**Focus Words PART TWO**

A **homophone** is a word that sounds like another word but has a different meaning and spelling. They are also called **homonyms.**

**A. Look up and write down the meaning of the following words.**

1. effect

2. affect

3. your

4. you’re

5. lose

6. loose

7. through

8. threw

**B. Make your own sentences using the given word.**

1. effect: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. affect:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. your: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. you’re: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. lose: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. loose: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. through: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. threw:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
**C. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TASKS**
**AFFECT / EFFECT**

Two very confusing words often misused are affect and effect … a spelling nightmare. Let's look at basic definitions and parts of speech.

AFFECT – verb – to act upon, to change or to cause a change

AFFECTED – adjective – influenced by an outside force

EFFECT – noun – result; consequence

(Note: there is one exception to this rule. When effect is used to indicate a scientific "cause and effect" instance, then it may be used as a verb. An example is: Do you know the name of the doctor who effected a cure for rabies?)

**EXERCISES:**

1. The applause showed how deeply the presentation had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the audience.

2. His attitude was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by his upbringing.

3. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you think the news will have on her?

4. No matter what he does, it will have no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on me.

5. No matter what he does, it will not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

6. What do you think the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the decision will be?

7. How did her son's departure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Sanago?

8. How was the team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the loss of their coach?

9. I was impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Churchill's words on Britain during that time.

10. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that medicine will have on you?

**LOSE /LOOSE**

Lose ten pounds or loose ten pounds? What is it that you *really* want to do? If you lose the ten pounds, then we won't be able to find them. That would be a good thing. But if you loose the ten pounds, you set them free to roll about like tumbleweed. Ten pounds on the loose would *not* be a good thing.

LOSE means to lack the possession of, to come to be without.

LOOSE means not tight.

LOOSEN means to unfasten something or make it less constraining.

Examples:

The hockey team doesn't want to lose the game.

The girl had such a bad sunburn that she could only wear loose clothes.

Set the dog loose. Don't tie him up again.

I am so frustrated! I always seem to lose my keys.

Loosen your hold on the bat. You are gripping it much too tightly!

Try writing your (or is it you’re?) own examples – one for each use.

LOSE

LOOSE

LOOSEN

**Exercise:**

Choose lose, loose, or lossen for each of the blanks below.

1. The shoes were so big that they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the little boy's feet.
2. I turned a corner to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the guy who was tailing me.
3. Our football team hasn't done so well this year. We are sure to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every game.
4. After the bad weather, the penned up dogs were set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to run outside again.
5. The pet store manager was told to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dog's collar as it was much too tight around his neck.
6. Those rules are much too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! You need to tighten up security around here.
7. Her husband had to work on her necklace for over an hour before he could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hung clasp.
8. She wanted her hair fixed in soft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curls.
9. It is a terrible thing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one's self respect.
10. You will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out if you don't get there before the sale ends.

You're / Your

You're is short for you are. So if you can replace the word with 'you are', then you need to put you're.

 You're not coming, are you? or You're getting in the way

Write your own sentences

1.

or

2.

Your means belonging or associated with you.

 Is this your house? or You must be out of your mind.

Write your own sentences

1.

or

2.

Exercise: Use the correct form of You’re / Your

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wife is on the phone.

2. What's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name?

3. Are these \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looking a lot better than you did.

5. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passing, call in and see us.

6. Janet wants to know if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coming to see her.

7. If you do it again \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain to get the sack.

8. Was it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brother I saw last week?

9. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last week before you move to head office.

10. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turn to pay for the drinks.

11. I hope that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happy in your new job.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not going out looking like that.

13. I'm coming round to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ office to sort this out.

14. I hope you get lots of presents on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

15. Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going?

16. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way?

17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better off without it.

18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life will be better without it.

19. Let me see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ticket, please.

20. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from now on.