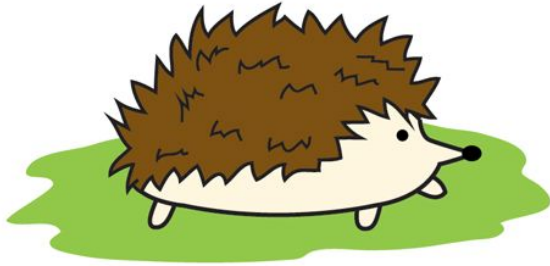


Why spelling matters....

가슴도치



A hedgehog

가슴도치?



A big breasted hedgehog?

Does spelling
matter?
Why or why
not?

“Miners are sexy!” Or “Minors are
sexy!”
aka

Words with similar spelling but
different meaning



GOOD
GRAMMAR is
sexy.

- **Affect** is the **Action**
- **Effect** is the **End result**

Effect Affect

Most of the time *effect* is a noun and *affect* is a verb.

If you're unsure, try substituting a different verb and see if it works.

As a child, he was *affected* by his parents.

As a child, he was ~~affected~~ eaten by his parents.

A verb works here so you should use "affected."



C'MERE, RANDALL
I want to ingest you, just like
I did your obnoxious parakeet



You ate him?!!
But he sang only of
love and beauty!
You're a monster,
Dad!

- Lose – (v) fail or fail to find
 - Loose – (adj) not tight

Lose



Opposite of win

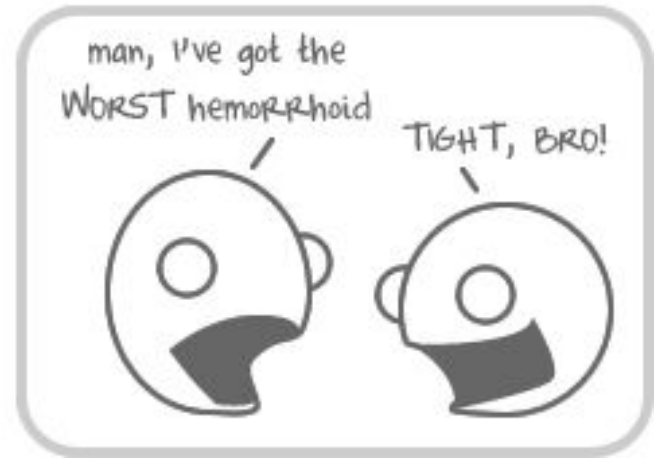
Loose



Not tight



Pretend the extra O is a hemorrhoid on the word. Hemorrhoids are never tight.



- Then/Than

Then

is used for time.

First I stole a panda bear, then we drank malt liquor together.

The sequence of actions indicates time: first stealing the panda, and then drinking.

Than

is used for comparison.

I'm much better at holding my liquor than a panda bear.

This is comparing a panda's drinking ability with your own, so you should use "than."



Altogether/ All together

- Altogether – completely
- All together – a group of people

Specially/especially

- Specially – for a special purpose
- Especially – particularly

Stationary/stationery

- Stationery – paper, envelopes etc
- Stationary – not moving

Principle/principa

- Principle – general state of knowledge
- Principal – head of school

Practise/practice

- Practice – noun
- Practise – verb

It's/Its

It's



This is a contraction for
it is or *it has*.

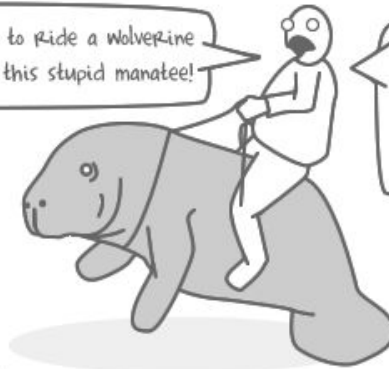
If you can replace *it's* with *it is* or *it has*,
then use *it's* in your sentence.

For example:

It's not fair that Randy gets to ride a wolverine
to school, but I have to ride this stupid manatee!

Confused by
apostrophes?

[Click here](#) to learn
how to use them.



Its



This is indicating
possession.

Use this when one
thing owns another.

For example:

The wolverine knows only death,
pain, and slaughter.
Also, its thick, black fur is good for
exfoliating the thighs during a long ride.



Using "it's" in this case would result in:

"Also, it is thick black fur is good for..."
which is wrong and anyone that does this
deserves to be mauled by a wolverine.

Weather



Snow, rain, sunshine, typhoons.
All that crap.

I'm the sun, I make super happy sunshine!

Also, one day I'll explode and burn
you all alive like the miserable little
sausages that you are!



Whether



Whether is used in this way:

*Your correct usage of this word will
determine whether or not I kick
you in the hemorrhoids.*



Nothing gets a point across like a
solid kick to the hemmies.

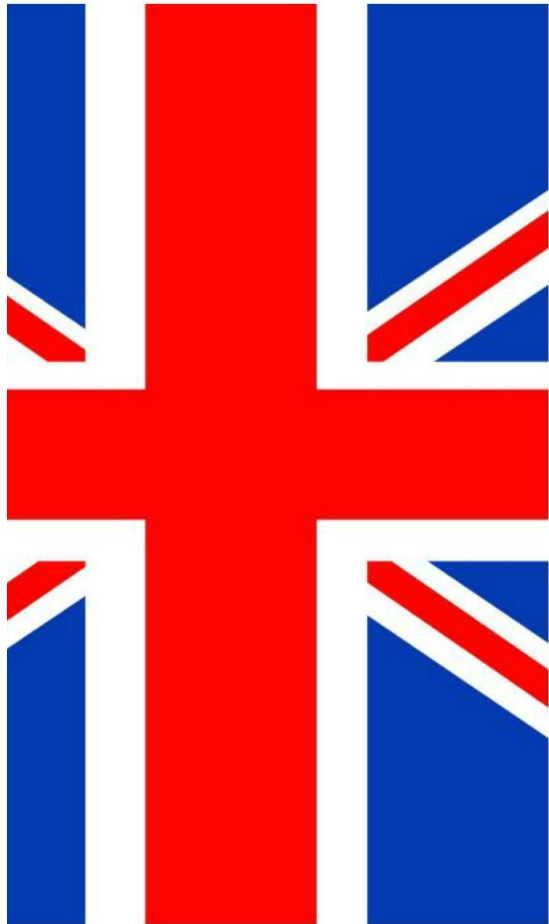
Definitely

There is no A in “definitely.”

To help you remember, use this:

*If you put an A in
“definitely,” then you’re
definitely an A-hole.*

Who can name the most words that are different for Brits and Americans?



BRITISH ENGLISH
VS
AMERICAN ENGLISH

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?



- Apartment – Flat
- Cab – Taxi
- Can – Tin
- Cookie – Biscuit
- Corn – Maize
- Diaper – Nappy
- Eraser – Rubber
- Rubber – Condom
- Fall – Autumn
- Faucet – Tap
- Gasoline – Petrol
- Highway – Motorway
- Mail – Post
- Movie – Film
- Sneakers – Trainers
- Pajamas – Pyjamas
- Stove – Cooker
- Soccer – Football
- Vocation – Holiday
- Vest – Waistcoat
- Candy – sweets
- Fries – Chips
- Chips – Crisps

- <http://youtu.be/jGPdwDwhq3Y>
- <http://youtu.be/DUFVs-kwgk4>