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|  **Homonyms Hunt**  |

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| If you are confused about the differences between homonyms, homophones, and homographs, you're in the right place to get it straightened out! **Homonyms**This is the big category—the umbrella—under which we find homophones and homographs.**Homophones****Homophones are words that sound alike, but have different meanings and spellings.** They are the sets of words that you probably learned in elementary school, though your teacher may have used the broader category of *homonyms*. Examples of common homophones include: *their* and *there* *hear* and *here* *to, too,* and *two* Regional accents may affect whether words are homophones. For example, in certain parts of the country, *weather* and *whether* sound the same. For those of us in the U.S., *due* and *do* are pronounced alike, but in most British accents, they sound different.**HomographsHomographs are words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings and may have different pronunciations.** Examples of common homographs include:* *does* and *does*He does like to run.Does are female deer.(Same spelling, different pronunciation.)
* *wind* and *wind*I can feel the wind in my hair.Wind up the string before it gets tangled.(Same spelling, different pronunciation.)
* *well* and *well*Sam doesn't feel well today.Our neighbors are digging a new well.(Same spelling, same pronunciation.)

**Homograph Activity**Using vocabulary/jargon from your subject area, students should find examples of homographs (words that are spelled the same but used differently across different subject areas).Students can then make a poster for each homograph to display in your classroom or hallway. Example:**SUBJECT*** + under some authority or control
	+ to bring under authority or control
	+ to make liable or vulnerable
	+ a topic
	+ the part of a sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about
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