

# OGUN DIGICLASS

**CLASS:** PRIMARY SCHOOL

**SUBJECT:** ENGLISH STUDIES

**TOPIC:** HOMOPHONES

**SUBTOPIC:** Examples of Homophones



# Learning Objectives



**Define the term  
homophone**

**Give examples  
of Homophones**

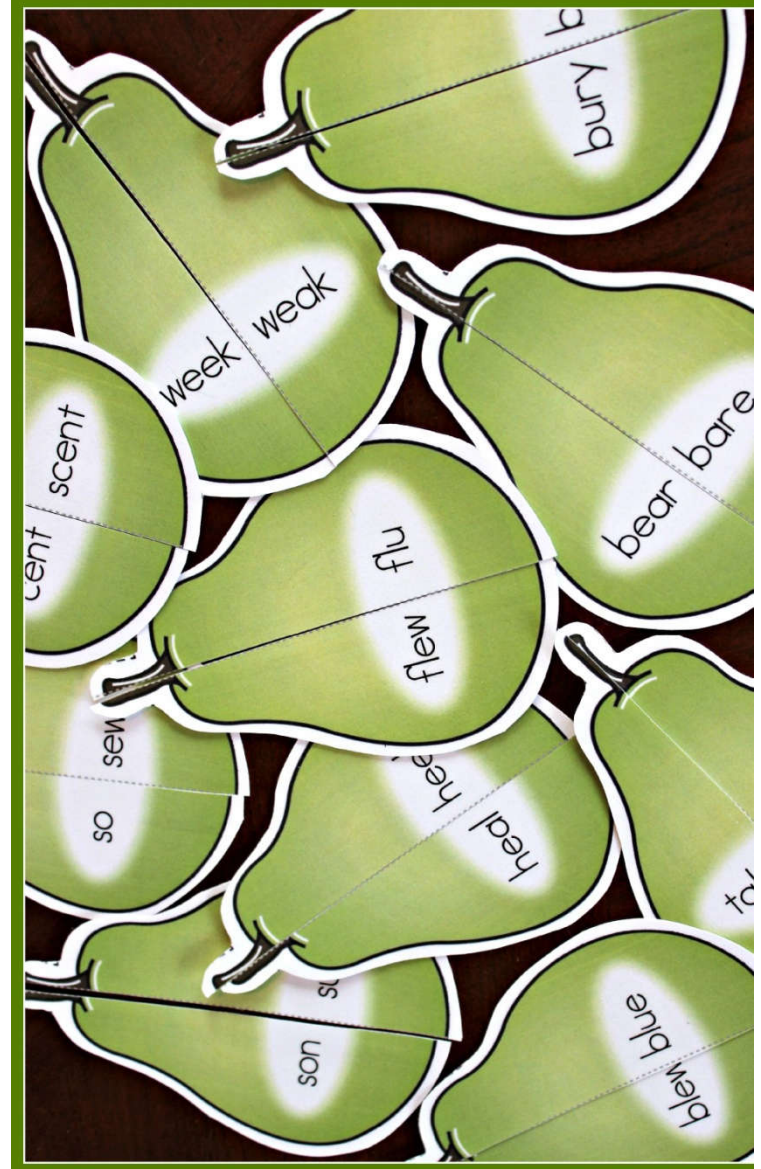
**Recognize and  
discern  
homophones**

**Demonstrate  
the correct  
usage and  
spelling of  
different  
homophones.**

# What are Homophones?

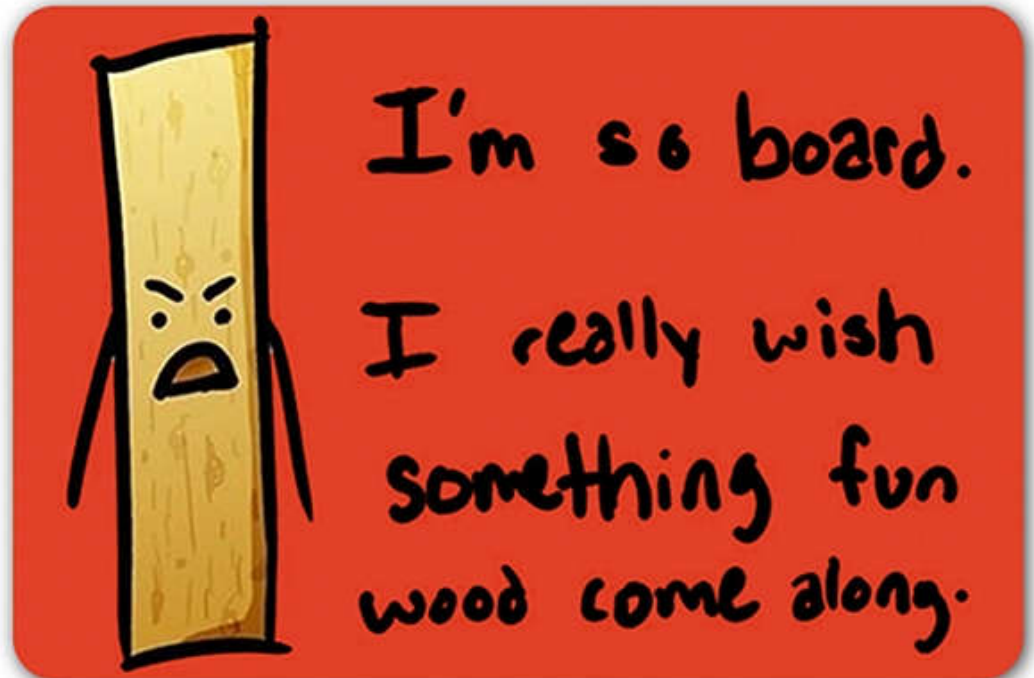
## What Are Homophones?

*Homophones* are two or more words that sound alike but that are spelled differently and have different meanings.



# Introduction

Correct spelling in writing is very important, if your writings have misspelled words or wrong usage, your reader may not understand what you are trying to say.



- WHERE
- WERE
- WEAR
- WE'RE
- THERE
- THEIR
- THE'RE

**Where - (like there) is used when you are referring to a place. But this time you can't point to it!**

**Example: Where is it?**



Were - is used for everything else!  
(It is from the same word family as was).

Example: I was going for it later, but I got stuck.

Example: We were going for it later, but we got stuck.



Wear - is used when something is being worn. (Tip - you *wear* an *ear* on the side of your head)

Example: She was wearing a hat.





We're - is a contracted word. It means we are. You use it when writing about characters.

Example: We're going on holiday.



There - is used when you are referring to a place. You can point to it. (Tip: It contains the word *here* which is also a place).

Example: It is over there.



Their - is used when it belongs to someone/something. (Tip: It has an *I* in the word - and I can have things that belong to me)

Example: It is their coat.



They're - is a contracted word.  
It is short for they are. It's  
is normally followed by a verb.

Example: They're getting a cup  
of tea.



# How to learn Homophones

- ▶ Link the words with others that you know

**hear/here:** did you **hear** strange noise. Here - a place.

don't put it **here**, put it over there

- ▶ Look at the letter that is different, think of a link that helps you remember the meaning

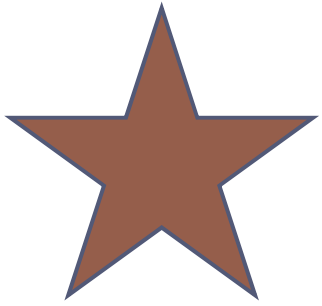
e.g. **leak/leek:** the broken tap **leaks**. The **leek** is green.

- ▶ Look for small word within the main word and remember which word is meaningful : e.g.

**piece/peace:** I left a **piece** of meat for you. **Peace** like a flowing river.

**Which word should I use in these sentences? Write them in your literacy book.**





W\_\_\_\_\_ is the dragon?

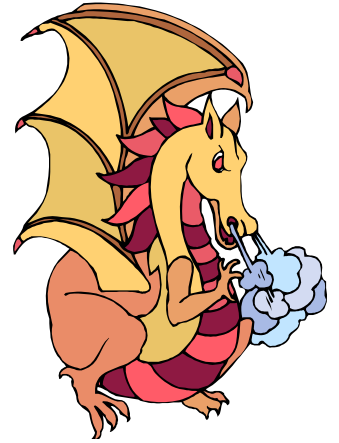
It is over t\_\_\_\_\_?

What is it w\_\_\_\_\_ing?

I don't know w\_\_\_\_\_ it got that  
from!

Now it's dropped it over t\_\_\_\_\_.

It thinks w\_\_\_\_\_ going to go and  
pick it up.



T\_\_\_\_\_ very silly, dragons.

Why should I go all the way over  
t\_\_\_\_\_.

It has got wings it can be t\_\_\_\_\_  
before me!

But, I suppose w\_\_\_\_\_ heading in  
that direction anyway.

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# Further Practice

Test your skill by choosing the correct homophone in the examples below

- I can see my house from hear/there.
- I have read/red many of Chinua Achebe's books.
- Look through/threw the window.
- I saw your reign/rain coat over there/their.
- My dog has for/four puppies/pupils.

Make a list of those confusing words that you know  
e.g meat/meet, knight/night.