

## Generalisation

A generalisation is a broad statement. Generalisations seek to support a viewpoint by suggesting that evidence exists, but they can sometimes be biased or unrealistic.

The children's poor behaviour was copied from their parents and is, therefore, ultimately the parents' responsibility.

### Exercise 3.1.15

Create a generalisation about each of the following issues.

- 1 brand-name clothes and teenage fashion

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- 2 young drivers and road safety

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- 3 street crime and the media

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## Homonyms and homophones

Homonyms are words with the same sound and often spelling, but a different meaning. Homophones are words with the same sound.

He could not **bear** (stand) to carry the **bear** (the animal) while he was completely **bare** (naked).

Because homophones and homonyms sound the same, they are often misspelt.

### Exercise 3.1.16

- 1 Create sentences that include at least two different meanings for the following homonyms.

- a row (think of boats and arguments)

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- b holy/holey (think of religion and worn-out clothing)

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- c air/heir (think of the wide outdoors and inheritances)

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- 2 Compose humorous advertisements using these homophones. The first one is done for you,

- a meet/meat: Meet the best meat at Mick's Butcher.

b sight/site \_\_\_\_\_

c write/right \_\_\_\_\_

d wholly/holy \_\_\_\_\_