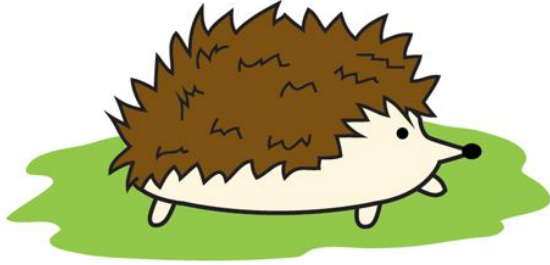


Why spelling matters....

고슴도치



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

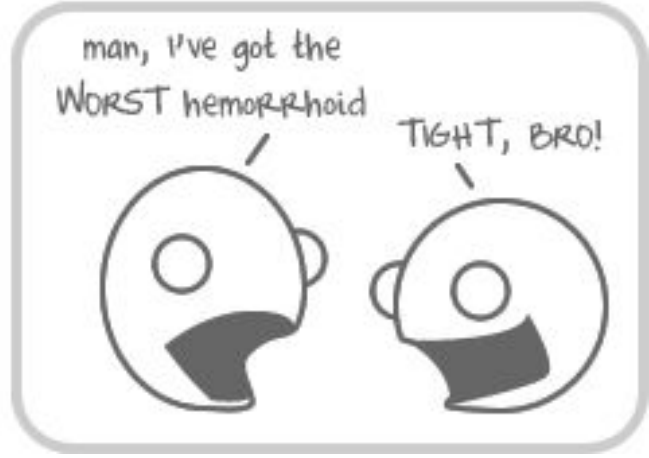
# Loose



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*.

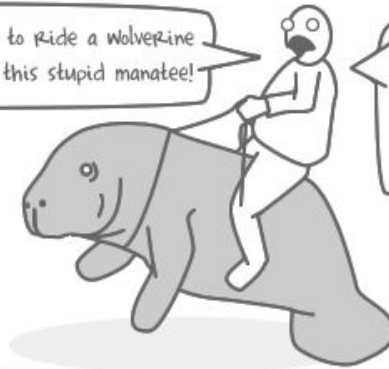
If you can replace *it's* with *it is* or *it has*,  
then use *it's* in your sentence.

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.

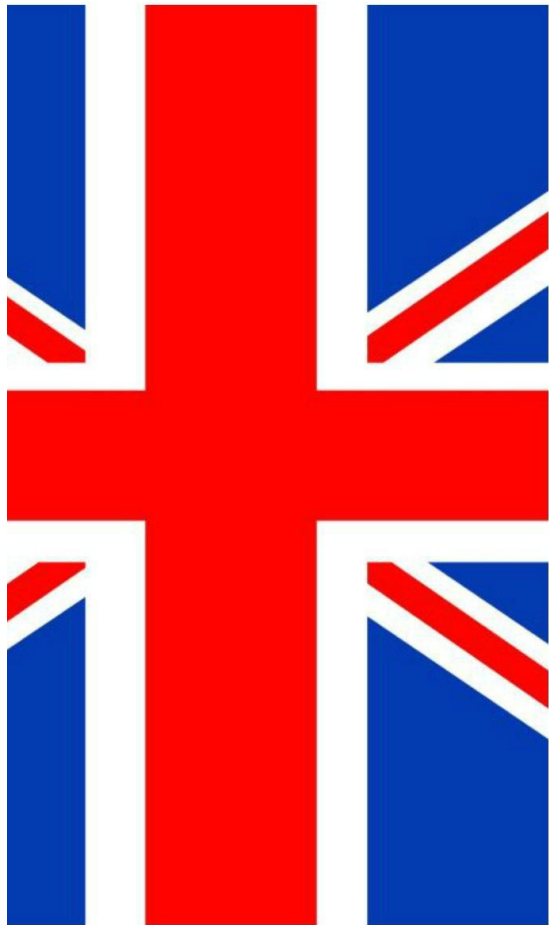
# Definitely

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>