

# Homophones

**Homophones are words which sound the same but have different spelling and different meanings. For example, blue and blew are homophones.**

The sky is **blue**.

The wind **blew**.

**Draw a line between the pairs of homophones.**

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| hole  | weigh   |
| sail  | they're |
| we'll | hear    |
| sum   | sale    |
| too   | steel   |
| here  | meat    |
| their | peace   |
| way   | to      |
| steal | whole   |
| piece | wheel   |
| meet  | some    |

**Define these words in your music book:**

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| orchestra   | strings   |
| woodwind    | brass     |
| percussion  | conductor |
| tone colour | tempo     |
| dynamics    | reed      |
| cymbals     | symphony  |



**Draw a red circle around the correct homophone.**

## INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA

1. **There/they're/their** are **four/for** instrument families in the orchestra: brass, woodwind, strings and percussion.
2. Instruments in the brass family are **maid/made** from **metal/mettle**.
3. **There/They're/Their** tone colour is bright and majestic.
4. The woodwind family has **won/one** thing in common with the brass family—sound is created by vibrating air.



5. The flute has a blow **hole/whole** but other woodwind instruments like clarinets and saxophones use a **read/reed**.

6. This is a thin **peace/piece** of vibrating **wood/would** attached to the mouthpiece. It is usually **made/maid** from bamboo.

7. The **mane/main** stringed instruments are violins, violas, cellos and double basses.

8. **They're/There/Their** played with a **bow/bough** or by plucking the strings with the fingers.

9. The largest stringed instrument is the double **bass/base** which has a low, gravelly, **coarse/course** sound.

10. Percussion instruments can be **scene/seen** at the back of the orchestra.

11. They are usually very loud so they can be **heard/herd** clearly. They include drums, **symbols/cymbals**, triangles and xylophones.

12. All performers in the orchestra must watch the conductor and **cheque/check they're/there/their** tempo and dynamics.

13. In the **passed/past**, orchestras were **quiet/quite** small. They performed at **court/caught** for royalty in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.

14. In the 19th century, bigger orchestras were used for **great/grate** Romantic symphonies in concert halls.

15. **Write/right** now, there are around 80 musicians in a **real/reel** symphony orchestra.

