

# Week 32 SPELLING Near Homophones: Nearly Alike

Homophones are two words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings. Some words sound almost alike, but have different spellings and meanings. These are called near homophones. The key to telling them apart is to practicing pronouncing them, either aloud or in your mind. It may also help to accentuate the differences between them.

## Word Bank

affect  
an  
and  
effect  
loose

lose  
sense  
since  
than  
then

### Part I

Fill in the blank with the correct word from the word bank. Use the context of the sentence to determine which word should be used.

- The experiment showed the \_\_\_\_\_ of soil erosion.
- We will read books by Hemingway \_\_\_\_\_ Twain this year.
- I hope we don't \_\_\_\_\_ the game tomorrow night; I want to win so badly!
- Her sister is taller \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.
- They have been waiting in line \_\_\_\_\_ noon to buy their tickets.
- The cold weather began to \_\_\_\_\_ his emotions; he was afraid he would break down soon.
- Gabriella had a \_\_\_\_\_ that something was wrong when she opened the barn door.
- There is a dog running \_\_\_\_\_ in our neighborhood.

### Part II

Write a paragraph using at least four words from the word bank.



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### Part I

Fill in the blank with the correct word from the word bank. Use the context of the sentence to determine which word should be used.

- The experiment showed the **effect** of soil erosion.
- We will read books by Hemingway **and** Twain this year.
- I hope we don't **lose** the game tomorrow night; I want to win so badly!
- Her sister is taller **than** her mother.
- They have been waiting in line **since** noon to buy their tickets.
- The cold weather began to **affect** his emotions; he was afraid he would break down soon.
- Gabriella had a **sense** that something was wrong when she opened the barn door.
- There is a dog running **loose** in our neighborhood.

### Part II

Write a paragraph using at least four words from the word bank.

**Student's choice.**

### Part III

Use the meaning to determine the correct word in each set of near homophones and write it in the blank.

**Example: Grizzly or polar animal** bear bare \_\_\_\_\_ **bear**

1. Introduces a comparison then than \_\_\_\_\_ **than**

2. Verb; make a difference or make emotional effect affect \_\_\_\_\_ **affect**

3. Free; not tight lose loose \_\_\_\_\_ **loose**

4. Conjunction that connects two things an and \_\_\_\_\_ **and**

5. Because or in an intervening time sense since \_\_\_\_\_ **since**

6. In that time; next then than \_\_\_\_\_ **then**

7. Feeling, or the faculty of sight, hearing, etc. sense since \_\_\_\_\_ **sense**

8. Make happen or a resulting change or theatrical device effect affect \_\_\_\_\_ **effect**

9. Same meaning as *a*, but used before a word with a vowel sound an and \_\_\_\_\_ **an**

10. To fail in a competition or unable to find lose loose \_\_\_\_\_ **lose**

### Part IV

Read the paragraph below. Circle the misspelled words and write the correct spelling in the blanks provided.

Molly had been hiking along the trail for over **and** 1. \_\_\_\_\_ **an**  
hour when fatigue began to **effect** her sense of 2. \_\_\_\_\_ **affect**  
direction. She thought it would be better to rest  
for a while rather than risk getting lost. She found  
that one of the backpack straps was loose, so she  
tightened it. **Thin** she drank some water and ate a 3. \_\_\_\_\_ **Then**  
little of her energy bar. The rest and refreshment  
had an almost immediate **affect**; she felt ready to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ **effect**  
move again. Since she was nearing her campsite  
for the night, she decided she had nothing to  
**loose**, so she continued moving forward. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ **lose**