DIGITAL DAILY WARM-UPS

Grades 5–8
LANGUAGE ARTS

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Language Arts

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**Analogies**

What Is an Analogy?
An analogy is a statement in which two word pairs share the same relationship.

For example: *Captain* is to *boat* as *pilot* is to *airplane*.

The *captain* is the person who controls a *boat*, just as a *pilot* is the person who controls an *airplane*. Each pair of words fits into the same simple sentence that directly explains the relationship between the words.

Types of Analogies
Here are 10 types of analogies and examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. object/person : description</td>
<td>fire : hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. agent : object</td>
<td>artist : brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. agent : action or object : function</td>
<td>doctor : heal, closet : store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. object description action : greater/lesser size or degree</td>
<td>tap : bang,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. person/object : location</td>
<td>glad : ecstatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cause : effect</td>
<td>judge : court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. part : whole</td>
<td>ignite : burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. object/person : category</td>
<td>sailor : navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. word : synonym</td>
<td>elm : tree, thief : criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. word : antonym</td>
<td>lukewarm : tepid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hot : cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Relationship Sentences**

The best way to figure out the relationship between a pair of words is to create a **relationship sentence**. A relationship sentence is a simple sentence that clearly shows the relationship between the two words. Write a relationship sentence using the following word pair: elm : tree

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**Think:** “An elm is a type of tree.”

**Test:** Which of the following two word pairs is the correct analogy?
rose : flower  
grass : meadow

Plug each word pair back into the relationship sentence:

**Write:** Relationship sentences: A rose is a type of flower. That makes sense. A grass is a type of meadow. That doesn’t make any sense.

The correct answer is elm : tree :: rose : flower.

Now choose another word pair and write your own relationship sentence.
Common English Idioms
Clothes Idioms

to buckle down

Yolanda had earned a failing grade on her last math test. She knew she was not studying enough. She also knew if her parents found out about the failing grade, they would not let her go to the dance on Saturday.

Leticia tried to lift Yolanda's spirits. “The school web site lists tutors. Why don't you see if you can find a tutor to help you?” suggested Leticia.

“That’s a great idea. I'll do it tonight,” replied Yolanda.

That evening Yolanda searched the school's web site for a list of tutors and their phone numbers. She called the first name listed under mathematics and set up an appointment for the next day. When they met, Yolanda explained to the tutor the problems she was having in math. Then Yolanda asked the tutor, “Do you think I can learn all this before the next test?”

The tutor replied, “I think you can if you buckle down with your math book.”

What did the tutor mean by this statement?
Describe a time when you had to buckle down.
Commonly Confused Words
among, between

among (prep)—surrounded by; in the number or class of (generally refers to more than two persons or things)

Example: Among the triplets, Gary was the largest at birth.

between (prep)—in common to; shared by (generally refers to two persons or things)

Example: It is difficult to decide between Jack and Joe for prom king.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. (Among, Between) the five of you, you ought to be able to come up with a solution.
2. It is difficult for two people to keep a secret (among, between) them and not tell others.
3. The twins were able to divide the candy (among, between) themselves.
4. To paraphrase Ben Franklin, three can keep a secret (among, between) themselves if two of them are dead.
Critical Thinking
Goodbye to Clichés!***

A cliché [klee-SHAY] is a worn-out way to say something. A simile is a comparison using the word like or as. The similes below are all clichés. Get rid of them for good! Write new similes that are fresh and original. Check out this example:
cliché: He was as cold as ice.
new: He was as cold as a bald polar bear at the North Pole.

1. It was as dark as night.
   ___________________________________________________

2. It happened quick as a wink.
   ___________________________________________________

3. He was as quiet as a mouse.
   ___________________________________________________

4. She is as strong as an ox.
   ___________________________________________________

5. The air is as dry as a bone.
   ___________________________________________________
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Daily Edits
Proofread the following memorandum from Principal Eisner about the dress code. Pay special attention to punctuation (colons and commas) and capitalization. Mark your corrections on the memo.

TO   parents and students of Charlotte cove Middle school
FROM  principal Perez
DATE   september 15 20__
SUBJECT  dress code

It has come to my attention that some of our students are not following the Dress Code at the Middle School. The following articles of clothing are not allowed at our school flip-flops, T-shirts with offensive language, clothing that exposes the midriff, ripped or torn clothing, or excessively tight or short pants.

We reserve the right to send home any student who doesn’t adhere to the dress code. Please send questions or complaints to this address Principal Perez, c/o dress code committee, charlotte cove middle school, charlotte cove maine 04__. 
Ways to RESPOND:

Rephrase or restate the quotation in your own words. How is the meaning of the quotation changed by your choice of words?

Explain the quotation. What do you think the author meant? What does the quotation say about the life and personality of the author? What does the quotation mean in your life?

Summarize the quotation. Write a short essay in which you explain why you agree with the thoughts expressed in the quotation. How have your experiences been the same or different from those expressed in the quotation?

Pose questions. What questions does the quotation spark? What questions would you ask the author? What questions about life does the quotation raise for you?

Offer an alternative view. Explain why you disagree with the sentiments expressed in the quotation.

Note your first thoughts when you read the quotation. What images, feelings, or memories does the language evoke? Write a poem with these words that fits the tone and mood of the quotation.

Describe a situation in which this quotation relates to your life.
“Life is a series of experiences, each one of which makes us bigger, even though it is hard to realize this. For the world was built to develop character, and we must learn that the setbacks and griefs which we endure help us in our marching onward.”

—Henry Ford
Have you ever wondered what an animal or other creature thinks of you? For instance, what your dog thinks of the way you keep it on a leash and only feed it at certain times, or what a bug thinks when you step on it? Sarah Orne Jewett wonders what her pet bird thinks of her in “A Caged Bird”:

What can my life seem like to her?
A dull, unpunctual service mine,
Stupid before her eager call,
Her flitting steps, her insight fine.

To open wide thy prison door,
Poor friend, would give thee to thy foes;
And yet a plaintive note I hear,
As if to tell how slowly goes
The time of thy long prisoning . . . .

Write a poem in which you speak to a creature that might question the way you act, explaining yourself.
Word Elements with Two Meanings II

Some prefixes and roots have more than one meaning. For example:

*ex-*
- **a.** out, as in *extract*
- **b.** former, as in *ex-teacher*

*homo-*
- **c.** same, as in *homonym*
- **d.** human, as in *homicide*

*dis-*
- **e.** not, as in *displeased*
- **f.** apart or away, as in *dismiss*

*in-*
- **g.** not, as in *inaccurate*
- **h.** in or within, as in *include*

In each sentence below, determine the meaning of the underlined prefix or root. Write the letter of the correct meaning on the line at the left.

_____ 1. I will **dis**pose of this as soon as possible.
_____ 2. How can we **ex**tricate ourselves from this mess?
_____ 3. The **ex**-president praised her successor.
_____ 4. I am **dis**satisfied with that decision.
_____ 5. This method has proved **in**effective.
_____ 6. Honesty is **in**grained in his character.
_____ 7. In biology class, we used **homunculus** to study the theory of preformation.
_____ 8. Most milk is now **homogenized**, so the cream doesn’t settle on top.
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Spelling & Grammar

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Some linking verbs show a state of being: Manny is in the media center, for example. Other linking verbs link the subject of the sentence with another word: Lisa was the winner of the spelling bee.

Action verbs show physical action (Lisa won the spelling bee), mental action (Manny daydreamed in the media center), or ownership (Sandi has a new scooter).

Write a descriptive paragraph with four to six linking verbs. After completing your paragraph, substitute action verbs for the linking verbs. Write the action verbs above the linking verbs. Change other words in the paragraph as needed.
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Vocabulary
Comparison and contrast is another type of context clue that can help you determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word. With this type of clue, the meaning of an unknown word can be unlocked by comparing it with another key word.

Example: My grandmother is parsimonious, but she is not nearly as cheap as my grandfather.

Use the context clues to figure out the meaning of the words in bold type. Write your definition. Then underline the context clue.

(a) We can appreciate the relative safety of our lives when we see the perilous conditions of those in other cultures.

(b) Although Bonnie was exuberant, the other fans mourned the team’s loss.

(c) The dromedary, like other desert animals, can go for long periods of time without water.
Writing
On her way to the gym, the dog chased Maria.

The sentence above suggests that the dog was sidetracked on her way to the canine fitness center by a tempting target. The meaning of the sentence could be made clearer by moving the modifier closer to what it is modifying: On her way to the gym, Maria was chased by the dog. Another way to fix the sentence is to reword it: Maria was on her way to the gym when the dog chased her.

Rewrite the following sentences to clarify or change the meaning.

1. While driving to the store, the dog slobbered on his owner's jacket.
2. The skiers swooshed past the lodge blinded by the storm.
3. He said he would go first, then he changed his mind and stayed home.
4. Before finishing her rounds, Suzanne asked the doctor for some advice.