

## Homophones

Words which are spelt differently and mean completely different things, but are pronounced the same way are called homophones.

Example: sea and see. Both words have different meanings and are spelt differently, but sound exactly the same.

### where, were, we're, wear

**Where:** This word is usually used in a question when asking about the where location of a person, place or thing.

Example: Where are my shoes? Where is Anna? Where are you going?

**Were:** This is the short form of the verb 'are'.

Example: We are going to the shop ---- We **were** going to the shop.

**We're:** This word is the short form of the word 'we are'.

Example: **We're** going to buy fruits. ---- **We are** going to buy fruits.

**Wear:** This word is a verb and relates to the putting on something, such as clothes, gloves and shoes.

Example: She is **wearing** a long dress.

**Q. Underline the correct homophone from the options in the brackets and rewrite the sentences in the spaces provided.**

a. Anna did not know what to (were, wear, where, we're) for the dinner.

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b. Do you know (were, wear, where, we're) the new school is?

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c. They (were, wear, where, we're) amazed to see such a great play.

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d. (were, wear, where, we're) not sure about buying a new house.

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e. She does not know (were, wear, where, we're) she has placed her bag.

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f. we (were, wear, where, we're) lost in a strange city.

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# **Too and to, Know and no**

The words 'too' and 'to', 'know' and 'no' sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

**Too** - Example: It is **too** cold - The word too is showing it is 'extremely cold'.

**To** - Example: She is going **to** school - Tells us the direction of something, where someone or something is heading.

**Know**- Example: I **know** the alphabet - To fully remember or understand.

**No** - Example: She says **no** - To completely reject something.

**Q. Underline the correct word from the options and write the complete sentences in the spaces provided.**

a. The children could not sleep because it was (to, too) hot.

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b. She told the teacher she had (to, too) go to the dentist.

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c. Anna (knows, no) how to complete her homework.

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d. There are (to, too) many people in the library.

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e. Chris could not think of how to say (know, no) to the beggar.

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## **There, Their and They're**

The words 'there', 'their' and 'they're' are also homophones because they sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.

**There:** There are too many people.

Your shoes are over there.

**Their:** This word tells us what something belongs to.

**Example:** Anna is their daughter.

These are their books.

**They're:** The short form of 'they are' – They're travelling by car.

**Q. Underline the correct word from the options and write the sentences in the spaces provided.**

a. The chef believes (there, their, they're) is too much salt in his food.

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b. We should help (there, their, they're) son.

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c. (there, their, they're) arriving at midnight.

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d. We have (there, their, they're) old clothes in the attic.

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e. Anna thinks (there, their, they're) are squirrels in her garden.

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f. The children have completed (there, their, they're) homework.

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**Q. Underline the correct word from the options and write the complete sentences in the spaces provided.**

a. The boy (threw, through) the ball to his friend.

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b. They must go (through, threw) the forest to get to the main road.

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c. The (weather, whether) was different last night.

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d. Did they know (which, witch) way to go.

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e. It is (too, to) frightening to walk on the street at midnight.

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f. Anna crossed the (sea, see) by ship.

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**Q. Write sentences using the following homophones in the spaces provided.**

a. their \_\_\_\_\_

b. weather \_\_\_\_\_

c. wear \_\_\_\_\_

d. there \_\_\_\_\_