

Warm-Up

Using Reference Resources



Lesson Question



Lesson Goals

Develop reading and skills by improving vocabulary.

Use a to understand vocabulary precisely.

Identify synonyms and antonyms using a .

Choose the correct for a given context.



Words to Know

Write the letter of the definition next to the matching word as you work through the lesson. You may use the glossary to help you.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="text"/> context | A. a category of words with a similar grammatical function |
| <input type="text"/> antonym | B. the surrounding environment; words that help explain another word's meaning |
| <input type="text"/> homophone | C. a word whose meaning is the same as or similar to that of another word |
| <input type="text"/> part of speech | D. a word that sounds the same as another word, but has a different spelling |
| <input type="text"/> synonym | E. a word that means the opposite of another word |



Using Resources

There are many types of resources.

As writers and readers, we might use resources to improve our writing and improve our ability to what we're reading.

Slide

2

Using a Dictionary

A dictionary entry often includes:

- the number of in the word.
- the word's pronunciation.
- the word's part of .
- the word's etymology, or explanation of the word's and history.
- the word's denotation, or definition.

Understanding a Dictionary Entry

This dictionary entry includes:

- the number of .
- the pronunciation.
- the part of speech.
- the .
- the definitions.

Slide

2

Circle the part of speech. Underline information about the etymology of the word.

culture

cul • ture ['kŭl chər] *noun*

[Middle English, from Anglo-French, from Latin *cultura*]

1. The customs, beliefs, social forms, attitudes, and values of a group
2. Knowledge of and taste in fine arts and humanities
3. The process or product of cultivating living organisms

4

Using Online Dictionaries

Online dictionaries are different from dictionaries, because they:

- are generally more often than traditional dictionaries.
- can include extra features, such as recordings of word pronunciations.
- include a search bar that looks similar to what users might find in a search engine.
- display one entry per page.
- can include more information.
- may be more or less , depending on whether they are found on .com, .org, or .edu sites.

Slide

6

Defining Words Based on Context

Context refers to words in a sentence or paragraph that can help you

the meaning of a nearby word.

- To determine the definition of the word *culture* in a sentence, use context along with the dictionary.

The culture of the organization promotes a lot of competition and gossip.

Circle the definition that fits how the word culture is used in the sentence.

culture

cul • ture ['kŭl chər] *noun*

[Middle English, from Anglo-French, from Latin *cultura*]

- The customs, beliefs, social forms, attitudes, and values of a group
- Knowledge of and taste in fine arts and humanities
- The process or product of cultivating living organisms

9

The Parts of a Thesaurus Entry

A thesaurus entry often includes:

- the .
- the part of speech.
- , or words whose meaning is the same as or similar to that of the original word.
- antonyms, or words that have the meaning of the original word.

Slide

11

Finding Synonyms in a Thesaurus

The scientist's assistant helped conduct the experiment.

Underline the synonyms for the verb conduct.

conduct*verb*

Definition: To lead, direct, or take part in the management or operation of

Synonyms: administer, control, direct, handle

Antonym: follow

noun

Definition: Mode or standard of behavior

Synonyms: actions, comportment, deportment

Checking Synonyms in a Dictionary

Possible synonyms for *conduct*:

- Administer

-

- Handle

Slide

14

Understanding Homophones

are words that sound the same but are differently.

Example: pear, pair

- Writers often homophones.
- Spell-check programs will not catch an improperly used homophone, because the word is not spelled incorrectly.
- Spell-check programs cannot determine which homophone is appropriate in a given .
- To avoid misusing homophones, memorize the spellings of common homophones and use a dictionary to double-check your work.

Common Homophones: There, Their, and They're

- *There* shows .
- Example: The book is over there.
- *Their* shows .
- Example: They hung up their coats in the closet.
- *They're* is a contraction of .
- Example: They're going to the store.

Slide

14

Common Homophones: To, Two, and Too

- *To* shows direction.
 - Example: I'm going to the store.
- *Two* is a .
- Example: I have two books.
- *Too* means ".
- Example: I like pasta. I like pizza, too.
- can also mean "very" or "to an excessive extent."
 - Example: My little brother is too attached to his teddy bear.

Slide

16

Common Homophones: Possessives and Contractions**its / it's**

- *Its* is .
 - Example: The cup lost its handle.
- *It's* is a of *it is*.
 - Example: It's a beautiful day.

your / you're

- *Your* is .
 - Example: Put on your coat.
- *You're* is a contraction of .
 - Example: You're a nice guy.



Summary

Using Reference Resources



**Lesson
Question**

How do reference resources help improve vocabulary?



Answer

Blank space for writing the answer to the lesson question.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.