

## There, they're or their?

Read and answer:

They lost their new dog. They're looking for it everywhere. Oh! I see a black nose over there under the chair.

Answers

Which one is a possessive? .....their.....

Which one has a verb? .....they're.....

Which word can be a place? .....there.....

How do we say these in French?

Answers: (this is a review of material presented in the Major Homophones lesson)

*Their* = French *leur/leurs* French has two forms and English has one.

*They're* = French *Ils sont*. Note that this is a contraction of *they are*.

*There* = French *là-bas*

*There are* = French *Il y a*. In English, we have *there is/there are*; in French, there is only *il y a*.

Which one should you use? Circle the correct one. Good luck!

(Answers are underlined)

1. The pizza is on the table over there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~.
2. Is that ~~there~~ / ~~they're~~ / their new house? I hope they like it.
3. ~~There~~ / They're / ~~Their~~ going on vacation to a lake.
4. My cat isn't here. Is it there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~ behind the sofa?
5. Turn on the TV! ~~There~~ / they're / ~~their~~ playing hockey.
6. If there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~ is time this weekend, we'll go to the movies.
7. Are there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~ any restaurants in Toronto that sell poutine?
8. My cousins have cool games on ~~there~~ / ~~they're~~ / their computers.
9. Will we be invited to ~~there~~ / ~~they're~~ / their Halloween party?
10. Mom, how long will it take to get there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~? I'm tired.
11. They are a big class and ~~there~~ / ~~they're~~ / their classroom is big too.
12. Oops! there / ~~they're~~ / ~~their~~ isn't enough time to finish this exercise.

## Mini 1 Homophones Teacher

### 1. What is a homophone?

Answer : A word that sounds the same as another word, but has a different spelling and a different meaning.

### 2. What are some homophones in French?

Possible answers :

*mer - mère - maire*

*les - laid - lait*

*cent - sang – sans*

*ver - vers - verre - vert*

*conte - compte - comte*

*col - colle*

*point – poing*

*vingt - vint - vin*

*cours - cour - court*

*chaîne - chêne*

### 3. What are some homophones in English?

Possible answers :

*tie (cravate) / tie (être ex aequo)*

*stair / stare*

*whole / hole*

*rode / road*

*know / no*

### 4. How can we learn when to use the following French homophones?

*manger / mangé* •

*c'est / ses / ces* •

*a / à* •

*mer / mère* •

*cent / sans / sang* •

Answer :

The first one relies on the grammar of the sentence that uses it.

The rest depend more on the meaning.

Suggest that if they're not sure how to write one of these words, they try translating into English, e.g. *manger* – to eat; *mangé* – eaten / *c'est* – it is; *ses* – her/his plural; *ces* – these.

### 5. How can we learn when to use the following English homophones :

*know / no* •

*would / wood* •

*sea / see* •

*weak / week* •

Answer : These are all lexical. Think about the meaning of the word. Try translating the sentence into French as a check.

### 6. When do we have to be careful with homophones? In written or spoken language?

Answer : written – because the spellings differ, not the sounds.