

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.4 Adjectives

Key Information

An **adjective** modifies a noun or pronoun and limits its meaning.

freezing rain **fire** exit **legal** system

There are a few special types of adjectives.

Proper adjectives: **Maine** lobsters,
Irish music

Nouns as adjectives: **train** station,
biology class

Possessive nouns: **Terri's** books, the
boy's desk

Articles: **a, an, the**

Pronouns as adjectives:

Possessive adjectives: **his** bike, **our** home

Interrogative adjectives: **which** car,
whose coat

Demonstrative adjectives: **that** job, **this** pen

■ A. Identifying Adjectives

Underline all adjectives in the following sentences. Do not count the articles *a*, *an*, or *the*.

1. An active volcano destroyed those tiny country villages.
2. Dave loves spicy Mexican food but dislikes sweet, rich desserts.
3. A Hawaiian vacation can be expensive, especially for a family with many children.
4. Bob's two dogs are friendlier than his Siamese cat.
5. A narrow but swift river kept the young hikers from finishing their trip.
6. Often characters in Roman mythology were similar to the Greek gods.
7. That new student has the loudest voice in the pep club.
8. Which locker in the girls' gym belongs to your older sister?

■ B. Distinguishing Adjective Types

From the adjectives you identified above, list two in each category below.

Proper adjectives _____

Possessive adjectives _____

Demonstrative adjectives _____

■ C. Using Adjectives

Write a sentence using each of the following nouns as an adjective.

1. town _____
2. California _____
3. power _____
4. water _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.5 Adverbs

Key Information

An **adverb** modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb and makes its meaning more specific.

I **slowly** opened the big door.
[modifies *opened*]

I opened the **very** big door. [modifies *big*]

I **very** slowly opened the door.
[modifies *slowly*]

Negative words such as *not*, *never*, and *rarely* also function as adverbs.

A. Identifying Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The archaeologist carefully examined the ancient ruins.
2. Anyone who arrived late was denied entrance.
3. A good surgeon never stops improving his or her operating techniques.
4. The people in the very small crowd applauded loudly and soon were generating plenty of noise.
5. Can meteorologists predict the weather accurately?

B. Determining What Adverbs Do

Underline the word being modified by the italicized adverb in each of the following sentences. Above each word you underline, indicate whether it is a *verb*, *adjective*, or *adverb*.

1. My brother's loud snoring *repeatedly* woke me up.
2. Julie worked *extremely* hard on her college applications.
3. The algebra homework was *terribly* complicated.
4. Robots *routinely* perform many complex industrial tasks.
5. Did Rene order the tickets *yesterday*?

C. Using Adverbs

Change each of the following adjectives to an adverb, and then write a sentence using the adverb.

1. (*recent*) _____
2. (*reluctant*) _____
3. (*quick*) _____
4. (*wise*) _____
5. (*good*) _____

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.6 Prepositions

Key Information

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence. Some common prepositions are *against, behind, for, of, over, to, and with*.

Some prepositions are made up of more than one word. These are called **compound**

prepositions. Some common compound prepositions are *according to, because of, and instead of*.

The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is called the **object of the preposition**.

The ball rolled under the **couch**.

■ A. Identifying Prepositions

Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. At the site of Daniel Webster's birthplace in Franklin, New Hampshire, there is a replica of his family's original two-room house.
2. The home of this great orator reflects the struggles faced by the family.
3. Webster's father kept a tavern and also ran a sawmill on nearby Punch Creek.
4. The farmhouse is decorated with simple housekeeping tools.
5. The young Webster's education came mostly from newspapers.
6. One of Webster's early employers sent him to Phillips Academy at Exeter.
7. Years later Webster taught school for a while.
8. Webster went to Dartmouth College, where he distinguished himself in oratory.
9. Years later before the Supreme Court, Webster spoke highly of Dartmouth.
10. Even at the height of his fame, Webster would return to his humble birthplace.

■ B. Using Prepositions

Choose a preposition from the list below to complete each of the following sentences.

after by in of
around for inside without

1. Noah Webster was born _____ West Hartford, Connecticut.
2. The birthplace was part _____ a 120-acre farm.
3. Exhibits illustrating his spellers and dictionaries are _____ the house.
4. _____ its excellent definitions, Webster's dictionary never would have become popular.
5. _____ his death, Webster's heirs sold the rights to his dictionaries.

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.7 Subordinating Conjunctions

Key Information

A **subordinating conjunction** joins two clauses, or ideas, in such a way as to make one grammatically dependent upon the other. The idea or clause introduced by a subordinating conjunction is considered subordinate, or dependent, because it cannot stand alone as a sentence.

I like pizza **unless** it has anchovies on it.

If it rains, the ceremony will be postponed.

A traffic jam formed **after** police were forced to close two of the road's lanes.

■ A. Identifying Subordinating Conjunctions

Underline the subordinating conjunction in each of the following sentences.

1. You can call the toll-free number if you live out of state.
2. Although the crowd was small, the concert was a stunning success.
3. We were not at home when our cousins stopped for a surprise visit.
4. As soon as the poet cleared her throat, the audience fell silent.
5. I usually bring my lunch whenever the cafeteria serves meatloaf sandwiches.
6. If there are no unexpected problems with the scheduling, the job is yours.
7. Some players wear sunglasses so that they do not lose sight of balls in the sun.
8. The chemist vowed to keep experimenting until she finds a cure for the disease.
9. Before you leave an answer blank, be sure you cannot make an educated guess.
10. The sculptor always wore goggles whenever he worked with marble.

■ B. Using Subordinating Conjunctions

For each of the following sentences, choose the correct subordinating conjunction in parentheses, and write it in the blank.

1. _____ Emily Dickinson was a great poet, we know little about her personal life. (Although/If)
2. She lived a normal life _____ she was about thirty. (because/until)
3. _____ she visited Boston for eye treatment, she resolved to stay at home with her family. (After/As if)
4. Dickinson spent nearly all of the last two decades of her life in a house in Amherst, Massachusetts, _____ she wrote more than 1,700 poems. (because/where)
5. Some people travel to Amherst _____ they can visit the old Dickinson home. (if/so that)