Lesson 3: Homonyms & Homophones

**Homonyms** are words that sound the same, and are spelled the same, but have different meanings.

**Homophones** are words that sound the same, but have different meanings and are spelled differently.

There are hundreds of homophones and homonyms in the English language. Don’t worry, with time and practice, you will learn them all. But for now, you can look below to see a few examples!

**Examples of homonyms:**

- **Bat vs. Bat**
- **Bark vs. Bark**
- **Ring vs. Ring**
Examples of homophones:

**Allowed vs. Aloud**

Mom *allowed* me to go to Disneyland with my friends

My mom reads *aloud* to me before I go to sleep.

**Find vs. Fined**

I can't *find* my soccer cleats!

My dad was *fined* $100 for speeding.

**Flour vs. Flower**

I use *flour* to bake cookies.

I picked a bouquet of *flowers* for my mom.

To help you understand these concepts further, watch this quick video!

[https://youtu.be/w0jwQqM3Gqk](https://youtu.be/w0jwQqM3Gqk)
## Too, To, Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Two</strong></th>
<th><strong>Too</strong></th>
<th><strong>To</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two is the number 2.</td>
<td>Too is an adverb. It means <em>also/as well, or something in excess</em></td>
<td>To is used for <em>everything else!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. There are two people.</td>
<td>Ex. I want some ice cream too!</td>
<td>Ex. I want to eat pie tonight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ex. There are too many mosquitos!</td>
<td>Ex. Billy went to Spain this summer.</td>
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</tbody>
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## Their, There, They’re

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Their</strong></th>
<th><strong>There</strong></th>
<th><strong>They’re</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shows <em>ownership.</em></td>
<td>Refers to a <em>place.</em></td>
<td>Is a contraction of they <em>are.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. The Andersons painted <em>their</em> house blue.</td>
<td>Ex. “Look at that whale over there!”</td>
<td>Ex. They’re building a sandcastle on the beach.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your, You’re

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your</th>
<th>You’re</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shows something</td>
<td>Is a contraction of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belongs to you/is yours.</td>
<td>you are.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ex. Is purple is your favourite colour?  
Ex. You’re purple!

The best way to decide whether to use 'your' or 'you're' in a sentence is to ask yourself:

Does it make sense to put 'you are' in its place?

If yes...
- You’re is the correct form to use

If no...
- Your is the correct form to use
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Then</strong></th>
<th><strong>Than</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Used when <em>time</em> is involved</td>
<td>Used when <em>comparing</em> things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. There is always lightening, <em>then</em> thunder.</td>
<td>Ex. I am taller <em>than</em> my sister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the activities on the next page
Homonyms and Homophones

1. On vs. On are examples of

   a) Homonyms
   b) Homophones

2. Buy vs. Bye are examples of:

   a) Homonyms
   b) Homophones

3. Park vs. Park are examples of:

   a) Homonyms
   b) Homophones
4. Insert the proper **homophone** in the following sentences:

a) I have _______________ sisters.  
   (two, too, to)

b) Alim and Niousha live on my street. _______________ house is the blue one.  
   (their, there, they’re)

c) My dad says I play _______________ many video games.  
   (two, too, to)

d) My mom puts my brother to bed, _______________ me.  
   (then, than)

e) Hey wait! Don’t forget _______________ phone!  
   (your, you’re)

f) Let’s meet over _______________ at recess.  
   (their, there, they’re)