is a conjunction meaning “if it be the case.” **Weather** is the condition outside—sun, rain, etc.

1. **Week/weak**

A **week** is seven days. **Weak** means not strong.

Practice: If the underline word in the sentence is used correctly, write correct on the line next to the sentence. If the underlined word is used incorrectly, write the correct word on the line.

1. I was so sick, I was too weak to stand up.
2. I don’t think that is quite the way to do that.
3. He won five teddy bears at the fair.
4. Weather or not he wants to, he has to.
5. What is the right way to act in class?
6. I wish this weak would end.
7. It needs to be quite during a test.
8. I hope the whether is good this weekend.
9. Please right me a letter.
10. There is only one way out of here.
11. The affect of that was horrible.
12. Your going to be sorry you didn’t study.
13. I want a peace of the action.
14. We walked passed the candy store.
15. The only way threw town is down that road.