There vs. Their vs. They’re

“There” is used to refer to a location, or it can be used to show that something exists.
   Example: There are two children over there on the jungle gym.

“Thereir” is an irregular possessive, like his, hers, or mine. It does not get an apostrophe.
   Example: Their teacher is not paying close attention.

“They’re” is a contraction of “they are” and gets an apostrophe.
   Example: They’re arguing because one is not going fast enough for the other.

Its vs. It’s

“Its” is an irregular possessive, like his, hers, or mine. It does not get an apostrophe.
   Example: The card house you built collapsed under its own weight.

“It’s” is a contraction of “it is” and gets an apostrophe.
   Example: It’s funny because I did not spend hours building a card house.

Your vs. You’re

“You” is an irregular possessive, like his, hers, or mine. It does not get an apostrophe.
   Example: Your hard work will be rewarded.

“You’re” is a contraction of “you are” and gets an apostrophe.
   Example: You’re getting closer to finishing.

Whose vs. Who’s

“Whose” is an irregular possessive, like his, hers, or mine. It does not get an apostrophe.
   Example: We know whose dog is the cutest.

“Who’s” is a contraction of “who is” and gets an apostrophe.
   Example: I have no idea who’s the cutest dog.

I vs. Me vs. Myself

“I” is used as a subject.
   Example: I do not understand this.

“Me” is used as an object.
   Example: It confuses me.

“Myself” is either an emphatic pronoun or a reflexive pronoun and is usually used if the writer
   has already used “I” in the sentence.
   Example: I must show myself that I can do this.
Then vs. Than

“Then” usually refers to timing or cause/effect.
  Example: The Spurs defeated the Thunder, and then they beat the Heat.
“Than” is used to show comparison.
  Example: The Spurs were better than the Thunder and Heat this year.

Affect vs. Effect

“Affect” is a verb that shows influence.
  Example: The success of the Spurs will affect their position in the upcoming draft.
“Effect” is a noun that usually refers to the results of an action.
  Example: The success of the Spurs is an effect of how well they play as a team.

Who vs. Whom

“Who” is the subject of a verb. (To test if “who” is correct, use the word “he” instead, and if
  the sentence works, use “who.”)
  Example: Who ate all of the candy? (He ate all the candy?)
“Whom” is the object of a verb. (To test if “whom” is correct, use the word “him” instead, and if
  the sentence works, use “whom.”)
  Example: You gave my last cream-filled chocolate egg to whom?" (You gave my last
  cream-filled chocolate egg to him?)

Neither vs. Either

“Neither” groups words together with negative phrasing and is paired with “nor.”
  Example: I like neither peas nor broccoli.
“Either” groups words with neutral or positive phrasing and is paired with “or.”
  Example: I like either fries or tots.

To vs. Two vs. Too

“To” is either a proposition before a noun or an infinitive before a verb.
  Example: I need to finish my dinner before I go to the freezer for ice-cream.
“Too” is an adverb meaning also. It can also be used to show an excess.
  Example: I ate too many tacos, and he did, too.
“Two” is the written form of the number 2.
  Example: “One bowl of ice cream would have been wiser than two.”