

MEETING 7

DIALOGUES WITH HOMONYMS AND WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANING

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To explain homonyms and dialogue with homonyms
2. To explain words with multiple meaning

B. THE AIMS OF THE TOPIC

1. Students are expected to understand and to anticipate homonym words in a dialogue.
2. Students are expected to understand words with multiple meaning.

C. GUIDANCE AND METHODS OF LEARNING

1. Lectures
2. Discussions
3. Presentations
4. Practices

D. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

I. INTRODUCTION: Homonyms and Multiple Meaning Words

A. Homonyms

Two words are homonyms if they have the same pronunciation but are spelled differently and have different meanings. The words *flour* and *flower*, *bare* and *bear* are homonyms. In some items in part A, one or more incorrect answer choices refer to a homonyms of a word that is used on the audios as in the example below.

Sample Items

Your will hear:

- M1 : Eugene missed a lot of classes last week.
F1 : That's because he was sick. I think he had the flu.
M2 : What is learned about Eugene?

You will read:

- (A) He has been feeling weak for a long time.
(B) Because of sickness, Eugene was absent.

(C) Eugene's eyesight isn't very strong, so he needs glasses.

(D) Eugene's flew to another city this week.

The dialog contains the word *week*, meaning a seven-day period. Choices (A) and (C) refer to homonym of that word, *weak*, which means "not strong". The dialog also contains the word *flu*, an illness similar to a bad cold. Choice (D) refers to a homonym of that word, *flew* (took a trip by plane).

B. Multiple Meaning Words

The dialogs may also contain words with multiple meanings. In these items, one or two of the answer choices refer to another definition of a word as it is used in the dialog.

Sample Item

You will hear:

F1 : Are you sure this is how Lois spells her last name?

M1 : It doesn't look right, does it? In fact, I'm not even sure it starts with that letter.

M2 : What does the man mean?

You will read:

(A) The letter to Lois was incorrectly addressed.

(B) Lois's last name may be incorrectly spelled.

(C) Lois's name appeared on the right side of the page.

(D) Lois hasn't begun writing the letter yet.

The dialog contains the words *right*, meaning "correct," and the word *letter*, meaning a character in the alphabet. Choices (A) and (D) also contain the word *letter*, but in those choices the word has another definition—a message sent through the mail. Choice (C) also contains the word *right*, but in that choice, it refers to a direction—the opposite of left.

You won't be confused by these items if you understand the entire dialog. Again, the context of the dialog can help you choose the correct answer. But if you focus only on single words, like *week* and *flu* or *letter* and *right* in the two samples, you can easily make mistakes.

II. EXERCISES

Exercise 7.1

Focus : Using the context of dialogs to identify homonyms.

Directions: Listen to the dialogs. Decide which of the pair of homonyms appears in the dialogs and mark the appropriate answer, CA) or (B). The first one is done as an example.

***Now start the audio**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ (A) presence
___√___ (B) presents | 7. _____ (A) board
_____ (B) bored |
| 2. _____ (A) overdue
_____ (B) overdo | 8. _____ (A) brakes
_____ (B) breaks |
| 3. _____ (A) pain
_____ (B) pane | 9. _____ (A) sail
_____ (B) sale |
| 4. _____ (A) where
_____ (B) wear | 10. _____ (A) site
_____ (B) sight |
| 5. _____ (A) fined
_____ (B) find | 11. _____ (A) rose
_____ (B) rows |
| 6. _____ (A) right
_____ (B) write | 12. _____ (A) aloud
_____ (B) allowed |

Exercise 7.2

Focus : Using the context of dialogs to identify the definitions of words with multiple meanings.

Directions : Listen to the dialogs. One word from the dialog is given, along with two possible definitions of the word. Choose the definition of the word as it is used in the dialog and mark the appropriate answer, CA) or (B). The first one is done as an example.

***Now start the audio**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cold
___√___ (A) minor illness
_____ (B) chilly weather | _____ (A) type
_____ (B) considerate |
| 2. Kind | |

3. Light
_____ (A) not heavy
_____ (B) not dark
4. Wing
_____ (A) part of an airplane
_____ (B) part of a building
5. tables
_____ (A) charts
_____ (B) furniture
6. coat
_____ (A) layer
_____ (B) warm clothing
7. field
_____ (A) outside the classroom
_____ (B) area of study
8. playing
_____ (A) taking part in a game
_____ (B) appearing
9. party
_____ (A) celebration
_____ (B) group
10. period
_____ (A) punctuation mark
_____ (B) class time

Exercise 7.3

Focus : Using the context of dialogs to answer question involving both homonyms and words with multiple definition.

Directions : Listen to the statements. Decide which of the two choices best answer the question and mark the appropriate answer. (A) or (B). The first one is done as an example.

***Now start the audio**

1. ☒ (A) Look for mistakes.
☐ (B) Write a check.
2. ☐ (A) Events in the past.
☐ (B) The man's performance in class.
3. ☐ (A) He'd never heard buffaloes before.
☐ (B) This was the first herd he'd ever seen.
4. ☐ (A) Follow the direction on the sign.
☐ (B) Sign up for another class.
5. ☐ (A) Buy a second suit.
☐ (B) Consider it for a little while.
6. ☐ (A) He can't carry the luggage by himself.
☐ (B) The handle on the suitcase is broken.
7. ☐ (A) He was surprised by the rain.
☐ (B) He just got out of the shower.
8. ☐ (A) The class has a better opinion of him.
☐ (B) He was standing in front of the class.
9. ☐ (A) She works in an office by herself.
☐ (B) She's in charge of making loans.
10. ☐ (A) She's sorry the seminar is over.
☐ (B) She was often absent from the seminar.
11. ☐ (A) They can park their car at the zoo.
☐ (B) The park is located near the zoo.
12. ☐ (A) If she has some money for a phone call.

_____ (B) If her phone number has changed recently.