

**CONFUSED WORDS: BEEN AND BEING**

<b>BEEN</b>	<b>BEING</b>
<p><i>Been</i> suggests a time before the main event of the sentence.</p> <p><i>Been</i> rhymes with pin, tin, and din. It is a one-syllable word.</p>	<p><i>Being</i> suggests the same time as the main event of the sentence.</p> <p><i>Being</i> is a two-syllable word: be - ing. Pronounce –ing differently from –en.</p>
<p><i>Been</i> and <i>being</i> are both forms of the verb <i>be</i> and they mean approximately the same thing. Those who confuse these words usually do not pronounce them differently enough. Neither of these words should be pronounced like <i>bean</i> or <i>beam</i>.</p>	

In the following sentences fill in the blanks with either *been* or *being*.

- Turning in your work on time is \_\_\_\_\_ a good student.
- The students were still \_\_\_\_\_ attentive as they had \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the lecture.
- Concerns about global warming have \_\_\_\_\_ an important topic on the news lately.
- Ben has \_\_\_\_\_ planning a trip to visit his parents in Hawaii for two months.
- Many people have \_\_\_\_\_ seen talking on their cellphones while driving.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the parents of twins is not easy.
- The happy couple had \_\_\_\_\_ on their honeymoon in Italy for one month.
- \_\_\_\_\_ an only child, Kevin had not learned how to share.
- Although Cecilia struggles with her statistics class, she has \_\_\_\_\_ getting higher grades lately.
- The children were \_\_\_\_\_ disruptive in the library, so they were asked to leave.

**CONFUSED WORDS: CHOOSE AND CHOSE**

<b>CHOOSE</b>	<b>CHOSE</b>
<p><i>Choose</i> is the present tense or base form of a verb meaning to make a choice.</p> <p><i>Choose</i> rhymes with <i>snooze</i> and <i>lose</i>.</p>	<p><i>Chose</i> means the same thing as choose, but it is the past tense. There is no such word as choosed or chosed.</p> <p><i>Chose</i> rhymes with <i>those</i> and <i>suppose</i>.</p>

In the following sentences fill in the blanks with either *choose* or *chose*.

- Last summer, I \_\_\_\_\_ not to go on vacation.
- The magazine \_\_\_\_\_ independently to ban all cigarette ads as a public service.
- One can \_\_\_\_\_ one's friends, but not one's relatives.
- Every student must \_\_\_\_\_ a major by his junior year.
- The company \_\_\_\_\_ not to prosecute him, although it was clear he was guilty.

## CONFUSED WORDS: QUIET, QUITE, AND QUIT

QUIET	QUITE	QUIT
<p><i>Quiet</i> usually functions as an adjective and refers to an absence of noise and uproar.  <b>Example:</b> We spent a <i>quiet</i> evening at home.</p>	<p><i>Quite</i> is an adverb and means completely, wholly, or positively.   <b>Example:</b> Kurt is <i>quite</i> busy right now.</p>	<p><i>Quit</i>, a verb, means to stop after several tries.   <b>Example:</b> She managed to <i>quit</i> smoking.</p>
<p>It can also function as a noun when it refers to tranquility or silence.  <b>Example:</b> Mother needs peace and <i>quiet</i>.</p>		

In the following sentences fill in the blanks with either *quiet*, *quite*, or *quit*.

1. Be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He had tried to \_\_\_\_\_ drinking.
3. He's \_\_\_\_\_ a boy.
4. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.
5. The fans gathered \_\_\_\_\_ early.
6. That's not \_\_\_\_\_ the color.
7. Although Jeff is \_\_\_\_\_, he's \_\_\_\_\_ smart.
8. I am sure he \_\_\_\_\_ in order to take the other job.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ made me uneasy.
10. Melinda is not \_\_\_\_\_ eight years old.

Write one sentence using the word *quiet*:

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Write one sentence using the word *quite*:

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Write one sentence using the word *quit*:

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