

Language Review Hints

Monday Hints:

Gerunds, participles, and infinitives (or verbals) are words that are formed from verbs, but function as another part of speech (nouns, adjectives, and adverbs).

Gerunds: A gerund is a verbal ending in -ing and that functions as a noun.

- Running keeps me in great shape.
- I couldn't go more than three days without swimming.

Participles: A participle is a verbal that is used as an adjective and usually ends in -ing or -ed.

- The screaming baby finally fell asleep.
- The defeated team sulked off the field.

Infinitives: An infinitive is a verbal that can be used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. Infinitives usually take the form of **to + the verb** (to run).

Connotation: the words have a "common thread" of meaning - word has a + (positive), - (negative), or . (neutral) meaning

Context Clues: Use words around the unknown word to figure out its meaning.

Synonym: word that means the same as word given

Tuesday Hints:

Active Voice: A verb in the active voice expresses an action done by its subject.

- Robert Frost *wrote* many poignant poems.

Passive Voice: A verb in the passive voice expresses an action done to its subject.

- Many poignant poems *were written* by Robert Frost.

Root: base word

Affix: ending of word

Analogy: recognizing relationships between words

Wednesday Hints:

Verb Moods:

indicative - to state an apparent fact

interrogative - indicates a state of questioning

imperative - states a command or a request (come here, hang on! etc...)

conditional - will cause something to happen (might, would, could)

Subjunctive - expresses doubt, desire, suggestions, imaginary/hypothetical situations or conditions contrary to the fact (prefer, insist, require, ask, demand, suggest, recommend, wish, request, order)

Antonym: word that means the opposite

Thursday Hints:

Look above for ideas if needed.