



Critical Thinking Worksheet 5- English

Class IX

INTRODUCTION

Look at the picture carefully and make your observations.



HOMONYMS

What is a homonym?

Two words are homonyms if they are pronounced or spelled the same way but have different meanings. There are two types of homonyms. 1. Homograph
2. Homophone

Homograph-Two words are homographs if they are spelled the same way but differ in meaning (e.g. fair)

homophone- Two words are homophones if they are pronounced the same way but differ in meaning or spelling or both (e.g. bare and bear)

HOMOPHONES

What is a homophone?

The word homophone comes from the Greek word homos (=same) and phone (=voice). Homonyms are the words that sound the same but have different meanings

List of homophones

ad (advertisement) / add (increase)
ate (past tense of eat) / eight (number 8)
be (verb) / bee (the yellow/black flying animal)
blew (past tense of blow) / blue (the colour)
buy (purchasing) / by (proposition or adverb) / bye (farewell)
cell (small room where a prisoner is kept) / sell (hand over in exchange for money)
hear (listening to something) / here (in, at, or to this place or position)
hour (time) / our (something that belongs to you and others)
its (belonging to or associated with a thing) / it's (contraction of "it is")
know (knowing something) / no (opposite of yes)

Examples of homophones in a sentence

1. The appointment at the dentist will take about one **hour**.
Our house was built 20 years ago.
"Are you leaving already?" ... "Yes, I need to catch the train. **Bye!**"
You need to be in class **by** 1pm at the latest.
I will **buy** my friend a watch for his birthday.
We **won** our game of football by just **one**.

TRICKY HOMOPHONES

Words that are pronounced the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

allowed – aloud
ate – eight
bare – bear
be – bee
blew – blue
board – bored
brake – break
buy – by – bye
cellar – seller
cereal – serial
coarse – course
dear – deer
doe – dough
fair – fare
flea – flee
flour – flower
foul – fowl
hear – here
hole – whole
hour – our
knead – need
knot – not

know – no
lead – led
made – maid
none – nun
one – won
pail – pale
peace – piece
peak – peek
plain – plane
role – roll
sail – sale
scene – seen
sea – see
sole – soul
son – sun
stair – stare
tail – tale
threw – through
to – too – two
weak – week
wear – where
weather – whether

Homonyms

Words that sound alike but have a different meaning.

Homophones

Words that sounds alike
but have a different spelling.

Homographs

Words that are spelled the same
but have a different meaning.

PRACTICE

Q1 - I didn't _____ what she said.

hear

here

Q2 - They forgot to take _____ printouts.

there

their

they're

Q3 - Venison is the meat from a _____.

dear

deer

Q4 - The house is by the _____.

see

sea

Q5 - She held the _____ in her hand.

reigns

rains

reins

Q6 - They tried to _____ the painting.

steel

steal

Q7 - He had to _____ the button on.

sow

sew

Either could be used here.

Q8 - I hope the _____ is fine.

weather

whether

Q9 - He was a medieval _____.

night

knight

Q10 - The building _____ is huge.

site

sight

Q11 - She's as mad as a March _____.

hair

hare

Q12 - She gave him a _____ of her mind.

peace

piece

Q13 - He _____ a snowball at the police officer.

threw

through

Q14 - It's a _____ of time.

waist

waste

Q15 - They didn't _____ us of the danger.

warn

worn

Q16 - They read the poems _____.

allowed

aloud

Q17 - It's made from wheat _____.

flower

flour

Q18 - They've got a _____ at the Ritz.

suit

suite

sweet

Q19 - On the _____, I enjoyed it.

whole

hole

Q20 - It's not much _____ to go.

father

farther

Q21 - You're no _____ of mine!

sun

son

Q22 - He's the _____ to the throne.

air

heir

Q23 - The tea's a bit _____.

weak

week

Q24 - She's the _____ owner.

soul

sole

Q25 - The book is _____ back at the library in two weeks.

dew

due

Q26 - You slow a car with the _____.

brake

break

Q27 - The negative feeling you get when you do something wrong is _____.

gilt

guilt

Q28 - The cyclist was _____ very fast.

peddling

pedalling\pedaling

Q29 - It was _____ madness.

sheer

shear

Q30 - The eagle is a bird of _____.

prey

pray

Q31 - Could you _____ the film for a minute?

paws

pause

Either could be used here.

Q32 - After standing for an hour in the heat, he _____.

fainted

fainted

Q33 - Don't tell them anything- they're not very _____.

discrete

discreet

Q34 - He's very old-fashioned and _____.

stayed

staid

Q35 - Floating _____ are used to help boats navigate.

boys

buoys

bouys

Q36 - He's very _____ and worries about his appearance all the time.

vein

vane

vain

Q37 - They took blood from my _____.

vane

vein

vain

Q38 - I am an innocent _____ in all of this.

pawn

porn

Q39 - That's a _____ tree.

beach

beech

Q40 - We have to make sure the timing's right- we must be in _____.

sink

sync

Q41 - They _____ a huge fish.

caught

court

Q42 - It was like pulling _____ from a shell.

muscles

mussels



Critical Thinking Worksheet 4- English

Class X

Q1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The evergreen fir tree has traditionally been used to celebrate winter festivals (pagan and Christian) for thousands of years. Pagans used branches of it to decorate their homes during the winter solstice, as it made them think of the spring to come. The Romans used Fir Trees to decorate their temples on the festival of Saturnalia. Christians use it as a sign of everlasting life with God.



Nobody is sure when Fir trees were first used as Christmas trees. It probably began about 1000 years ago in Northern Europe. Many early Christmas Trees seem to have been hung upside down from the ceiling using chains (hung from chandeliers/lighting hooks).

Other early Christmas Trees, across many parts of northern Europe, were cherry or hawthorn plants (or a branch of the plant) that were put into pots and brought inside so they would hopefully flower at Christmas time. If you couldn't afford a real plant, people made pyramids of woods and they were decorated to look like a tree with paper, apples and candles. Sometimes they were carried around from house to house, rather than being displayed in a home.

According to a legend, once on a cold Christmas Eve night, a forester and his family were in their cottage gathered round the fire to keep warm. Suddenly there was a knock ¹ on the door. When the forester opened the door, he found a poor little boy standing on

the doorstep, lost and alone. The forester welcomed him into his house and the family fed and washed him and put him to bed in the youngest son's own bed (he had to share with his brother that night!). The next morning, Christmas Morning, the family woke up by a choir of angels, and the poor little boy had turned into Jesus, the Christ Child. The Christ Child went into the front garden of the cottage and broke a branch off a Fir tree and gave it to the family as a present to say thank you for looking after him. So ever since then, people have remembered that night by bringing a Christmas Tree into their homes.

i) Complete the following sentences:

a) The Roman used fir trees to

b) Early Christmas trees were

c) The branch was put in the pot with the hope

d) Those who couldn't afford real plants

e) The poor little boy was

f) The Christ Child gave

g) Ever since then

- ii) The word that means the same as:
- a) fable-
 - b) singing group-
 - c) a person holding religious beliefs-

Q2. Look at the comic strip given below and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Taking ideas from the above comic strip, write in a few sentences how the 'Times Have Changed'.

b) Give two adjectives to describe Michael from the note given above.

c) What impression of the world would Santa take back with him?

Q3. Look at the message given below, compose a message for your friends/ family expressing your wishes and love to them.


