

Good Catch: On the Dot Proofreading

#	Mistake	Correction	Explanation	Helpful Website
1	accept	except	<p>"Accept" is a verb. Please accept my apology for forgetting your birthday.</p> <p>"Except" is a preposition (and will have an object after it). I always remember everyone's birthday except yours.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/accept-vs-except/
2	adolescence	adolescents	<p>"Adolescence" is a noun which means the state of being an adolescent. The period of adolescence can be a confusing time for a child.</p> <p>"Adolescents" is the plural form of "adolescent." Parents of adolescents need to make sure their children are eating well and sleeping enough hours each night.</p>	
3	advice	advise	<p>"Advice" is a noun; "advise" is a verb.</p> <p>I advise you not to take your lazy, unemployed cousin's job advice.</p>	
4	aid	aide	<p>An "aide" is a person who aids/helps/assists. Example: The teacher's <i>aide</i> provided first <i>aid</i> to the injured student.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/aid-aide/
5	all together	altogether	<p>Use "all together" when people or items are together. Example: It was so good to see all of the members of the class of 1990 <i>all together</i> again at the reunion.</p> <p>Use "altogether" (as an adverb) to mean completely or all things considered. Example: It is <i>altogether</i> ridiculous to think that the homeowners will pay the proposed higher HOA fees.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/altogether-vs-all-together/

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6	any time	anytime	<p>Use "anytime" if you can replace the word with "whenever." Come by anytime and see me.</p> <p>Use "any time" if you're referring to a period of time. Do you have any time to meet with me today?</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/anytime-any-time/
7	any way	anyway	<p>Use "anyway" if you can replace it with "regardless." Even though I gave her the "sit" command, my dog Daisy jumped up on my new dress anyway.</p> <p>Use "any way" when it implies "in any manner." Study your spelling words any way you want to: reciting them orally or writing them ten times each.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/is-anyways-a-word/
8	anymore	any more	<p>Use "anymore" when referring to duration. I can't work at this restaurant anymore.</p> <p>Use "any more" when referring to an amount. Do you want any more cookies?</p>	
9	apart of	a part of	<p>"Apart" is an adverb that implies separation. She pulled the rolls apart.</p> <p>"A part" means a piece. The elbow is a part of the body.</p>	https://grammarist.com/spelling/apart-vs-a-part/
10	assistance	assistants	<p>Use "assistance" when you can replace it with "help." Even after my broken wrist healed, I still needed assistance opening jars.</p> <p>Use "assistants" when referring to people or objects that help. The nursing home assistants help the patients with their daily care.</p>	

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11	associates degree	associate's degree	<p>An associate's degree is the degree of an associate. Because it shows possession, an apostrophe is needed.</p> <p>This same concept applies to "bachelor's degree" (not "bachelors degree") and "master's degree" (not "masters degree"). It is the degree belonging to a bachelor (or a master). An apostrophe is needed.</p>	
12	bail	bale		
13	Balize	Belize	country in Central America	
14	bares a resemblance	bears a resemblance		
15	bases for	basis for	<p>These two words sound identical. Check the context to know which one is correct.</p> <p>How many bases did you run after you hit the ball? What is the basis for your question? What are the bases (pronounced "baseez") for your questions? ("bases" is the plural form of "basis")</p>	
16	birth	berth		
17	blood stream	bloodstream	<p>Use "bloodstream" for the noun form.</p> <p>The medication entered his bloodstream immediately.</p>	
18	boarder	border		
19	born	borne	<p>"Borne" is the past participle of the verb "to bear." If the context implies something being carried or weighed down, "borne" is likely the correct choice.</p> <p>Most of her weight is borne on her right knee because her left knee was afflicted by polio when she was a child.</p>	

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20	break	brake	<p>When referring to stopping a car, the correct spelling is "brake." Please press the brake as you approach the red light at the intersection.</p> <p>To "break" is to separate or cause to separate into pieces. The car won't break if you press on the brake.</p> <p>One caveat is that the past tense (archaic) form of "to break" is "brake." The tree brake in two when the tornado ripped through our town.</p>	
21	breath	breathe	<p>Use "breath" when the word acts as a noun. She took a deep breath before jumping off the diving board.</p> <p>Use "breathe" (long "e" sound in the middle of the word) when the word acts as a verb. You should breathe deeply before jumping off the diving board.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/breath/
22	breech	breach	<p>A "breach" is a break or a gap. He is being sued for breach of contract.</p> <p>"Breech" refers to a person's rear end. The pregnant mother prepared herself for a breech birth.</p>	https://onthedotproofreading.com/blog/breach-of-contract-this-not-that
23	bulwark	bullwork	<p>A "bulwark" is a defensive wall. "Bullwork" is hard manual labor.</p>	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bullwork
24	close to the best	close to the vest	to keep secret ("close to the chest" is another version)	

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25	complimentary	complementary	<p>To "compliment" someone is to say something nice about them or flatter them. My doctor complimented me on the fact that I've lost ten pounds since last year's checkup.</p> <p>To "complement" something is to complete it, to finish it, to come alongside it and make it better. That scarf complements your new dress.</p>	https://www.quickanddirtytips.com/education/grammar/compliment-versus-complement
26	composer	composure		
27	council	counsel	referring to the attorney (You may begin your cross-examination, counsel.)	
28	creek	creak	<p>A "creek" is a stream, brook, or minor tributary of a river. We often played on the banks of the creek when we were children.</p> <p>"Creak" can be used as a noun or a verb. As a verb, it means to make a harsh, high-pitched sound when being moved or when pressure or weight is applied. When you sat on the bed, did it creak or make any noise?</p>	
29	cue	queue	<p>Use "cue" when referring to a signal. The director gave the actress her cue to begin speaking.</p> <p>Use "queue" when referring to a lineup or a sequence of things awaiting their turn. I have three transcripts in the queue, but if you don't mind waiting until next Monday, I can complete this job for you.</p>	https://writingexplained.org/cue-or-queue-difference
30	diffuse	defuse		

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31	discreet	discrete	<p>"Discreet" means having or showing discernment or good judgment in conduct and especially in speech. Please be discreet when answering the reporter's questions and avoid sharing company secrets.</p> <p>"Discrete" means separate or distinct. Miss Calhoun had discrete episodes of low back pain after the car accident.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/discreet-discrete/
32	disproof	disprove		
33	disturbing the piece	disturbing the peace		
34	effect	affect	<p>"Effect" is a noun (usually). "Affect" is a verb (usually). What effect will lack of sleep have on you tomorrow? How will lack of sleep affect you tomorrow?</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/affect-vs-effect/
35	elicit	illicit	<p>"Elicit" means to evoke or draw out (a response, answer, or fact) from someone in reaction to one's own actions or questions. The teacher tried to elicit a response from her reluctant students.</p> <p>"Illicit" means illegal. The police officer found illicit drugs in the man's car.</p>	https://grammarist.com/spelling/elicit-illicit/
36	elude	allude	<p>"Elude" means to evade. We were acquaintances in college, but for the moment, her first name eludes me.</p> <p>"Allude" means suggest or call attention to indirectly; hint at. Jake alluded to the fact that the quarantine had been stressful when he admitted that he was ready to go back to work.</p>	

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37	esthetically	aesthetically		
38	et al	et al.	Et al. is an abbreviation for the Latin phrase et alia (neuter plural), et alii (masculine plural), or et aliae (feminine plural). A period is needed after "al" since it is an abbreviation (even if it occurs in the middle of a sentence).	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/et-al/
39	every day	everyday	"Everyday" is an adjective that means common or ordinary. This is my everyday purse because it matches all of my outfits.	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/everyday-every-day/
40	exasperate	exacerbate	This mix-up usually occurs because the speaker gets tongue-tied. The words have totally different meanings. "Exasperate" means to thoroughly frustrate. "Exacerbate" means to make a situation worse.	
41	feet	feat	A "feat" is an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength. Going a full year without drinking a soda was no easy feat.	
42	follow up	follow-up	Hyphenate when used as a noun or adjective. No hyphen when used as a verb. Did you visit Dr. Smith for follow-up? Did you visit Dr. Smith for a follow-up appointment? Did you follow up with Dr. Smith?	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/follow-up-followup/
43	for awhile	for a while	The word "awhile" should be used only when it can be replaced with "for a while." Therefore, the phrase "for awhile" would be redundant.	
44	gate	gait	"Gait" refers to the way a person walks or the manner of progress. I often see "gate" and "gait" confused on medical transcripts when referring to a person's ability to walk after an accident. Marlene's gait was slower after she injured her leg in a car accident.	

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45	graph	graft	The word "graft" can act as a noun or a verb. As a noun, I see it used most often as a piece of living tissue that is transplanted surgically.	
46	grill	grille	"Grill" refers to a cooking surface of parallel metal bars, a device that cooks with a grill, or a restaurant offering grilled food. Used as a verb, it can also mean to question relentlessly. My husband grilled me on whether I was buying him a grill for Father's Day. "Grille" is a grating used as a screen or barrier on a window or on the front of an automobile. The driver didn't know that a bird was stuck in the grille of his car.	
47	half way	halfway		
48	her's	hers	"Hers" does not need an apostrophe to be possessive. Everyone in the class has finished the test except Sally. She hasn't completed hers yet.	
49	here	hear	For some reason, I see this mistake often.	
50	hiatel hernia	hiatal hernia		
51	HIPPA	HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)	
52	horse	hoarse		
53	imagining	imaging	I have seen this error in several medical-related files that discuss X-rays or MRIs.	
54	in deed	indeed		
55	insurance writer	insurance rider	A rider is a provision of an insurance policy that adds to or amends the coverage or terms.	

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56	insure	ensure	<p>"Insure" means to cover with an insurance policy. The company will insure you for \$100,000.</p> <p>"Ensure" means to make certain something is going to happen. The company will ensure that you receive insurance coverage.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/assure-ensure-insure/
57	its	it's	<p>"Its" is a possessive word implying ownership. The oak tree lost its leaves early this year.</p> <p>"It's" is a contraction for "it is." It's a shame that the oak tree lost its leaves early this year.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/its-vs-its/
58	laymen's terms	layman's terms	This common error occurs since "laymen" and "layman" sound almost identical when said quickly. The correct phrase is "layman's terms."	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/layman's%20terms
59	lead (short "e" sound)	led (short "e" sound)	The past tense of "to lead" (long "e" sound) is "led" (short "e" sound). However, this word sounds just like "lead" (a soft metal). These are often confused.	
60	let's	lets	<p>Use "lets" when the word is used as a verb. My morning alarm lets me know when it's time to wake up.</p> <p>Use "let's when you mean "let us." Let's buy a new alarm clock because my old one stopped working.</p>	

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61	libel	liable	<p>"Libel" is a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation; a written defamation. The actress threatened to sue the tabloid reporter for libel.</p> <p>"Liable" means responsible by law or likely to do or be something. The talkative student is liable to be sent to the principal's office for disobeying the teacher's rules.</p>	https://grammarist.com/usage/liable-vs-libel/
62	lightening bolt	lightning bolt		
63	loose	lose	<p>"Loose" is an adjective meaning not tight. His shoestrings are loose.</p> <p>"Lose" is a verb meaning to misplace something. You might lose your shoes if your shoestrings are loose.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/loose-lose/
64	mute point	moot point	"Moot" means of no importance or hypothetical. The phrase "mute point" is an error.	https://grammarist.com/usage/moot-mute/
65	myocardial infraction	myocardial infarction		
66	no body	nobody		
67	notice of lean	notice of lien		
68	often times	oftentimes		
69	one in the same	one and the same		https://grammarist.com/usage/one-in-the-same/

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70	onto	on to	<p>"Onto" is a preposition that means on top of, to a position on, upon. It implies movement. The acrobat leaped onto the spinning apparatus.</p> <p>Use "on to" when the word "on" is part of a verb phrase. Please hold on to the pole so you don't fall when the subway starts abruptly. "hold on" is the verb phrase in this example.</p> <p>Another example: Please log on to the website by entering your username and password.</p>	https://writingexplained.org/onto-vs-on-to-difference
71	paly of care	palliative care		
72	parental grandparents	paternal grandparents	A person's "paternal" grandparents are the parents of his/her father.	
73	past	passed	<p>"Past" can act as an adjective meaning gone by in time and no longer existing. The chance for a tornado is now past.</p> <p>"Past" can also act as a noun meaning the time or a period of time before the moment of speaking or writing. She had some relationships in her past that have made her leery of strangers.</p> <p>"Passed" is the past tense of the verb "to pass." Because the driver of the car passed the stopped school bus, he was pulled over by the police officer.</p>	
74	patients	patience	<p>The context of the word should help you here. "Patients" is the plural form of "patient" (a person who needs care). "Patience" is a noun that means the ability to tolerate delay, trouble, or suffering without getting angry or upset.</p>	
75	pear down	pare down		

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76	pendant light	pendente lite	Pendente lite is a Latin term meaning "awaiting the litigation" or "pending the litigation" which applies to court orders which are in effect while a matter is pending. In divorce a pendente lite order is often used to provide for the support of the lower income spouse while the legal process moves ahead.	https://www.merriam-webster.com/legal/pendente%20lite
77	per chance	perchance	"Perchance" means by some chance; perhaps.	
78	per say	per se		
79	per view	purview	"Purview" means the scope of the influence or concerns of something; range of experience or thought This matter comes within the purview of the Department of Health.	
80	perferated	perforated		
81	perspective employer	prospective employer	"Perspective" is a point of view. "Prospective" means concerned with or applying to the future.	
82	PH	pH	referring to acidity/alkalinity	
83	posted note	Post-it note	Post-it is a trademark. The "i" in "it" is not capitalized.	
84	pour	pore	A "pore" is a small opening in a surface. I've seen people confuse all three of these words: pour, pore, and poor.	
85	presence	presents	"Presence" is a noun. "Presents" is a noun or a verb. Your presence is expected at the party where we will give the newly married couple their presents.	
86	president	precedent		
87	presser	pressor	substance that raises blood pressure	
88	primary care taker	primary caretaker		

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89	principal	principle	<p>"Principle" is a noun meaning a fundamental truth. Students must learn the foundational principles of mathematics before they can advance to algebraic concepts.</p> <p>"Principal" can be a noun or an adjective. When I make my mortgage payment each month, I am paying both principal and interest. She is the principal owner of the company. The principal of our school is a kind but firm man.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/principle-principal/
90	Purdue chicken	Perdue chicken		
91	quadraplegic	quadriplegic		
92	quite	quiet	This mistake is likely a typographical error (the letters "e" and "t" are transposed).	
93	rage of motion	range of motion		
94	rational	rationale	<p>"Rational" is an adjective meaning reasonable. That isn't a rational argument. It doesn't make any sense.</p> <p>"Rationale" is a noun meaning a set of reasons for a logical belief. Please tell me the rationale for your decision. It doesn't make sense to me.</p>	https://writingexplained.org/rational-vs-rationale-difference
95	re-enforce	reinforce		
96	read allowed	read aloud		
97	residence	residents	<p>A "residence" is a place where people live. The "residents" are the people who live there. The elderly residents who live in that residence are talkative and friendly.</p>	

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98	right of passage	rite of passage	A "rite of passage" is a ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life, especially birth, puberty, marriage, or death.	
99	roll	role	A "role" is an actor's part in a play or a part played by a person or thing in a particular situation.	
100	Roman Numeral IV	Roman numeral IV	no cap on "numeral"	
101	seen	scene		
102	set up	setup	<p>"Setup" is a noun. The setup of this ballroom will work perfectly for the wedding reception.</p> <p>"Set up" is a verb phrase. Please set up the chairs and tables before the bridal party arrives.</p>	
103	sheer	shear		
104	sight	site	<p>A "site" is an area on which something is built (ground, building, etc.)</p> <p>I also see "cite" and "site" used incorrectly.</p>	https://www.vocabulary.com/articles/chooseyourwords/cite-site-sight/
105	some place	someplace		
106	some time	sometime	<p>"Sometime" is used as an adverb to mean an unspecified point in time. I'll get around to cleaning the garage sometime. Give me a call sometime.</p> <p>"Some time" is used as a span of time. For some time, she has not been flossing her teeth.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/sometime-sometimes-some-time/

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107	stationery	stationary	<p>"Stationery" refers to writing materials. We ordered new stationery for our company president.</p> <p>"Stationary" means not moving. Even though the tiny house was built with the intention of hauling it from place to place, it has been stationary for the last two years.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/stationary-stationery/
108	steal	steel		
109	supercede	supersede		
110	take away	takeaway	<p>A "takeaway" is a key point to be remembered. My takeaway from the sermon is that we need to love others, even those who are unkind to us.</p>	
111	tell tell signs	telltale signs		
112	than	then	<p>"Then" implies time. "Than" implies a comparison.</p>	https://grammarist.com/usage/than-then/
113	their	they're	<p>"Their" shows possession. The children will open their presents after breakfast.</p> <p>"They're" is a contraction for "they are." Even though the children will have to wait to open their presents, they're excited about the gifts under the tree.</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/there-their-theyre/
114	then diagram	Venn diagram		
115	there in	therein	<p>"Therein" is an archaic word that means "in that place." The insurance covers the garage and all the tools therein.</p>	
116	throughly	thoroughly	<p>"Thoroughly" means completely. We cleaned the guest bedroom thoroughly when we heard that Grandma was coming to visit.</p>	

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117	to	too	"To" is a common preposition. "Too" is an adverb that means additionally, excessively, very, or extremely. The little girl was too tired to stay up and watch the Christmas movie.	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/to-too/
118	turn around	turnaround	"Turn around" is a verb phrase. Please turn around and drive back home. I forgot something. "Turnaround" is a noun meaning an abrupt or unexpected change. That was quite a turnaround in circumstances.	
119	two week's worth	two weeks' worth	This same concept applies for months, days, dollars, years, minutes, etc. I have 6 months' worth of salary in my savings account. She has 10 dollars' worth of quarters in her piggy bank.	
120	unkept	unkempt	This error is likely caused by mispronunciation. "Unkempt" means having an untidy or disheveled appearance.	
121	upstairs	up stairs	And vice versa. Downstairs and down stairs.	
122	vice-president	vice president	No hyphen is needed between vice and president.	
123	Visa	visa	No capitalization is needed when referring to a passport endorsement.	
124	viscus	viscous	"Viscous" means of a thick or sticky consistency.	
125	voracity	veracity	"Voracity" means insatiable appetite. "Veracity" means accuracy of facts.	https://grammarist.com/usage/veracity-voracity/
126	wave	waive	"Waive" means to refrain from insisting on or using The witness will waive his right to read the transcript.	
127	waying heavily on my mind	weighing heavily on my mind		

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128	who's	whose	<p>"Who's" is a contraction for "who is" or "who has." The pizza is ready. Who's (who is) going to pick it up?</p> <p>"Whose" is an adjective implying ownership. There is one gift left under the Christmas tree. Whose is it?</p>	https://www.grammarly.com/blog/whos-whose/
129	with all do respect	with all due respect		
130	workout	work out	<p>"Workout" is a noun (the act of working out). "Work out" is a verb phrase.</p> <p>Because I ate so much food at Grandma's house this weekend, I need to work out at the gym for my daily workout appointment with my trainer, Amy.</p>	
131	your	you're	<p>"Your" shows possession. Please put your dirty clothes in the hamper.</p> <p>"You're" is a contraction for "you are." You're (you are) not getting a snack until you clean up your room.</p>	https://writingexplained.org/your-vs-youre-difference