



### **ENGLISH REVISION AID (3)**

**Antonyms** – these are pairs of words which have opposite meanings to one another.

**Examples:** a) loud....quiet  
b) hard....soft  
c) dark....light  
d) summer....winter

**Homophones** – these are words which have the same sound but different spelling.

**Homonyms** – these are words which sound the same and perhaps share the same spelling but have totally different meanings to one another.

**Examples:** a) ball...bawl  
b) cereal...serial  
c) here...hear  
d) feint...faint

**Synonyms** - these are pairs, or groups, of words which are similar in meaning.

**Examples:** a) large...big, oversized  
b) bright...luminous, shining  
c) difficult...hard  
d) stacked...piled

**Prefix** – little pairs of letters which are added onto the beginning of words to give it a new meaning.

**Examples:** a) ‘a’ meaning on; aboard, ashore  
b) ‘bi’ meaning two; bicycle, bicentennial  
c) ‘in’ meaning without or into; inability, influx  
d) ‘pre’ meaning before; prearrange, prefix

**Suffix** – more little groups of letters, but this time at the end of the word to change its meaning.

**Examples:** a) –able, -ible meaning able to be; suitable, edible  
b) –ous, meaning full of; famous, fictitious  
c) –ling, indicating smallness; duckling, sapling  
d) –fy, meaning to make; simplify, purify

**Abbreviation** – a word or a phrase which has been shortened, it can also be initial letters pronounced separately.

**Examples:** a) math – mathematics  
b) Brit – British  
c) KG – kilogramme  
d) RAF – Royal Air Force