



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