

INTRODUCTION

The *Daily Warm-Ups* series is a wonderful way to turn extra classroom minutes into valuable learning time. The 180 quick activities – consisting of commonly-confused words – review, practise and teach when it is appropriate to use each word. 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. In addition to providing students with fascinating information, they are a natural path to other classroom activities involving critical thinking.

You may want to use the activities for revision or as a check on critical-thinking skills and problem-solving skills. 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!



affect, effect

affect (vb) – to influence

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

effect (n) – the result of some action

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



Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

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

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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 pest control measures have been **effected**.

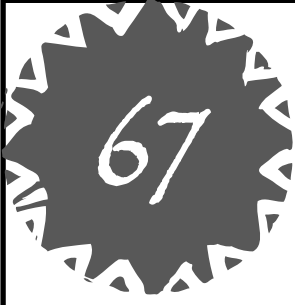


Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Parliament (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.

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consul, council, counsel

Counsel can also be a verb.

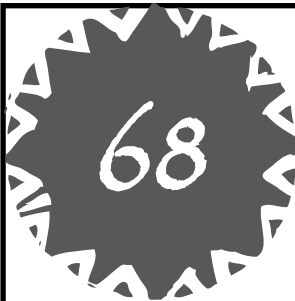
counsel (vb) – to give advice

Example: Agnes was **counselled** not to give the sources for her newspaper article.

Circle the correct words in the following paragraph.

The town (consul, council, counsel) met to review the possibility of adopting a sister town in India. The (consul, council, counsel) they received from their attorney was to contact the foreign (consul, council, counsel) at the embassy in Mumbai to see if the idea was possible. They received a letter a week later from the city (consul, council, counsel) in India, who stated they were excited about the prospects of having a sister town (consul, council, counsel) with whom they could share common problems. The next step for the town (consul, council, counsel) was to contact the Australian (consul, council, counsel) again at his official office in India and solicit his direct (consul, council, counsel). At that point, the local (consul, council, counsel) could finalise a decision on the matter.

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descent, dissent

descent (n) – an act or a process of moving downward; a downward incline; ancestry

Example: The **descent** from the mountain was treacherous because of huge ice fields.

Example: With his entire lineage coming from France, Tom was of French **descent**.

dissent (n) – a difference in sentiment or opinion; disagreement, dissatisfaction; opposition

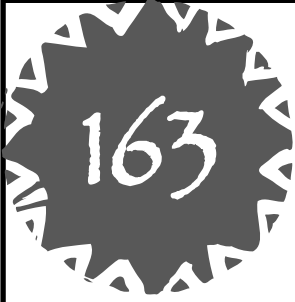
Example: The opposition's **dissent** was based on the opinions expressed by the prime minister.

dissent (vb) – to disagree; to reject the opinions of another or others

Example: Colin was the only one who **dissented** with the majority of his political party.

Write three complete sentences, one using the noun **descent**, one using the noun **dissent** and the other using the verb **dissent**.

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bare, bear

bare (adj) – minimal; uncovered; empty; undecorated

Example: The branches of the trees had been stripped **bare**.

bear (v) – carry; put up with

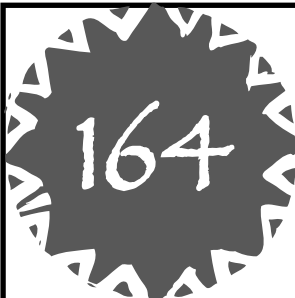
Example: Lily was sick of having to **bear** her husband's snoring every night.

Circle the proper word to make the sentence correct.

1. Our cupboards are (bare, bear).
2. The right to (bare, bear) arms is one that some people cling to.
3. I can't (bare, bear) John's horrible jokes.
4. Jane found the ground to be hot under her (bare, bear) feet.
5. Lisa couldn't (bare, bear) being tickled any longer.

Write two sentences of your own. Use **bare** in one and **bear** in the other.

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bare, bear

Remember, **bare** means naked or empty. **Bear**, in this context, means to carry or put up with something. It may help you to remember that **bear** is spelled the same way as the animal.

Now think of another trick to help you remember the different meanings of **bare** and **bear**. Share your ideas with a classmate. It may be helpful to remember what **bear** means if you have examples that relate to yourself. What do you **bear**? Think of as many examples as you can.

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