

A. Identify the six reasons a sentence structure needs correcting. Choose from the following terms: *fragment, run-on, poor unity, poor clarity, misplaced modifiers, and poor coordination.*

1. The sentence lacks either a subject or predicate and does not express a complete thought. _____
2. The sentence has excessive conjunctions. _____
3. Ideas within the sentence are not related to one another. _____
4. The sentence has two or more independent clauses strung together. _____
5. Adjectives and adverbs are too far from the words they modify. _____
6. The sentence has too many unnecessary words in it. _____

Semantics, Parts of Speech, and Figurative Language

B. Use the following words to fill in the blanks: *synonym, denotation, homograph, antonym, connotation, and homophone.*

1. _____ refers to the literal meaning of a word.
2. _____ refers to all the meanings we give to words beyond their literal meanings (figurative and emotional meanings).
3. _____ are words with similar meanings.
4. _____ are words with opposite meanings.
5. _____ are words that have the same sound but have different spellings and meanings.
6. _____ are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and sounds.

C. Write your own example for each figure of speech, then explain why your example fits the definition. In other words, make sure your example fits the definition of each figure of speech.

1. Metaphor: _____
Reason: _____

2. Simile: _____

Reason: _____

3. Hyperbole: _____

Reason: _____

4. Oxymoron: _____

Reason: _____

5. Personification: _____

Reason: _____

6. Idiom: _____

Reason: _____

7. Allusion: _____

Reason: _____

8. Onomatopoeia: _____

Reason: _____

9. Alliteration: _____

Reason: _____

D. Circle the correct word so its connotation matches the meaning of the sentence.

1. I wanted to make the best decision possible, so I asked many (nosy/intentional) questions.
2. My grandmother had a (one-of-a-kind/peculiar) doll that gives me the creeps.
3. Uncle Frank worked on his (vintage/timeless) car on the weekends.
4. Susan was (joyful/carefree) at the news that her granddaughter had been born.
5. The movie was (lifeless/dull), which made the entire class fall asleep.

