

# **AVKO Sequential Spelling **5** for Home Study Learning**

## **Homophones and Heteronyms**

**by**

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**1st day****2nd day****3rd day****4th day**

\* **Homophones:** alienation/alien nation What do you call the estrangement of a foreign country?  
The alienation of an alien nation.

**! Insane words:**

biscuit (“BISS kit”)  
circuit (“SIR kit”)  
circuitry (“SIR kit tree”)

**5th day****6th day****7th day****8th day****\* Homophones:**

lion/lyin’ What do you call a large dishonest feline? A lyin’ lion.  
align/a line What do you do when you straighten a mark? Align a line.  
sign/sine What is a mark of a math teacher? A sine sign.

**9th day****10th day****11th day****12th day****\* Homophones:**

lesson/lessen What do you call it when you shorten a class hour? You lessen a lesson.  
baron/barren What do you call a childless nobleman? A barren baron.  
lancing/Lansing What do you call drawing out an infection from Michigan’s capital? Lancing Lansing.  
chance/chants What do you call unexpected singing by monks? Chance chants. When a monk or priest chants, it’s a form of religious rap music. We took a chance that you would not be offended by the comparison.  
France’s/Frances/Francis If the Queen of France was named Frances and she married Francis, what would you call the couple? France’s Frances and Francis.

**# Teacher Note:**

The letters ti and ci are pronounced “sh” in the following common endings:  
-tial & -cial (“shul”), -tion & -cian & -cion (“shun”), -tient & -cient (“shunt”),  
-tious & -cious (“shus”)  
uni- is a prefix meaning “one” as in unite, union, unity, unify, and unison.

**13th day****14th day****15th day****16th day****\* Homophones:**

adolescents/adolescence All adolescents go through adolescence, well, all those who survive.  
instants/instance Four instants, for instance.  
innocents/innocence Innocents should always plead innocence.  
attendants/attendance What do you call the presence record of helpers? The attendants’ attendance.  
accept/except We plan to accept all suggestions except yours!

**! Insane words:**

biscuit circuit

**\*Note:**

The letters ti and ci are pronounced “sh” in the following common endings:  
-tial & -cial (“shul”), -tion, -cian & -cion (“shun”), -tient & -cient (“shunt”), -tious & -cious (“shus”).

**17th day****18th day****19th day****20th day****\* Homophones:**

residents/residence What do you call a place where people live? The residents’ residence.  
independents/independence What do you call free people’s freedom? The independents’ independence.  
correspondents/correspondence What are letters written by letter writers? Correspondents’ correspondence.  
patients/patience What do doctors need most? More patience or more patients?

**! Insane Words**

biscuits; circuits

**!! Note:** The letters ti and ci are pronounced “sh” in the following common endings:

-tial & -cial (“shul”), -tion & -cian & -cion (“shun”), -tient & -cient (“shunt”), -tious & -cious (“shus”)

**!!! Note:** Although *parental* (“puh RENT’l”) comes from *parent* (“PAY’r unt”) the accent shifts and the vowel sounds of both *a* and *e* changes.

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21st day	22nd day	23rd day	24th day
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**\* Homophones:**

prints/prince      What is it when the king's son uses manuscript writing? The prince prints.  
 presents/presence      When he opened his presents, he had the presence of mind to thank everyone present.  
 mints/mince      What is it called when you chop up a certain candy? You mince mints.

**\* Heterophones:**      present ("pree ZENT")/present ("PREZ zint") Please present him with a present.

**! Insane Words:**      exist ("eg ZIST"); once ("Wun-tss") as in it happened Only One time.

**! Note:**      You may want to omit the medical definition of impotent and just present the regular meaning which is powerless. It is pronounced "IM puh tunt." You might want to add reference, references, preference, preferences, and preferential.

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25th day	26th day	27th day	28th day
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**\* Homophones:**

correspondents/correspondence      What are letters written by letter writers? Correspondents' correspondence  
 blond/blonde      Did the blonde have blond hair? Why aren't all blonds blondes?

**! Insane Words**      island ("YH lund"), circuit ("SUR kit"), circuitry ("SUR kit tree") won ("wun") wonder ("wun dur") just as in *American*, *Canadian*, *tobaggan*, etc.

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29th day	30th day	31st day	32nd day
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**\* Homophones:**

Jane/Jayne      We met Jane on the plane. Jayne married Wayne.  
 pane/Payne/pain      Thomas Payne was a pain when he broke my window pane.  
 lane/Layne/lain      Bobby Layne has never lain in a traffic lane.  
 plane/plain      On the plane, they rarely serve plain ice cream.  
 vane/vain/vein      Does a vein of gold have more reason to be vain than a weather vane?  
 cane/Cain      Was Cain able to raise cane with Abel?  
 sane/seine      What do you call a rational net? A sane seine.  
 gene/Gene/Jean      Jean and Gene both have a gene for brown eyes.  
 Jean's genes/Gene's jeans      What are her genetic traits and his pants? Jean's genes and Gene's jeans.  
 You Jean/Eugene      You Jean. Me Eugene. You Gene. Me Eugene.  
 scene/seen      Have you ever seen such a beautiful scene?  
 hygiene/Hi Jean!      Hi Jean! Does Gene practice oral hygiene (brush his teeth)?

**\*\* Heteronyms:**      wound ("WOO'n-d") / wound ("WOW'n-d")

**Note:**      The gi is a mixed digraph giving the sound /j/ in words such as hygiene, region, and religion. The /j/ sound is almost never spelled with a J except at the very beginnings of words such as Jack, John, Jim, Joe, etc. The /j/ sound is usually spelled with a g as in gym, a ge as in age, George, courageous, or the gi.

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33rd day	34th day	35th day	36th day
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**\* Homophones:**

heroine/heroin      A man can be a hero. A woman can be a heroine. Heroin is a drug.

**! Insane Words:**      spaghetti ("spuh GET tee") ghetto ("GET toe") From the Italian hence the gh = /g/ for the walled off section of a city where Jews were forced to live. This physical separation has come to mean any area where a group of people live, especially the poor.

**!! Notes:** The letters -ine in words whose base is one syllable, the letter i is long as in the words fine, line, and mine. In words whose base has more than one syllable the letters ine are pronounced either "in" or "een." The letter u can sometimes act like its twin the w (double u). This is why cuisine is pronounced "kwiz ZEE'n."

**37th day****38th day****39th day****40th day****! Insane Words:**

sergeant (“SAH’r junt”) When used as a title, it is capitalized and usually abbreviated as in Sgt. Bilko.  
 sponge (“spunj”)  
 ghetto (“GET toe”)

**Note:** The letters *ge*, especially at the end of a word, form a digraph having the /j/ sound. The -ant ending is almost always pronounced “unt” in big words such as elephant, elegant, etc. The ge + ant = “junt.” This is why the “junt” sound in sergeant and pageant is spelled geant.

**41st day****42nd day****43rd day****44th day****\* Homophones:**

aunt/ant My aunt does not have a pet ant.  
 aunts/aunt’s/aunts’ Aunt Mary and Aunt Betty have chocolate-covered ants. All my aunts love to eat my aunts’ chocolate-covered ants. My aunt’s sister is Betty. Or is Mary Betty’s sister?  
 ants/ant’s/ants’ Aunt Sue has caramel-covered ants. My aunt’s caramel-covered ants are tasty. An ant’s bite stings. The ants’ home was destroyed by the ant eater.

**Note:** The words *aunt* and *ant* are not homophones in all dialects. In some dialects *aunt* (“AW’n’t”) rhymes with *haunt* (“HAW’n’t”). AVKO believes it is important for students to recognize other dialects. In this case, it will help in correctly spelling “Aunt Mary” when you know some people rhyme “*aunt*” with “*haunt*.”

**! Insane Words:** don’t (DOH’n-t’), front (“frun’t”)

**45th day****46th day****47th day****48th day****\* Homophones:**

crepe/crepe The most frequently used spelling is the fancy crepe.  
 crepe paper/crepe paper The most frequently used spelling is the fancy crepe paper.  
 reconnoiter/reconnoitre The -re is a typical British spelling ending. Americans prefer the -er ending.

**49th day****50th day****51st day****52nd day****\* Homophones:**

rap/wrap What do you call the end of an Ice T recording session? A rap wrap.

**! Insane Words:**

ghetto (“GET toe”)  
 spaghetti (“spuh GET tee”)  
 superfluous (“soo PURR flu us”)

**53rd day****54th day****55th day****56th day****! Insane Words:**

headache Medical words such as ache come from the Greek. In the Greek language, the /k/ sound is spelled with a *ch*; hence *ache* instead of “*ake*.”  
 stomachache The word *stomach* is a medical word hence the *ch* instead of a “*k*” or “*ck*.”  
 double “dubble” *Double* and *couple* mean about the same and have the same type insane spelling.  
 triple “tripple” *Triple* is the same. It comes from “*tri*” which means three as in Tri-Cities and tricycle.  
 couple “kuppel” *Couple* means two and two is “insane,” too, just like *double*.

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<b>57th day</b>	<b>58th day</b>	<b>59th day</b>	<b>60th day</b>
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**\* Homophones:**

liar/lyre	What do you call a dishonest harp? A lyre liar.
cellar/seller	What do you call a basement salesman? A cellar seller.
friar/frier	What do you call a monk that fries chicken? A frier friar.
properties/proper tees	Does Tiger Woods use proper tees, sell properties or drink proper teas?
pedlar/peddler/peddaller	What do you call a bicycling salesman? A pedlar pedaller (Br.) or peddler pedaler (Am.).
hanger/hangar	What do you call a storage place for hangers? A hanger hangar.
cedar/seeder	What do you call a special evergreen planter? A cedar seeder.

**! Insane Words:**

proper (“PRAH pur”), properly (“PRAH pur lee”), property (“PRAH pur tee”), copy (“Kah pee”), sugar (“shuug gur”), Iraq (“ee RAH’k”)

**!! Note:** The *-cular* ending is a common phenomenon in English spelling of words ending *-cle*. For example, *spectacle* becomes *spectacular* and *muscle* becomes *muscular*. “*Spect*” is not a word but is a common root that occurs in hundreds of words. It means “to look at.” Some *spect* words are *inspect*, *inspector*, *aspect*, *respect*, and *spectator*.

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<b>61st day</b>	<b>62nd day</b>	<b>63rd day</b>	<b>64th day</b>
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**\* Homophones:**

alter/altar	To alter is to change or make alterations. An altar is a religious sacrificial table.
saber/sabre	American spelling is saber. British, sabre.
fiber/fibre	American spelling is fiber. British, fibre.

**!! Note:** The *-cular* ending is a common phenomenon in English spelling of words ending *-cle*. For example, *spectacle* becomes *spectacular* and *muscle* becomes *muscular*. The *-ity* ending fits onto *-cular* and the sound shifts a bit again with the *-arity* as in *charity*, *muscularity*, *jocularity*, etc.

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<b>65th day</b>	<b>66th day</b>	<b>67th day</b>	<b>68th day</b>
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**\* Homophones:**

cherry/chary	What do you call a timid red fruit? A chary cherry.
marry/merry/Mary	Do you plan to marry merry Mary? Or just wed happy Marie?
Barry/berry/bury/Bary	Barry and Bary know how to bury a berry.
Kerry/Carrie/carry	Kerry and Carrie know how to carry things in a knapsack.
derry/dairy	What do you call a milkman’s refrain? A dairy derry.
ferry/fairy	What do you call a boat carrying magical little people? A fairy ferry.
Erin/Aaron/air run	Ireland is often called Erin. Aaron knows how to fix an air run or run an errand.
air/heir/err	What do you call a person who inherits the wind? An air heir.
Terry/tarry, Perry/parry	Did Terry tarry? Did Perry parry?
Harry/hairy	What was Hirsute Harold’s nickname? Hairy Harry.

**Note:** In “big” words such as *merry*, *merit*, and *herring*, *er* is usually pronounced “air” except when it’s an ending as in *barrier*. We also never “drop” the *y*. We **change** the *y* to an *i* as in *marry* becomes *married* and *ferry*, *ferried*.

**! Insane word:** jury “jur ree”

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<b>69th day</b>	<b>70th day</b>	<b>71st day</b>	<b>72nd day</b>
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**\* Homophones:**

perish/parish	To perish is to die or be destroyed. A parish is a unit of church government or in Louisiana, a unit of government equivalent to a county in all other states.
very/vary	To change a lot is to vary very much. Compare <i>vary</i> to <i>variation</i> ; <i>variable</i> to <i>variety</i> .
behavior/behaviour	Americans spell it behavior; British, behaviour.
savior/saviour	Americans spell it savior; British, saviour. When either refers to Jesus Christ, it is capitalized as in “Our Savior (Saviour)” because it is used as a name.
jury’s/juries	If a jury could be tried repeatedly for giving bad verdicts it would be by the jury’s juries.

**73rd day****74th day****75th day****76th day****\* Homophones:**

color/colour	Americans spell it color; British, colour.
jailer/jailor/gaolor	Americans spell it jailer; British, gaolor or jailor.
humor/humour	Americans spell it humor; British, humour.
rumor/rumour/roomer	What do you call a boarding house story? A roomer rumor or a roomer rumour.
honor/honour	Americans spell it honor; British, honour.
minor/miner	What do you call a young coal digger? A minor miner.
Sean/Shawn	Both are good Irish names pronounced "SHAW'n"

**! Insane Words:**

"Gaol" and "gaolor" are both British spellings, but the words are found in American books. Job's Daughters ("JOH'b-z"); lasagna ("luh ZAH'n yuh")

**Fancy Words**

Jose ("H'oh ZAY"); Jesus Garcia ("Hey Zeus" "Gar SEE yuh") Juan ("h'WAH'n"); Joshua ("JAH'sh Wuh"); Juanita ("h'wah'n NEE tuh"); Sean ("SHAW'n") In Spanish the letter J has the /h/ sound and the letter e has the sound of a long A. In Gaelic (Irish), the letters *se* have the /sh/ sound and the letter *a* the "ah" sound. Also in Irish, the *te* has the /ch/ sound, hence the Irish toast "Slainte!" is pronounced "SLAW'n chuh."

**77th day****78th day****79th day****80th day****\* Homophones:**

ensor/sensor/censer	A censor will eliminate words or scenes he doesn't like. A sensor may be an electronic device that senses movement, heat, or sound. A censer is a device in which incense is burned during religious ceremonies.
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**! Insane Words:**

rouge ("ROO'zh"); sesame ("SESS uh mee"); salve ("SAV"); salmon ("SAM mun") In the last two words the letter L is silent just as it should be in calm ("KAH'm"), palm ("PAH'm") and psalm ("SAH'm").

**81st day****82nd day****83rd day****84th day****Homophones:**

rhyme/rime	Time, thyme, rime, and rhyme all rhyme. Rime is frost or in the latest jargon of educators, the -ime family are rhymes and rimes.
favor/favour	American spelling; British spelling is favour.
flavor/flavour	American spelling; British spelling is flavour.
savor/savour	American spelling; British spelling is savour.

**! Insane Words:**

salmon ("SAM mun"); rhyme ("RYH'm") rhythm ("RITH'm"); sieve ("SIV"); soldier ("SOH'l jur"); solder ("SAH'd dur"); Thomas ("TAH muss"); tamales ("tuh MAH layz")

**85th day****86th day****87th day****88th day****\*Homophones:**

center/centre	American spellings: -er; British spellings: -re. American businesses often adopt the British spelling, perhaps because they think it's more impressive.
luster/lustre; maneuver/manoeuvre; meter/metre; scepter/sceptre; liter/litre; filter/philtre; theater/theatre.	In American spelling the -re ending in theatre is used to distinguish the plays and the actors called the theatre from the building itself which is only a theater.
they're/there/their	They're = they are. Here and there go together. My, mine; your, yours; her, hers; his, his; its, its; their, theirs are all possessives. They don't need apostrophes.

**\*Fancy (or Insane) words:** acre ("AY kur"); massacre ("MASS uh kur"); euchre ("YOO kur")

**89th day****90th day****91st day****92nd day****! Homophones:**

here/hear  
mere/mirror

You hear with your ear. You go here and there.  
What do you call “just a looking glass”? A mere mirror. In very standard proper English, these two words are not homophones. Mirror should be pronounced “MIR rur” but in many dialects it becomes slurred together into a one syllable word sounding exactly like “mere.”

**Note:** A divorcée is a woman who has been divorced. A divorcé is a man who has been divorced. Because most typewriters and printers cannot print the *é*, the word *divorce* is in effect a heteronym with two different pronunciations “di VOH’r-ss” for the act of legally ending a marriage and “di voh’r SAY” for the man who is divorced.

**93rd day****94th day****95th day****96th day****\* Homophones:**

ore/or/oar  
bore/board  
bored/board  
sundae/Sunday/sandhi

Iron ore is used to make steel. It’s hard to row a boat with just one oar or ...?  
What do you call a male pig who talks only about himself? A boar bore.  
What do you call a council that’s ready to fall asleep? A bored board.  
Whatcha doin’ Sunday? Ah’m gonna have a sundae. Both sentences are examples of what linguists call sandhi, the scrunching up of words in speech.  
What do you call a hollow rope? A cored cord.  
Never add an -es to corps or you’ll end up with dead bodies.  
*Fore* means *front* as in before, foreground, foreword, forefront and its opposite is aft as in fore and aft and after. Four comes after three. That’s enough for now.

**! Insane Words:**

forehead (“FOH’r id”) rhymes with horrid. Chocolate There’s no chalk or lit in “chalk lit.” Souvenir (“SOO vuh neer”) encore (“AH’n koh’r”)

**97th day****98th day****99th day****100th day****\* Homophones:**

any more/anymore  
pore/poor/pour  
  
sore/soar  
your/yore/you’re

We don’t have any more S’mores anymore.  
We were so poor we had cups to pour milk into. Is a pimple a poor pore?  
Note: Dialects vary. In some these are homophones. In others, they aren’t.  
I have a sore arm. I love to fly kites and watch them soar out of sight.  
You’re going to learn about your ancestors in days of yore.

**\*! Insane Words:** chocolate sundaes (“chaw’k lit Sun deez”) souvenir (“SOO vuh neer”)

**101st day****102nd day****103rd day****104th day****\* Homophones:**

surf/serf

What do you call a person addicted to surfing? A surf serf.

**\*\* FANCY Words:**

brochure (“broh’ SHUR”) comes from the French so the *ch* is pronounced /sh/  
procedure (“proh SEE Jur”) In the Fancy big words -dure becomes “JUR” just like -ture becomes “CHUR” as in picture, furniture, nature, etc  
tortilla (“toh’r TEE yuh”) comes from Spanish so the *ll* is pronounced /y/ and the letter *i* is pronounced “ee.”

**! INSANE WORD:** tortoise (“TOH’r tiss”) as is porpoise (“POH’r piss”)

**NOTE:** The letter pattern war- changes the “ar” as in car to “or” as in for! It’s known as the W-Control. In words where the u takes the w’s place as in quart the “w” still controls. We have *wart*, but “kwart” is spelled “quart.”

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**105th day                      106th day                      107th day                      108th day**

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**\* Homophones:**

berg/burg                      What do you call a town made of ice? A berg burg.  
 mayor/mare                      What do you call a female horse that runs a city? A mare mayor.  
 burger/burgher                      What do you call a city dweller made of hamburger? A burger burgher.

**! Insane Word:**                      yacht (“yah’t”)

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**109th day                      110th day                      111th day                      112th day**

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**\* Homophones:**

pearl/Pearl/purl                      Knit one, purl two. Or is it knit two and purl one? Aunt Pearl knows. Aunt Pearl has a pearl necklace.  
 Carl/Karl                      The German spelling will be Karl. Carl Smith and Karl Schmidt.

**! Fancy Words:**

Charlene (“SHah’r LEEN”) In words from the French, especially names, the letters ch have the /sh/ sound.  
 Charlotte (“SHAH’r lut” or “shah’r LAH’T”)  
 Iraq (“eer RAH’k”)                      In most foreign languages, the letter a has the “AH” sound. In words from Arabic, the letter q is not followed by a u. It is pronounced as a /k/.  
 Iran (“eer RAH’n”)                      In most foreign languages, the letter i is pronounced as /ee/.

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**113th day                      114th day                      115th day                      116th day**

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**\* Homophones:**

reign/rein/rain                      During King Arthur’s reign, knights had to rein in their horses in the rain.

**! Fancy Words:**                      worm: Other than the word *were* the sound “wur” is spelled wor as in word, work, worm, world, worth, etc.

**! Insane Words:**                      reign (“RAY’n”), foreign (“FOH’r run”), sovereign (“SAH’v run”) Note all three end with  
 -eign. No word in the English language has the letter combination iegn. There are lots of ign’s as in sign and signal, eigh’s as in weigh and sleigh but not a single iegn, or iegh.

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**117th day                      118th day                      119th day                      120th day**

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**\*\* Homophones:**

core/corps                      Things can be rotten to the core even in the Marine Corps.

**! Insane Words:**                      corps (“KOH’r”); esprit de corps (“ess PREE duh Koh’r”)

**\*\*\* Tricky Words:**                      disperse/disburse: A general can disperse his troops. A treasurer can disburse the money. In Latin, the word for purse is burse! Talk about dyslexics! This is why the bursar (Colleges always have a bursar’s office) is just the keeper of the purse.  
 conversation/conservation: Almost identical spelling! All you have to do is interchange the s & v in either word to change to the other.

Note: If your child doesn’t know the story about Jim Thorpe’s medals, tell him the story or have your child search the web for the information.



121st day	122nd day	123rd day	124th day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
course/coarse	What do you call a rough track? A coarse course, of course.		
marshal/Marshall/martial	Mr. Marshall is a marshal who is not in favor of martial law.		
heart/hart	A hart is a deer. So the most important part of a deer is the hart heart.		
Bert/Burt	Bert and Burt were good friends.		
reign/rain/rein	In the reign of Queen Mary, people knew enough to rein in their horses and come in out of the rain.		
horse/hoarse	A thoroughbred who can't whinny is called a hoarse horse.		
<b>Insane Words:</b>			
sieve ("SIV"); Theresa ("tuh REE suh"); Wednesday ("WENZ dee"); weirdo ("WEE'r doh"); Taiwan ("Tyh WAH'n"); heart ("HAH'r-t")			
<b>Fancy Words:</b>			
martial (mah'r shul") The ti=/sh/; the al=/ul/. The ending sound "shul" is almost always spelled either -cial as in special or -tial as in partial.			

125th day	126th day	127th day	128th day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
desert/dessert	You may desert a sinking ship but never desert a delicious dessert. Note: Most people like two helpings of <u>dessert</u> , the one with the two <u>s's</u> . The most commonly used spelling is <i>extrovert</i> .		
extravert/extrovert			
<b>Heteronyms:</b>			
desert ("DEZ urt") noun; desert ("dee ZURT") verb.			
convert (KAH'n vurt) noun; convert ("kun VURT") verb.			
<b>Insane Words:</b>			
soldier ("SOH'l jur"), solder ("SAH dur"), trough ("trawf").			
<b>Note:</b>			
-sion is pronounced "ZHun" in version, inversion, reversion, conversion, etc.			
when -sion is preceded by the letter <u>n</u> , the -sion is pronounced "shun" as in <u>ten</u> sion, <u>suspension</u> , <u>man</u> sion, etc.			
-court is pronounced "KURT" in <i>courteous</i> , <i>courtesy</i> , <i>discourteous</i> , etc.			
The reason for the spelling is because it comes from the word <i>court</i> as in "the king's court and courtyard" where everyone had to act properly or courtly and show the manners of the court (courtesy) or else!			

129th day	130th day	131st day	132nd day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
so/sew/sow/sol	So, you sew buttons but I sow seeds. You repeat what you sow. You keep what you sew. Do, re, me, fa, <u>sol</u> , la, ti, do.		
sewer/sower	A sewer sews clothes. A sower sows seeds.		
sewer/suer	He who sues is a suer. What is in a gutter belongs in a sewer.		
hurtle/hurdle	To hurtle is to fly through the air. A hurdle is something you have to go over.		
<b>! Insane Words:</b>			
leisure ("LEE zhur" or "LEZH ur").			
<b>! Heteronyms</b>			
a sewer ("SOH ur") sews clothes. Waste goes down into a sewer ("SOO ur").			
<b>Tricky Words:</b>			
farther/further The far in farther indicates "more far" as in distance along a line. Further indicates depth into something. Further into the woods, to discuss a topic further, and furthermore....			

133rd day	134th day	135th day	136th day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
raise/raze/raze/Ray's	They're going to raze Ray's old barn and build a new one in its place. Sun rays can be harmful. Please don't raise the roof.		
praise/prays/preys	As a minister prays, he will often praise God. A snake preys on insects, bugs, and rodents.		
phase/Fay's/faze	It doesn't faze me a bit if Fay's brother is going through a phase.		
phrase/frays	If your sweater frays, don't use an unprintable phrase.		
tease/teas/tees	It's easy to tease a golfer who uses green tees or drinks different teas.		
grease/Greece	Grecian oil can be called Greece grease.		
paraphrases/pair of phrases	If he paraphrases a pair of phrases, he might be stalling for time.		
<b>* Fancy Words:</b>			
purchase ("PUR chiss")			

**137th day****138th day****139th day****140th day****\* Homophones:**

rose/rows/rose  
nose/knows  
prose/pros/pro's  
close/clothes  
hose/hoes

Both rows rose. When all the flowers got up, the rose rose too.  
What happens when the olfactory organ understands? The nose knows.  
What do you call a professional's writing? A pro's prose.  
There is a closeout sale on men's and women's clothes going on now.  
A hose is used to water a garden. A gardener hoes the weeds in his garden.

**\*\* Heteronyms:**

close ("KLOH'z")  
close ("KOoh-ss")

Close the clothes closet door.  
That was too close for comfort. I'm glad it wasn't any closer.

**!! Tricky Words:**

lose/loose  
Lloyd/llama

Whose team is going to lose? Loose as a goose or a moose.  
There are two l's in Lloyd. Two l's in Spanish makes the /y/ sound. So *llama* in English is pronounced "LAH muh" but in Spanish it's "YAH muh."

**141st day****142nd day****143rd day****144th day****\* Homophones:**

pose/Poe's  
lose/Lou's/Lew's  
use/yews  
muse/mews  
whose/who's  
close/clothes

What did the artist use to draw Edgar's portrait? Poe's pose.  
Did Lou's team or Lew's team lose?  
You can use yews to build a log cabin.  
A poet may try to **amuse a muse** while his cat **mews**.  
Who's on whose team?  
Close the clothes closet door. Man, was that a close call.

**\*\* Heteronyms:**

use ("yoo-ss") / use ("yooz") What's the use if you can't use it?  
used to / used to We used to say, "Oil is used to lubricate moving parts."  
expose ("eks POH-zz") /exposé ("eks poh ZAY") He wrote the exposé to expose the corruption.  
A doctor diagnoses ("dyh ug NOH sis") a disease. In a day, a doctor may make many diagnoses ("dyh ug NOH seez").

**145th day****146th day****147th day****148th day****\* Homophones:**

bask/Basque  
mask/masque

A Basque may bask in the sun. A Basque is a person who belongs to a group of people who share the same unique language and customs but who don't have a country of their own. They live in the mountains between Spain and France.  
The word *mask* may be spelled *masque*.

**\*\* Note:** The -sque ending is always pronounced -sk which means the ending que is pronounced as a /k/. Compare the ique words such as unique and technique. The normal spelling of "brusk" is *brusque*.

**! Insane words:****\*\* Heteronyms:**

machete ("muh SHET ee") luau ("LOO ow")  
refuse ("ree FYOOz")/refuse ("REF fyoo-ss") Refuse to accept refuse.  
excuse ("eks KYOOz")/excuse ("eks KYOO-ss") I won't excuse that excuse.  
abuse ("uh BYOOz")/abuse ("uh BYOO-ss") Don't abuse him. That's abuse.

**149th day****150th day****151st day****152nd day****\* Homophones:**

canvas/canvass  
harass/Harris  
waist/waste  
paste/paced

What do you call a poll concerning tent material? A canvas canvass.  
You shouldn't harass Harris even if Harris deserves it.  
Don't waste your time. Your waist should not exceed your hips.  
He paced the floor trying to think of where he left the library paste.

**! Insane words:**

wasp ("WAH-sp") Note: Almost all words starting wa- have the "WAH" sound such as water, wand, wander, wall, swat, etc. But watch out for the "war" words such as ward, wart, warm, swarm, etc.

153rd day	154th day	155th day	156th day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
chaste/chased	A monk might believe that all women should be chaste and not chased.		
caste/cast	The entire cast of the play might come from the lowest class in a caste system.		
wait/weight	Wait for me. I lost my twenty pound weight.		
gait/gate	My gait has long swinging strides. My garden gate needs fixing.		
taut/taught	A student should be taught that a clothes line should be taut.		
plait/plate	You eat off a plate. You can plait hair, cloth, or straw as when weaving.		
strait/straight	Let's get this straight or into a strait jacket with you.		
straits/straights	You can sail through straits or bet on straights.		
<b>! Insane Words:</b>			
laugh ("LAF"), laughter ("LAF tur"), caste ("KASS-t"), taught ("TAW-t"), caught ("KAW-t"), slaughter ("SLAW tur"), naughty ("NAW tee").			

157th day	158th day	159th day	160th day
<b>* Homophones:</b>			
meet/meat/mete	You can mete out punishment, eat meat, and meet people.		
fete/fate	What do you call "to celebrate destiny?" To fete fate.		
Pete/peat	Pete is short for Peter. Peat moss is used in gardening.		
<b>! Insane Words:</b>			
fete ("FAY-t" or "FET" but often mispronounced "FEET!"), machete ("muh SHET ee"), luau ("LOO ow!"), naivete ("NAH eev TAY"), and the "rh" words in which the h is insanely silent as in Rhine ("RYH'n"), rhinestone, rhino (RYH noh"), rhubarb ("ROO bah'rb"), Rhode Island ("ROH'd YH lund")			
<b>Heteronyms:</b>			
route ("ROW't") rhymes with out, or ("ROOT") rhyming with boot.			

161st day	162nd day	163rd day	164th day
<b>!!! Please note:</b> For <i>e.g.</i> , say, "Write the abbreviation for the words, 'for example.'" For <i>etc.</i> , say, "write the abbreviation for ' <i>et cetera</i> .'" If your students are curious as to why <i>e.g.</i> is the abbreviation of <i>for example</i> , tell them that lazy writers years ago chose to do that for the Latin phrase <i>exempli gratia</i> , literally "an example for free."			

**Heteronyms:**

minute ("my NOOT") means very, very, very small.

minute ("MIN it") means 1/60th of an hour or 1/525,600th of a year. A minute is a minute part of a year.

**Homophones:**

loot/lute

What do you call a stolen ancient stringed instrument? Lute loot.

shoot/chute

A Brahma bull can shoot right out of the chute.

forth/fourth/4th

Go forth and try to finish better than fourth (4th).

hirsute/her suit

Let's hope her suit is not hirsute.

165th day	166th day	167th day	168th day
<b>!!! Please note:</b> For <i>e.g.</i> , say, "Write the abbreviation for the words, <i>for example</i> ." For <i>etc.</i> , say, "Write the abbreviation for ' <i>et cetera</i> .'" If your students are curious as to why <i>e.g.</i> is the abbreviation of <i>for example</i> , tell them that lazy writers years ago chose to do that for the Latin phrase <i>exempli gratia</i> , literally "an example for free."			

169th day	170th day	171st day	172nd day
<b>!!! Please note:</b> For <i>i.e.</i> , say "Write the abbreviation for the words, 'that is'" For <i>e.g.</i> , say "Write the abbreviation for the words, 'for example.'" For <i>etc.</i> , say, "Write the abbreviation for the two words ' <i>et cetera</i> .'" If your students are curious as to why <i>i.e.</i> is the abbreviation of <i>that is</i> , tell them that lazy writers years ago chose to do that for the Latin phrase <i>id est</i> , which means "that is."			

**! Insane Words:**

hearth ("HAH-r'th")

**\* Homophones:**

birth/berth

I prefer sleeping in an upper berth. My birth took place in the E.R.

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**173rd day****174th day****175th day****176th day**

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**!!! Please note:** For *i.e.*, say “Write the abbreviation for the words, ‘that is’” For *e.g.*, say “Write the abbreviation for the words, ‘for example.’” For *etc.*, say, “Write the abbreviation for the two words ‘*et cetera*.’” If your students are curious as to why *i.e.* is the abbreviation of *that is*, tell them that lazy writers years ago chose to do that for the Latin phrase *id est*, which means “that is.”

**! Insane Words:** Bach (“BAH-k”); closet (“KLAW zit”)

**\* Homophones:**

racket/racquet

What do you call the tennis equipment business? The racquet racket.

**\*\* Heteronyms:**

buffet (“BUFF it”)

The wind and waves can buffet a ship.

buffet (“buh FAY”)

I love a good buffet.

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**177th day****178th day****179th day****180th day**

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**\* Homophones:**

rabbit/rarebit

Until the rabbit realized the Welch rarebit was made of cheese, he didn’t want to eat any of it.

**! Insane words**

rarebit (“RAB bit”); Bach (“BAH’k”)