Homonyms (or homophones) are words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Here are some of the most commonly confused words:

1. **Its & It’s**
   - **Its**: A pronoun that refers to something it possesses.  
     **Example**: Its fur is wet.
   - **It’s**: A contraction for “it is.”  
     **Example**: It’s going to rain tonight.

2. **Whose & Who’s**
   - **Whose**: A pronoun that refers to something who possesses.  
     **Example**: Whose bag is this?
   - **Who’s**: A contraction for “who is.”  
     **Example**: Who’s going to the store?

3. **Your & You’re**
   - **Your**: A pronoun that refers to something you possess.  
     **Example**: Is that your car?
   - **You’re**: A contraction for “you are.”  
     **Example**: You’re going to the store.

4. **There, Their & They’re**
   - **There**: An adverb that refers to a place.  
     **Example**: I was there when the class began.
   - **Their**: A pronoun that refers to something they possess.  
     **Example**: It’s their car.
   - **They’re**: A contraction for “they are.”  
     **Example**: They’re going out.

5. **Where, Were & We’re**
   - **Where**: An adverb that refers to location.  
     **Example**: Where are you going?
   - **Were**: A verb that is past tense of “to be.”  
     **Example**: We were going to the store.
   - **We’re**: A contraction for “we are.”  
     **Example**: We’re going to the mall instead.

6. **Two, Too & To**
   - **Two**: A word for the number 2.  
     **Example**: I have two dogs.
   - **Too**: An adverb that means “excessively” or “also.”  
     **Examples**: I have too many dogs
   - **To**: A preposition or part of an infinitive (i.e., to rain, to run).  
     **Examples**: Yuka walked to the store.
7. **Then & Than**

   **Then**: An adverb that signifies “at that time.”  
   **Example**: What were you doing then?  
   **Than**: A conjunction that shows comparison.  
   **Example**: It is hotter than boiling water in here.

8. **Quiet & Quite**

   **Quiet**: An adjective that means silent.  
   **Example**: Let’s see how quiet we can be.  
   **Quite**: An adverb that means truly or entirely.  
   **Example**: I’m quite fed up with everything.

9. **Loose & Lose**

   **Loose**: An adjective that means free or not tight.  
   **Examples**: My zipper is loose.  
   **Lose**: A verb that means to misplace.  
   **Example**: I lose my keys every day.

10. **Since & Sense**

    **Since**: A conjunction similar to “because.”  
    **Example**: Since I went to the store, you owe me money.  
    **Sense**: A verb meaning to feel or perceive, or a noun that signifies the faculties with which we feel or perceive.  
    **Examples**: I sense something is going on. That numbs my senses.

11. **Affect & Effect**

    **Affect**: A verb that means to have an influence on.  
    **Example**: His friends affect his decisions.  
    **Effect**: A noun that means result, or a verb that means to bring about.  
    **Examples**: The experiment had many effects. His decision effected change.

13. **Whether & Weather**

    **Whether**: A pronoun or conjunction indicating alternative possibilities.  
    **Example**: Whether or not I go to college, I will have a job.  
    **Weather**: A noun referring to the climate.  
    **Example**: The weather has been so rainy this week.

15. **Threw, Through & Thorough**

    **Threw**: The past tense of “throw.”  
    **Example**: The man threw a stick to the dog.  
    **Through**: A preposition, adverb or adjective indicating movement or a state of completion.  
    **Examples**: I walked through the cafeteria. The shirt was completely soaked through. I am through with this exam.  
    **Thorough**: An adjective indicating completion or mastery.  
    **Example**: He did a thorough job completing the assignment.