

Daily *warm-ups*



COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

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The *Daily Warm-Ups series* is a wonderful way to turn extra classroom minutes into valuable learning time. The 180 quick activities—one for each day of the school year—review, practice, and teach commonly confused and misused words. These daily activities may be used at the very beginning of class to get students into learning mode, near the end of class to make good educational use of that transitional time, in the middle of class to shift gears between lessons—or whenever else you have minutes that now go unused.

Daily Warm-Ups are easy-to-use reproducibles—simply photocopy the day’s activity and distribute it. Or make a transparency of the activity and project it on the board. You may want to use the activities for extra-credit points or as a check on the language arts skills that are built and acquired over time.

However you choose to use them, *Daily Warm-Ups* are a convenient and useful supplement to your regular lesson plans. Make every minute of your class time count!



accept, except

accept (vb)—to receive willingly

Example: John **accepted** the trophy on behalf of the entire team.

except (prep)—but; excluding

Example: Everyone **except** Beth went out for pizza after the dance.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Grace was humble as she (accepted, excepted) the award for most valuable player.
2. My parents will not (accept, except) any excuses for breaking curfew.
3. All of the boys (accept, except) George were on time for the meeting.
4. Malcolm will (accept, except) your package from UPS when it arrives.
5. All of my children have blue eyes (accept, except) my oldest son, Greg.



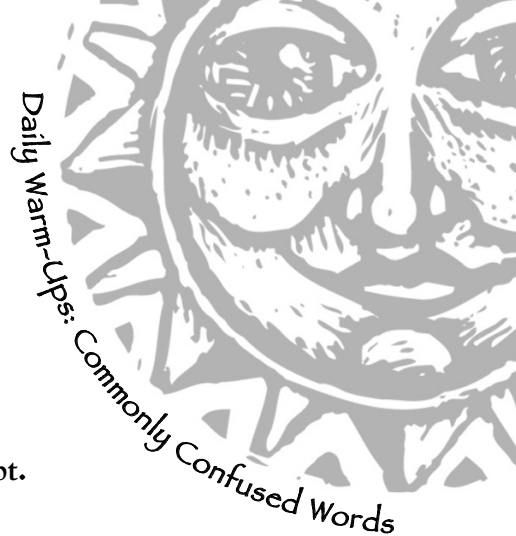
accept, except

Except can also be a verb.

except (vb)—to leave out; to exclude

Example: His medical condition **excepted** him from playing badminton.

Write a sentence using the verb **except**. Then write a sentence using **except** as a preposition. Finally, write a sentence using the verb **accept**.





advice, advise

advice (n)—helpful suggestion or opinion

Example: Your **advice** is always welcome because you have good ideas.

advise (vb)—to offer advice or suggestions

Example: Stan's lawyer **advised** him to remain silent under questioning.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. My (advice, advise) to you is to calm down and count to ten.
2. It is always easier to give (advice, advise) than to follow it.
3. Bill is quick to offer his (advice, advise) on any subject.
4. I strongly (advice, advise) you to check your French homework.



advice, advise

A good way to remember the difference between **advice** and **advise** is to keep in mind that they are pronounced differently. The *s* in **advise** is hard (*advize*), while the *c* in **advice** is soft.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. John was (advised, advise) to be careful driving in the severe windstorm.
2. Sometimes the best (advice, advise) is complete silence on the subject.
3. Do not (advice, advise) someone if you don't know what is best.
4. There are all kinds of books on the market offering financial (advice, advise).

Write two sentences, one using **advice** and the other using **advise**.





Daily Warm-Ups: Commonly Confused Words

affect, effect

affect (vb)—to influence

Example: Your criticism **affects** people in a negative way.

effect (n)—the result of some action

Example: New Englanders have felt the **effect** of Mother Nature this winter.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. I don't think you realize how your comments (affect, effect) your friends.
2. The (affects, effects) of the storm were disastrous along the Louisiana coast.
3. That medicine did have an (affect, effect) on my headache.



affect, effect

Effect can also be a verb, although it is used rarely.

effect (vb)—to bring about; to achieve

Example: Through the efforts of Sarah Brady, some gun control measures have been **effected**.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Congress (affected, effected) a plan to lower the cost of prescription drugs.
2. Don't let your feelings (affect, effect) your usually good judgment.
3. The football team was most (affected, effected) by the new rules.

Write three sentences. Use **affect** once, and then use **effect** as a noun and as a verb.





aisle, I'll

aisle (n)—a walkway between or along sections of a theater, a classroom, or the like

Example: Jake walked up and down the **aisles** trying to find a seat in the stadium.

I'll—contraction of *I will*

Example: **I'll** keep my promises if I am elected class president.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. “(Aisle, I'll) Be Seeing You in Apple Blossom Time” is an old ballad.
2. There is a question as to whether or not (aisle, I'll) be able to complete the job.
3. Heather looked absolutely beautiful as she walked down the church (aisle, I'll).
4. (Aisle, I'll) give it my very best effort, as I always do.



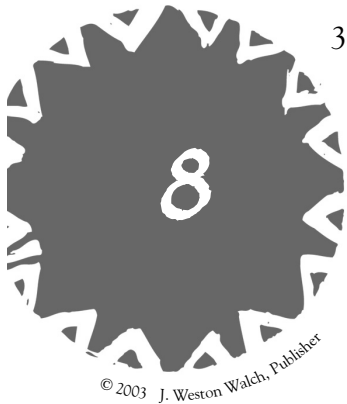
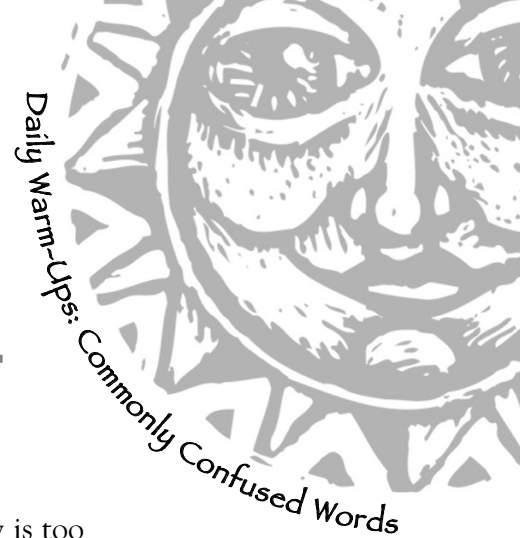
aisle, I'll, isle

isle (n)—a small island; also used to refer to any island regardless of its size

Example: The **isle** named Capricorn is a mythological land of beauty and intrigue.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Bermuda is an (aisle, I'll, isle) I have always wanted to visit.
2. The (aisle, I'll, isle) between the last row of seats and the window is too narrow.
3. Ireland is often referred to as the “Emerald (Aisle, I'll, Isle).”
4. Blake tripped Teresa as she walked down the (aisle, I'll, isle) of the auditorium.





all ready, already

all ready (adj)—prepared; completely ready

Example: The volunteers at the homeless shelter were **all ready** to serve dinner to those waiting in the long line.

already (adv)—before some specified time; previously

Example: By the time Sylvia arrived at school, classes had **already** begun.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Clarence had his math homework (all ready, already) to pass in.
2. The math test was for one hour, but Scott had (all ready, already) finished in a half-hour.
3. (All ready, Already) for the prom, Denise discovered a tear in her dress.
4. Kyong had (all ready, already) selected a topic for her research paper.

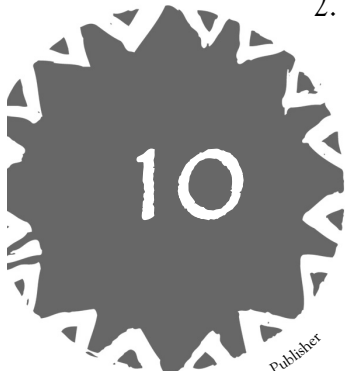


all ready, already

Here's a good way to determine whether you are using **all ready** or **already** correctly in a sentence: Replace the word or phrase with *ready* by itself. If your sentence still means the same thing with a bit less emphasis, you should use **all ready**; if not, **already** is probably correct to use.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. The plans for the outside graduation were (all ready, already) when the storm began.
2. (All ready, Already) to begin the tennis match, Drew took a deep breath and tried to relax.
3. It was (all ready, already) too late to call off the game despite the snow.
4. Cliff had (all ready, already) begun to think about plans for his future.





all together, altogether

all together (phrase)—in a group or collectively

Example: The class was **all together** for the last pep rally of the year.

altogether (adv)—wholly, entirely, completely, or thoroughly

Example: After one week, it was **altogether** too late to pass in the written assignment.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. “Let’s sing this (all together, altogether) now,” pleaded the choral director.
2. The waiting period for college acceptance is (all together, altogether) too long.
3. John held the group (all together, altogether) during the crisis.
4. Sometimes we get (all together, altogether) too moody and offend others.
5. The Student Council was (all together, altogether) too removed from the students’ views.

