

Level 6

Topics Include:

Word Analysis, Compound Words,
Using Context Clues, Special Vocabularies
Synonyms/Antonyms, Homophones/Homographs

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COMMUNICATION 1: VERBAL

When speaking you don't have to worry about spelling and punctuation. You do, however, have to be concerned with grammar and style.

A. Directions: Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences.

emphasize	facial expressions	smirk	nonverbal	gestures	shrug
words	raising your eyebrows	frown	intonation	verbal	

1. You speak _____ out loud when you communicate orally.
2. Spoken communication is sometimes called _____ communication.
3. _____ communication does not involve speaking or writing.
4. People often make _____ with their hands and bodies when they communicate.
5. By using your eyes and mouth in certain ways, you can communicate with _____.
6. You _____ some words more than others when you are speaking.
7. If you _____ while you're speaking, you communicate disapproval.
8. The _____ of your voice is the way it rises and falls when you are speaking.
9. You can express surprise or shock by _____ while you are speaking.
10. A smug or sarcastic smile—a _____—is an effective way to express an attitude of superiority.
11. When you _____ your shoulders, it usually means you don't know or don't care.

B. Directions: Write an original sentence using each of these verbs: *stress, gesture, smirk, shrug*.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

COMMUNICATION 2: WRITTEN

Humans begin learning to speak when they are babies. People learn to write in kindergarten and first grade.

A. Directions: Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. Each word is used only once. Then write **T** or **F** to show whether each sentence is *true* or *false*.

spell recognize grammar alphabet punctuation pronounce uppercase reading



1. _____ Writing is the “partner” of _____.
2. _____ A written word is made up of letters. To use words in oral communication, you must know how to _____ words letter by letter.
3. _____ The rules about how words go together in sentences is called _____. Most sentences have both subjects and predicates (verbs).
4. _____ The following marks are examples of _____: , “ ! ? ; : . .
5. _____ Using _____ letters at the beginning of certain words is called capitalization.
6. _____ To read, you do not have to be able to sound out, or _____, the letters and words.
7. _____ All of the letters in a language make up that language’s _____, and all languages use the same writing system as English.
8. _____ To read, you must be able to _____ the letters in words.

B. Directions: Circle eight examples of written communication.

books	hieroglyphics	telephone calls	declamation	fliers
lectures	Internet web pages	term papers	magazines	gestures
mime	business letters	newspapers	business discussions	

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENGLISH: FORMAL, INFORMAL, AND SLANG 1

When you greet people, you might say “hello,” “hi,” or even something like “yo.” Your choice of words may depend on whom you’re speaking to. It can also depend on when and where you’re speaking to them.

- A. Directions:** Circle the more formal word in each pair. That’s the one you might use when speaking with your friends’ parents or your boss.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. friend / buddy | 5. split / leave |
| 2. mother / old lady | 6. exactly! / right on! |
| 3. bread / money | 7. fink / informer |
| 4. food / chow | 8. police officer / cop |



Sometimes formality of speech is a matter of *degree*. One word or phrase may be just slightly more formal than another. (Neither one may be slang.) More formal words tend to make you sound more *educated*.

- A. Directions:** Complete the less formal word in parentheses by writing in the missing letters.

- The accident victim was **hysterical** (out of con _ _ _ l).
- A hysterical person’s speech is often not **coherent** (cl _ _ r).
- Moe’s hamburgers were always **delicious** (t _ _ ty).
- Only two hours have **elapsed** (pa _ _ _ d) since the plane lifted off.
- Excessive** (Too _ _ _ _) eating usually results in weight gain.
- Impertinent** (Sa _ _ y) speech is not appropriate in the classroom.
- The conversation we had was downright **insipid** (d _ _ _).
- Dad thinks my plans for the future are too **nebulous** (v _ _ ue).

DIFFERENT KINDS OF ENGLISH: FORMAL, INFORMAL, AND SLANG 2

Slang is used in conversation, but it is not acceptable in formal or informal writing.

Directions: Write a letter to match each slang word or phrase with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ airhead | a. a child |
| 2. _____ bonkers | b. a Yankee; an American |
| 3. _____ to deck | c. cause problems |
| 4. _____ fender-bender | d. clothing |
| 5. _____ to get it | e. criticize or dismiss |
| 6. _____ hairy | f. cook something in the microwave oven |
| 7. _____ in | g. crazy |
| 8. _____ jerk | h. all right |
| 9. _____ to knock | i. difficult; dangerous |
| 10. _____ to luck out | j. done fast, but not very well |
| 11. _____ to make waves | k. fashionable |
| 12. _____ to nuke | l. killed |
| 13. _____ OK | m. many; countless |
| 14. _____ peanuts | n. pimple; acne |
| 15. _____ quick and dirty | o. minor car accident |
| 16. _____ rug rat | p. annoying person |
| 17. _____ shades | q. unintelligent person |
| 18. _____ threads | r. sunglasses |
| 19. _____ umpteen | s. to be lucky or fortunate |
| 20. _____ wasted | t. to hit someone |
| 21. _____ Yank | u. to understand something |
| 22. _____ zit | v. very little money |

USING THE DICTIONARY 1

Have you ever wondered why we learn the letters of the alphabet in order? For one thing, it's much easier to use a dictionary when you know which letter comes before or after another.

A. Directions: Words defined in the dictionary are listed in alphabetical order. List the words below in alphabetical order.

preview	neutron	satisfy	antibody	glory
estimate	tangible	upbraid	motorize	likely

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

B. Directions: When you alphabetize the words in this box you'll have to check out the first *two* or *three* letters.

embody	excite	eyebrow	earache	entire
estimate	empower	ebb	eleven	edge

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

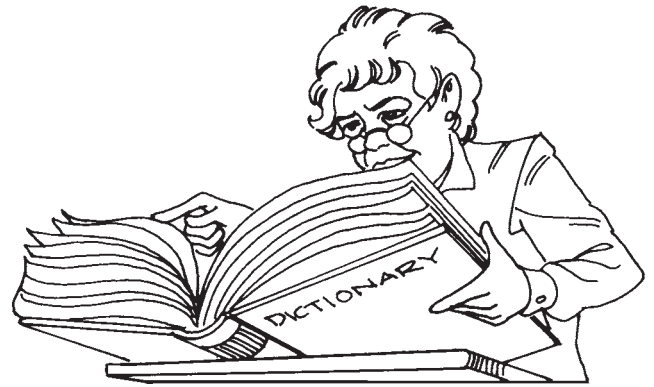
10. _____

USING THE DICTIONARY 2

A. Directions: List the words in alphabetical order. Notice that the first two letters are the same in all of the words.

place	plague	pledge	plumbing	plural
playoff	plead	plank	plywood	plow

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



9. _____
10. _____

B. Directions: Write any word that would appear between the listed words. If you need help, check a dictionary.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. platinum | _____ | plausible |
| 2. repay | _____ | repent |
| 3. father | _____ | fathom |
| 4. dub | _____ | dud |
| 5. shake | _____ | shall |
| 6. tramp | _____ | tranquil |
| 7. mope | _____ | morbid |
| 8. hourglass | _____ | housefly |

VOWEL SOUNDS 1

There are five vowels—a, e, i, o, u—in the English alphabet, and each vowel can be pronounced in different ways.

Directions: Listen for the vowel sounds as you read the words in the box. Then write each word under the vowel sound you hear.

through	miss
weigh	oxen
seam	shy
pint	bunk
tough	bread
clasp	odd
shock	boat
fiddle	plaque
plead	brew
vest	creep
thigh	logo
glue	task
clothes	fresh
plate	gait
much	stitch

A SOUNDS

1. short A (lad)

clasp

2. long A (day)

E SOUNDS

1. short E (set)

2. long E (key)

I SOUNDS

1. short I (bit)

2. long I (bite)

O SOUNDS

1. short O (top)

2. long O (row)

U SOUNDS

1. short U (pup)

2. long U (dew)

VOWEL SOUNDS 2

A. Directions: Say each **boldface** word aloud. Then cross out the words that do not have the same vowel sound.

A SOUND1. **answer**

law

table

plant

I SOUND3. **city**

inch

lion

rifle

U SOUND5. **prune**

bushy

study

ruin

E SOUND2. **dread**

were

empty

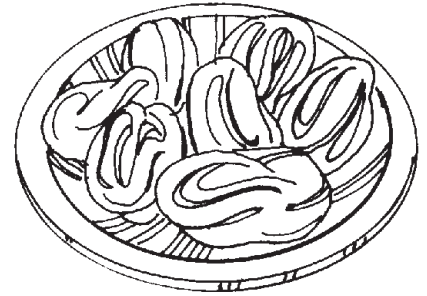
legal

O SOUND4. **moment**

product

olive

poem



B. Directions: Circle a word to correctly complete each sentence.

1. The word *bough* rhymes with the word (*trough / allow*).
2. The *e* in *insect* makes a (long / short) vowel sound.
3. The word *glaze* rhymes with the word (*jazz / plays*).
4. The *u* in the word *tuna* makes the (long / short) vowel sound.
5. The word *gown* rhymes with the word (*grown / noun*).
6. The *a* in the word *adjective* makes the (long / short) vowel sound.
7. The word *hear* rhymes with the word (*there / cheer*).

DOUBLE LETTERS 1: VOWELS

Did you know that the most common double vowels in English words are ee and oo?

Directions: Complete the following words with ee or oo. Then write an original sentence using each word.

1. **d _ _ pen**

2. **s _ _ the**

3. **g _ _ dness**

4. **s _ _ the**

5. **disagr _ _**

6. **childh _ _ d**

7. **misd _ _ d**

8. **fr _ _ ly**

9. **_ _ dles**

10. **r _ _ kie**

11. **wh _ _ dle**

12. **pr _ _ f**

COMMON CORE

SKILLS & STRATEGIES FOR VOCABULARY

Level 3

Level 4

Level 5

Level 6

Level 7

Level 8

