

5-A-DAY
LANGUAGE
REVIEW
Handbook
(Book 6)

MONDAY.1: USE CONTEXT CLUES

For this item of the review, you will read a short passage, and determine the meaning of an unknown word using context clues.

Context clues are the words and phrases in a text that help you understand the meaning of an unfamiliar word. The clues may be present in several forms:

- Inferences** He was a **formidable** tennis player, and many of his opponents didn't stand a chance against him.
- Definitions** He was a **formidable** tennis player, and his power and strength earned him the attention and respect of his coaches.
- Examples** As a **formidable** tennis player, he easily beat every opponent with his superb skill and strength.
- Antonyms** I am a weak, poor tennis player. I hope with enough practice I can become a **formidable** opponent on the court.
- Synonyms** He was a **formidable** tennis player, and his fierce and imposing ways often intimidated his opponents.

MONDAY.2: SPELL CORRECTLY

For this item of the review, you will need to identify a misspelled word within a group of three words. You will then need to spell the word correctly.

When in doubt, consult a dictionary to ensure you have identified the misspelled word.

MONDAY.3: COMMAS, DASHES & PARENTHESES

For this item of the review, you will add a nonrestrictive element to a sentence using commas, parentheses, or dashes.

A nonrestrictive clause tells you something about a preceding subject, but it does not limit, or restrict, the meaning of that subject. The sentence can stand alone without it and still make sense.

Commas, dashes, and parentheses are all used to create pauses in writing. While there is some overlap in their functions, each of them has a distinct function and is better suited for creating a certain emphasis in writing.

MONDAY.3: COMMAS, DASHES & PARENTHESES (CONTINUED)

Commas (neutral)

These can be used to add a nonrestrictive clause with a neutral emphasis. In other words, the information is presented as neither strong nor weak; it is equal in all ways to the main clause it is attached to.

My sister, who just turned three, can read chapter books.

Dashes (strong)

These can be used to add a nonrestrictive clause with a strong emphasis. If a writer is really trying to make a point, he or she will use dashes to draw attention to specific words.

My sister—who just turned three—can read chapter books.

Parentheses (weak)

They can be used to add a nonrestrictive clause with a weak emphasis. These serve the exact opposite function of dashes; they take the emphasis away from the clause. Many readers think of information in parentheses as optional and might even skip over it when reading.

My sister (who just turned three) can read chapter books.

MONDAY.4: USE SUBJECTIVE, OBJECTIVE & POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

For this item of the review, you will select a correct pronoun to complete a sentence. You will then identify if the pronoun is subjective, objective, or possessive.

Subjective pronouns act as the subject of a sentence and take the place of a noun: *I, you, she, he, it, we, and they* (you and it can also be objective pronouns).

Example: Shannon asked her dad if she could go to the movies.
(she replaces Shannon)

Example: We hailed a taxi, but it never stopped.
(it replaces taxi)

Objective pronouns receive the action of the verb: *me, you, her, him, it, us, and them* (you and it can also be subjective pronouns).

Example: Barry was only trying to help you.
(you is the object of help)

Example: Your grandfather gave her his car.
(her is the object of gave)

Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession: my, mine, your, yours, her, his, its, our, ours, their, and theirs.

Example: Rick made sure to wear his helmet.
(his shows ownership of the helmet)

Example: The dog hid its bone in the backyard.
(its shows ownership of the bone)

MONDAY.5: ANTONYMS

An antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another (e.g., hot and cold). This item of the review requires you to select an antonym for a given word.

Consult a thesaurus and/or dictionary to ensure you have selected the correct antonym. You should also make a note of any words that have the same meaning (synonym) as the given word.

Notes: _____

TUESDAY.1: USE INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

For this item of the review, you will complete a sentence using the correct intensive pronoun.

Intensive pronouns emphasize the antecedent in a sentence: *myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, yourselves, ourselves, and themselves.*

Example: Mira is going to wash the car herself.
(herself emphasizes Mira)

Example: They themselves raised money for the church.
(themselves emphasizes they)

TUESDAY.2: APPLY VOCABULARY

For this item of the review, you will choose various scenarios that apply to a given vocabulary word. Remember to consider multiple meanings when selecting appropriate scenarios. Some weeks may have more than one correct answer.

TUESDAY.3: GREEK & LATIN ROOTS & AFFIXES

For this item of the review, you will find related words for a given root. This may require you to conduct a simple Internet search for words related to the root. However, before looking for words online, see if you can think of some related words on your own first. Once you find five words, think about how they connect to the meaning of the root.

TUESDAY.4: RECOGNIZE & CORRECT VAGUE PRONOUNS

For this item of the review, you will identify the vague pronoun within a sentence.

A **vague pronoun** does not clearly connect to the antecedent (the person or object that it refers to) and thus confuses your reader.

Incorrect: The bus ran into the sign, but it was not damaged.

The pronoun it is vague because we don't know what antecedent (the bus or the sign) it's referring to. Was the bus not damaged? Was the sign not damaged?

Correct: The sign was not damaged when the bus ran into it.

~or~

The bus was not damaged when it ran into the sign.

TUESDAY.5: ANALOGIES- WORD RELATIONSHIPS

For this item of the review, you will solve a word analogy. The key to solving these is knowing the seven common types of word analogies.

Function ~ microwave : heat :: helmet : protect

The function of a microwave is to heat. :: The function of a helmet is to protect.

Degree ~ fascinating : interesting :: critical : important

Something that is fascinating is very interesting. :: Something that is critical is very important.

Lack ~ dishonest : integrity :: hateful : peace

A dishonest person lacks integrity. :: A hateful person lacks peace.

Characteristic ~ sandpaper : coarse :: crime : illegal

A characteristic of sandpaper is to be coarse. :: A characteristic of a crime is to be illegal.

Type/Kind/Category ~ flute : instrument :: banana : fruit

A flute is a type of instrument. :: A banana is a type of fruit.

Part-to-Whole ~ nose : face :: buckle : belt

A nose is a part of a face. :: A buckle is part of a belt.

Definition (Synonym) ~ bargain : deal :: imaginary : pretend

A synonym for bargain is deal. :: A synonym for imaginary is pretend.

(Antonym) ~ clever : foolish :: generous : greedy

An antonym for clever is foolish. :: An antonym for generous is greedy.

Notes: _____

WEDNESDAY.1: DISTINGUISH WORD CONNOTATION

For this item of the review, you will complete a sentence by choosing a word that has the most appropriate **connotation**.

The connotation is the feelings or ideas that are associated with a word. Denotation is the word's definition. Words can share the same denotation but have very different connotations. A word's connotation can be neutral, positive, or negative. It is important to note that words can have varying degrees of positive or negative connotation.

Neutral	Positive	Negative
thin	slender	skinny
scent	fragrance	odor
shelter	home	shanty

WEDNESDAY.2: INTERPRET FIGURES OF SPEECH

For this item of the review, you will identify various types (hyperbole, personification, simile, metaphor, and irony) of figures of speech. You will also explain the meaning (or the desired effect) of the provided example (e.g., "Fall leaves whispering" adds sensory detail. Sound is communicated through the word "whispering").

Hyperbole: A gross exaggeration used to add emphasis when communicating.

"It took forever to get a seat at the table."

Personification: An inanimate object that is given human characteristics.

"The wind whispered through the fall leaves."

Simile: A comparison of two unlike objects using "like" or "as."

"He was as happy as a clam."

Metaphor: A comparison of two unlike objects without using "like" or "as."

"She has a heart of gold."

Irony: A situation where the outcome is the opposite of what one would normally expect.

"The fire truck was engulfed in flames."

WEDNESDAY

Negative Connotation: hyper

Notes:

THURSDAY.1: RECOGNIZE & CORRECT INCORRECT PRONOUN SHIFTS

For this item of the review, you will identify an incorrect pronoun shift in a sentence. You will then rewrite the sentence correctly.

Pronouns refer to a certain **number** (singular or plural) and a certain **person** (first person, second person, or third person). Writers should not shift the number or person within a sentence or paragraph.

Shift in Number:

Incorrect- Everyone should have received their class assignment yesterday. (Everyone is singular. Their is a plural pronoun.)

Correct- Everyone should have received his or her class assignment yesterday.

Shift in Person:

Incorrect- I drove by the dump, and you could smell the trash for miles. (I is first person. You is second person.)

Correct- I drove by the dump, and I could smell the trash for miles.

THURSDAY.2: GREEK & LATIN ROOTS & AFFIXES

For this item of the review, you will break apart a word into its prefix, root/base, and suffix.

When breaking words apart, you will need to identify if the "middle" is a base or a root.

Base Word A base can stand on its own: "trust," as in the case of "mistrusts." >>> mis- trust -s

In cases where a base word was altered for the ending, you should write what the word was before it was modified.

Example: retraced- the "e" in trace is dropped for the -ed ending >>> re- trace -ed

Root Word A root cannot stand alone: "fict," as in the case of "nonfiction". >>> non- fict -ion

The main purpose is for you to identify the various (meaningful) parts of the words, so if your segments are off by a letter or two, that's okay.

THURSDAY

THURSDAY.3: FORM POSSESSIVE NOUNS

For this item of the review you will form possessive nouns based on a given situation. Use these six rules to help you correctly form possessive nouns.

1. Add **'s** to the singular form of the word (even if it ends in -s)

the hat of James >>> James's hat
the bone of the dog >>> the dog's bone

2. Add **'s** to the plural forms that do not end in -s.

the books of the children >>> the children's books
the tails of the mice >>> the mice's tails

3. Add **'** to the end of plural nouns that end in -s.

the bikes of the boys >>> the boys' bikes
the laws of the countries >>> the countries' laws

4. Add **'s** to the end of compound or hyphenated words.

car of my sister-in-law >>> my sister-in-law's car

5. Add **'s** to the last noun to show joint possession of an object.

the house of Kate and Carl >>> Kate and Carl's house

6. Add **'s** to both nouns to show separate ownership of different objects.

the hands of Dot and Samir >>> Dot's and Samir's hands

THURSDAY.4: SENTENCE TYPES

For this item of the review, you will identify if a sentence is **simple**, **compound**, or **complex**.

Simple Sentence- This sentence type has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a complete thought. A simple sentence can also be referred to as an *independent clause* because it can stand alone and still make sense.

- Stan waits for the bus.
- Stan and Paul wait for the bus.
(compound subject but still a simple sentence)
- Stan waits and looks for the bus.
(compound verb but still a simple sentence)

Compound Sentence: This sentence type is made up of two simple sentences (or independent clauses) that are joined together with a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so* = FANBOYS).

- We want to go to the fair, but we do not have any money.
- You can ride on the carousel, and you see the farm animals.
- I will wear a sweater, or I will bring my coat.

Complex Sentences: These sentences are made up of one simple sentence (independent clause) and one incomplete sentence (dependent clause). These two clauses are joined using a subordinating conjunction.

- **We can go to the pool** unless it is closed.
- Since I stayed up late, **I was too tired to get up for breakfast.**

Key= **Independent Clause**
Subordinating Conjunction
Dependent Clause

Note: Commas are only needed in complex sentences when they begin with a dependent clause.

THURSDAY.5: MULTIPLE MEANING WORDS

For this review item, you will be given three different definitions of the same word as well as a sentence that uses the word. You must choose the definition that matches meaning of the word used in the sentence.

Pay close attention to the parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) indicated in the definitions; this information will help you make the correct match.

Notes: _____

