

Adjectives

Adjectives are words used to modify a noun or pronoun. *Modify* means to describe the word or to make its meaning more definite.

Adjectives answer the following questions:

<u>What Kind?</u>	<u>Which One?</u>	<u>How Much? or How Many?</u>
stone house	another one	seven rings
tired student	next customer	many books
large city	that shirt	some water

The most commonly used adjectives are *a*, *an*, and *the*.
These are called **articles**.

Adjectives may come before or after the word it modifies.

“Each one of us bought used books for the auction.”

“These rare coins are extremely valuable.”

“Mary and Joe kicked the yellow ball across the large yard.”

Holt Handbook - pg. 39 -
exercise 8 - #1-10 AND pg. 41
exercise 9 #1-10

Proper adjectives are formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
Canada	Canadian citizen
China	Chinese calendar
America	American soil
Jew	Jewish law
California	California Coast

“I enjoy many different types of food but Italian food is my favorite.”

“The dress was designed with a Victorian influence.”

“He writes in an almost Shakespearean style.”

Holt Handbook - pg. 42 -
Exercise 10 - #1-10

AND

pg. 43 - Review C - #1-10

Identify each of the adjectives in the following sentences. Do not include adjectives in book and story titles. Do not include the articles a, an, and the.

EXAMPLE 1. Washington Irving was one of the first American writers who won an international reputation.

1. Even as a young man, he had a whimsical spirit.
2. In his humorous book *The Sketch Book*, he says he “made many tours of discovery into foreign parts and unknown regions” of his native city.
3. His quaint tales of life in the rural valleys near the Hudson River are delightful even today.
4. Irving spent many pleasant years in England and Spain.
5. In Spain he wrote about Moorish legends.

Things we need to know about **predicate adjectives**.

1. What a predicate is
2. What linking verbs are
3. What an adjective does

A **predicate adjective** can be a single adjective, or it can be a phrase that includes an adjective and any modifiers.

First of all, what's a predicate?

Sentences have two parts - the subject and the predicate.

The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about.

The **predicate** of a sentence tells something about the
subject.

What's the predicate?

“The movie star signed autographs.”

“Charlie kicked the ball.”

You already know that some verbs are called linking verbs, and they link the subject of the sentence to words or information that renames or describes the subject. Examples:

“The flower looks beautiful.”

“Tanner feels sick.”

“This spaghetti tastes good.”

Think of linking verbs as an = sign.

What word(s) describe the subject?

“The baby remains happy during her bath.”

“Her costume is strange.”

“My first impression was wrong.”

“The purchase of the black opal ring is
extravagant.”

Remember!

Predicate adjectives are still adjectives; they modify nouns and pronouns

They come *AFTER* the predicate (verb)

They come *AFTER* a linking verb

Think of the linking verb as an = sign; “what equals what?”

“The purchase of the black opal ring is extravagant.”

Holt Handbook - pg. 87 -
Exercise 5 - #1-10

Adjective Review: In your notebooks, complete the following:

Part I: Find all the adjectives in each sentence.

1. The wretched girl sat in the back row.
2. Jennifer covered her bedroom walls with neon green paint.
3. The Japanese paper cranes are meant for good luck.

Part II. Find the predicate adjective in each sentence. (Remember! These come after linking verbs.)

1. The homework proves difficult for her.
2. The weather appears nice.
3. Grapes become shriveled in the sun.
4. The pizza smells delicious.
5. The mood ring turns purple in the sun.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify **verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.**

They answer four questions: How, When, Where, To What Extent

<u>How</u>	<u>When</u>	<u>Where</u>	<u>To What Extent</u>
<i>very</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>everywhere</i>	<i>extremely</i>
<i>quickly</i>	<i>daily</i>	<i>outside</i>	<i>not</i>
<i>lazily</i>	<i>soon</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>terribly</i>

A lot of adverbs end in *-ly*.

Examples: Remember! They modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs so look for these words first.

“Tomorrow, we will visit the museum for the field trip.”

“Our basketball team won the tournament easily.”

“Mark deals honestly with all his customers.”

Identify the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. Alexandra practiced soccer frequently.
2. Jeffrey always wanted to be an astronaut.
3. Aaron's father sang the song loudly.
4. The small girl eagerly licked her ice cream cone.
5. My parents will arrive tomorrow.
6. Alice fell down the rabbit hole.
7. We expected rain yesterday, but we got snow.
8. The angry bear in the forest growled menacingly.
9. The captain quickly boarded the boat anchored in the harbor.
10. The show will begin soon.

Identifying Adverbs

Holt Handbook - pg. 62

Exercise # 8, #1-10

Adverbs # 2: Identify the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. The temperature of the water at the fish hatchery seldom changes.
2. The water never freezes.
3. It comes from unusually large springs.
4. It is very clear water.
5. Vapor sometimes rises from warm water.
6. Yesterday I read an article on the literature of India.
7. Ancient Indian writers produced hymns called Vedas in about 1500 B.C. and they were written beautifully.
8. Indian literature wonderfully entered its classical period.
9. Writers of this period commonly wrote Sanskrit.
10. Writers still use the classical version of Sanskrit.

Prepositions

A preposition is a word, which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun , connecting it to another word. They help us understand WHERE and WHEN.

Meet me _____ lunch.
at during before after

Different words give different meanings to the sentence.

Prepositions of Place

Some prepositions show where something happens. They are called prepositions of place.

Examples:-

Sammy was sitting under a tree.

There's a wooden floor underneath the carpet.

Some geese flew over their house.

John and Sarah were hiding inside the wardrobe.

There was a tree beside the river.

I have a friend who lives in America.

Prepositions of Time

Some prepositions show when something happens. They are called prepositions of time.

Examples:-

School starts at nine o'clock.

We're going to the zoo on Saturday.

No, you can't watch a video. It's past your bedtime already.

I visited my grandparents during the summer.

You must finish the work by Friday.

I'll do my homework before dinner.

Prepositions of Direction

Some prepositions show where something is going. They are called prepositions of direction.

Examples:-

The boys chased **after** each other.

The football rolled **down** the hill.

A man was walking his dog **along** the riverbank.

The freeway goes **right** through the city.

We were travelling **towards** Miami

across	before	despite	like	in front	until	first
after	behind	down	near	since	upon	second
against	below	during	of	through	with	third
along	beneath	except	off	throughout		forth
among	beside	for	on	till	within	past
around	between	from	onto	to	and	
at	beyond	in	out	toward	without	
above	but	inside	outside	under	up	
about	by	into	over	underneath		

Identify the 20 prepositions in the following sentences.

1. The ticket holders waited outside the theater.
2. A new dining room was built beside the old one.
3. The telephone book is under the table in the living room.
4. She placed the flower pots along the windowsill over the sink.
5. How did you get through the traffic jam?
6. The stamp show begins on Monday during vacation from school.
7. A new housing development has been constructed across the river from town.
8. Meet me in twenty minutes at the corner of Bay Street.
9. Let's study together before the math exam on Friday.
10. The exam, a test of two of the chapters from last week, was difficult.

A **prepositional phrase** is a phrase that consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers.

Types of Prepositional Phrases

Adjective Prepositional Phrase - modifies a noun or pronoun; always comes immediately after the noun or pronoun it modifies

“Joe is the student  with the highest grade.”

Adverb Prepositional Phrase - modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb; answers the same four questions as an adverb.

“Megan put her bird  in its cage.”

The book on the bathroom floor is swollen from shower steam.

The sweet potatoes in the vegetable bin are green with mold.

Freddy is stiff from yesterday's long football practice.

Feeling brave, we tried the Dragon Breath Burritos at Tito's Taco
Palace.

Before class, Josh begged his friends for a pencil.

Identify the prepositional phrase in each sentence.

1. The ticket holders waited patiently outside the theater.
2. A new dining room was built beside the old one.
3. The telephone book is under the table in the living room.
4. She placed the flower pots along the windowsill over the sink.
5. How did you get through the traffic jam?
6. The stamp show begins on Monday during vacation from school.
7. A new housing development has been constructed across the river from town.
8. Meet me in twenty minutes at the corner of Bay Street.
9. Let's study together before the math exam on Friday.
10. The exam from last week was difficult.

Identifying Prepositional Phrases

Exercise # 1 - pg. 97 #1-10

Adjective prepositional phrases modify nouns or pronouns. They tell *what kind* or *which one*. They usually follow the word they are modifying.

The boy from the shop is my friend.

Please wash the dishes in the sink

The restaurant with the cheesy pizza is my favorite.

Adverb prepositional phrases modify a verb an adjective, or an adverb. They tell *how, when, where, why, or to what extent.*

We all went home after the party

The children ran on the playground.

The ballerina danced across the floor

Identify Adjective Phrases -

Exercise 2 - Pg. 98, #1-10

Identify Adverb Phrases -

Exercise 3 - Pg. 99-100, #1-10

<https://shellenbergere220.wikispaces.com/file/view/adjective+and+adverb+phrases.pdf>

Adjective and Adverbial Phrases



Both begin with a preposition and
end with a noun or pronoun.
NEVER include verbs

are prepositional phrases
with adjectives and adverbs

answer the same question
as regular adjectives and adverbs

Identify the prepositional phrase(s) in each sentence. Then, tell whether the phrase is an adjective phrase or an adverb phrase.

1. The store with the neon sign is open.
2. We got our new puppy at the animal shelter.
3. We bought a CD by Janet Jackson.
4. A puppy is always ready for a game.
5. He barks loudly for a puppy.
6. The girl with the long hair is nice.
7. My friend John wore a hat with a button of the Earth saying "home."
8. The teacher lives in a brand new apartment.
9. The people in the park are walking.
10. The pine needles are falling from the tree.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect words or word groups

Three Types of Conjunctions:

<p><u>Coordinating:</u> joins words or groups that are used in the same way.</p>	<p><u>Correlative:</u> pairs of conjunctions that join words or word groups that are used in the same way.</p>	<p><u>Subordinating:</u> links clauses together</p>
<p>F.A.N.B.O.Y.S. <i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i></p>	<p><i>either . . . or neither . . . nor whether . . . or both . . . and not only . . . but also</i></p>	<p><i>Unless Although Because After Wherever Whenever Through</i></p>

DIRECTIONS: Identify the conjunction in each of the sentences. Also, tell whether each conjunction is coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

1. Emilio could not eat his dessert until he had finished his dinner.
2. Theresa ate her pecan pie on the porch whenever she could eat it.
3. Mike and Keith were best friends.
4. I am neither a ballerina nor a tap dancer.
5. The baby cried and wailed to get its mother's attention.
6. I will have both the apple pie and the pumpkin pie for dessert on Thanksgiving day.
7. While in the classroom, you need to keep your voice down.
8. After recess was over, the children hurried inside.
9. The painting was either too wide or too tall to hang on the wall.
10. I wanted to eat the candy, but he wanted to eat the vegetables.

DIRECTIONS: Identify the conjunction in each of the sentences. Also, tell whether each conjunction is coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

1. John and Reggie stayed up all night practicing their guitars.
2. Keep your hand on the wound until the nurse asks you to take it off.
3. Neither Rodney nor Chris made the varsity team this year.
4. Because the night was young, Gertrude decided to take a walk.
5. You can either stand up or sit down.
6. It is a small but practical kitchen.
7. Several managers sat with their backs to us, and I could almost hear them snickering at us lowly workers.
8. I can go shopping after I finish studying for my exam.
9. This man is either dead or my watch has stopped.
10. Personally I'm always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught.

Interjections

An interjection is an abrupt remark in a sentence. There are minor interjections and more exclamatory interjections.

Examples:

“Yay! I am so excited that I get a four-day weekend!”

“Well, I didn’t do too well on that assignment.”

Exercise # 15, pg. 72 , #1-10 - Identify the interjections

Review D, pg. 73, #1-10 - Identify the italicized word as a part of speech

Review E, pg. 73, #1-13 - Identify the italicized word as a part of speech

Parts of speech - noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb,
preposition, conjunction, interjection

Review E, pg. 74, #14-25 - Identify the
italicized word as a part of speech

noun pronoun verb adjective
adverb preposition conjunction
interjection

**Identify each word of the sentence as
a specific part of speech.**

**“Wow! Jeff dripped jam on his very
white shirt and he licked the fabric.”**