# Homophones or Minimal Pairs

presentation by www.eslhome.io



#### What are 'homophones' and 'minimal pairs'?

Ever mix up words that sound the same but have different meanings, like 'pair' and 'pear'? They are called <u>homophones</u>.

Then, what about those words that sound <u>almost</u> the same but with one small difference, like 'fun' and 'fan'? They are called <u>minimal pairs</u>.

Today's activity focuses on identifying whether pairs of words are homophones (sound exactly the same) or minimal pairs (sound almost the same, but there is a small difference).

Are you ready? Let's go!

# ship

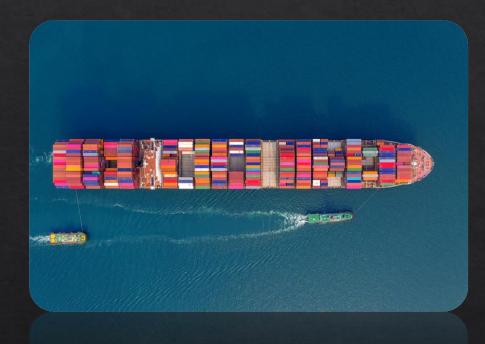
## sheep





# ship //ip/

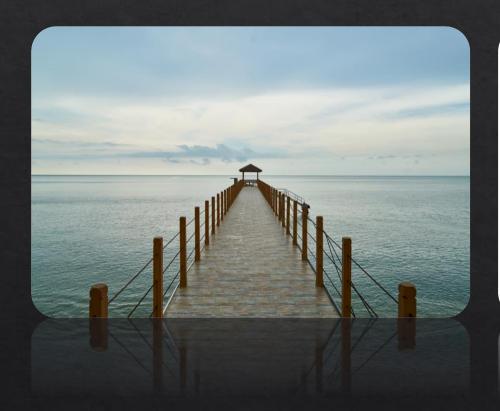
# sheep /si:p/





pier

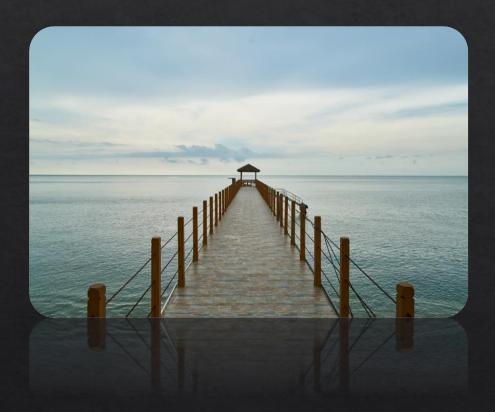
pear





pier/piər/

pear/pear/





## past

## passed





# past/past/

# passed/past/





## boat





vote

#### boat /bəʊt/

#### vote /vəʊt/





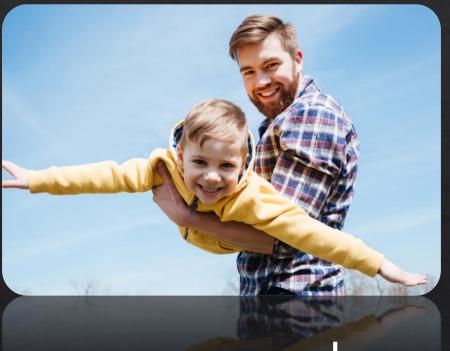
sun son



## sun/snn/

#### son/snn/





save

### shave





## save/seiv/

# shave /seiv/





hut hat





#### hut /h^t/

#### hat /hat/





back bag





## back/bak/

# bag/bag/





#### steak

### stick





### steak/steik/

#### stick/stik/





gel

yell · · o

\*to 'yell' means to shout angrily





gel/dzel/

yell/jel/。。。

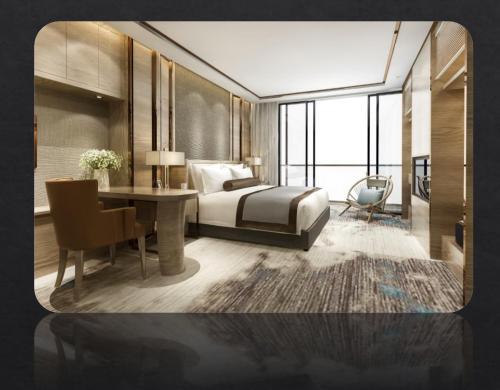
phonetically, a /j/ sounds like a 'y'





## suite

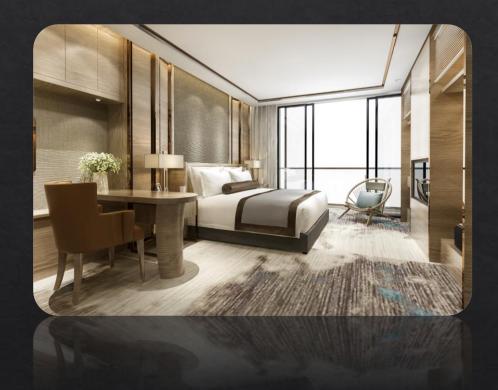
#### sweet





## suite /swiːt/

### sweet/swi:t/





#### state

#### estate





### state /stert/

## estate/i'steit/





# think sink





## think /θaɪ/

## sink/sai/





wing win





# wing/win/

## win/win/





# prince

# prints





# prince/prins/

# prints/prins/





rice rise





## rice /rais/

## rise /raiz/





day

they





# day/dei/

# they /ðei/





## flour

### flower





## flour /flaชə<sup>r</sup>/

#### flower/flaʊər/





# Homophones or Minimal Pairs

Check out the printable version of this worksheet and teacher's insights at www.eslhome.io

