Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

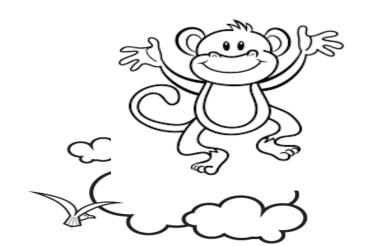
There/They're/Their

There – This is used when talking about a place, a thing or the existence of something (there is...)

They're – This is the shortened version of "They are" **Their** – This is used when talking about something which belongs to someone

Fill in the gaps with there, they're or their:

1)	is going to be a party tonight at my friend's house		
2) The children too	kshoes off before going inside.		
3)	_ having a wonderful time on holiday in France.		
4) This is	PlayStation game.		
5) The football is all the way over			
6) together.	_ my best friends at school, we have a lot of fun		



Blue/Blew

Blue –The colour blue **Blew** – The past tense of blow

Fill in the gaps with blue or blew:

1) The wind my work away.
2) The sky is
3) We bubbles in the garden.
4) and pink are my favourite colours.
Sea/See Sea – a body of salt water that is often surrounded by land for example the sea at the beach See – to view something with your eyes
Fill in the gaps with sea or see:
1) I can a big balloon in the sky.
2) When I go to the beach I like to play in the

3) There are lots of fish in the
4) I went to a film at the cinema.
Hear/Here Hear -to listen to Here - in this place
Fill in the gaps with hear or here:
1) I can the train coming down the track.
2) is the playground.
3) I like to play Tennis
4) Can you that noise?
Sun – The sun in the sky Son – a male child
Fill in the gaps with sun or son:
1) That baby is her

2) The ______ is shining brightly.

3) The	_ is very warm.	
4) He has three daughte	rs and a	
One/Won One – the numb Won – the past	tense of win	#9
1) I want	of those sweets.	
2) We	the football tourname	nt.
3) There are	million people in this	city.
4) I week.	_ a prize for my excellent be	ehaviour last
Knight - an arm		side
Fill in the gaps with nig	<u>ght or knight:</u>	
1) The	won the battle against th	ie monster.
2) It snowed last		

To/Too/Two

To - Going towards something/used with verbs as a prepositionToo - Too can mean also and it can also mean there is a lot of something (too much)

Two - The number two

Fill in the gaps with to, too or two:

1) I ate	many cakes at the party.
2) It is going	rain tomorrow morning.
3) My little brother is	years old.
4) I am going	my friend's house this afternoon.
5) My teacher gave me	much homework.
Be/Bee Be - to exist/take place Bee - A bumblebee Fill in the gaps with be or be	
1) The summer holidays are go	oing to lots of fun.

2) My sister started to cry be	ecause she was stung by a
3) I want to	a footballer when I grow up.