

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.4 Adjectives

Key Information

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.

eerie room

some people

latest fad

Many adjective have comparative and superlative forms.

hot, hotter, hottest

sharp, sharper, sharpest

psychic, more psychic, most psychic

The adjectives *a*, *and*, and *the* are called articles.

Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns and are always capitalized.

Italian opera

Buddhist thought

Dutch tulips

■ A. Identifying Adjectives

Underline all of the adjectives, except articles, in the following passage.

Along the foot of a tilted red rock a porcupine came. . . . It broke open a tiny shelter of sticks and some meager round-eared creature, all eyes and bony limbs, fled across the stones. The porcupine, ignoring it, was about to devour the beetles . . . when suddenly it paused, raised its head and listened. As it remained motionless a brown, mongoose-like creature broke quickly through the bushes and disappeared down its hole. From farther away came the sound of scolding birds.

Shardik, Richard Adams

■ B. Forming Adjectives

Write an adjective form of each of the words listed below. Use a dictionary only if you have to.

elegance _____

furor _____

deceive _____

fog _____

nobility _____

width _____

harm _____

inspire _____

flattery _____

grit _____

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10.5 Adverbs

Key Information

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

run **quickly** **deeply** embarrassed
quite nicely

Adverbs answer the questions *when?* *where?* *how?* and *to what degree?*

when? **soon**
 where? **there**
 how? **carefully**

to what degree? **completely**

Adverbs always precede the adjectives and other adverbs they modify.

rather handsome
just barely

Their position in relation to verbs can vary.

I disagree with you **completely**.
 I **completely** disagree with you.
 I disagree **completely** with you.

A. Finding Adverbs

Underline the seven adverbs in the following sentences. Then identify the word each adverb modifies by underlining it twice.

1. Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in almost complete poverty.
2. At the age of fourteen, he bravely left his home to seek his fortune in Copenhagen.
3. As a child he sang beautifully and often pretended he was performing for the Emperor of China.
4. It was much later that he began to write the fairy tales for which he has become famous.
5. "The Ugly Duckling," his most famous story, is oddly autobiographical.

B. Using Adverbs

Using the adverbs in parentheses, rewrite each of the following sentences.

1. Because he does not like crowds, he does not go to concerts. (seldom)

2. He took her hand. (timidly)

3. The movie was unbelievable. (completely)

4. Melba sings nicely. (rather)

5. Robbie will not eat his pizza with anchovies. (never)

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10.6 Prepositions

Key Information

Prepositions show relationships of nouns and pronouns to other words in the sentence. These relationships often indicate space or time.

in the closet

after lunch

during the dance

outside the perimeter

since yesterday

from the government

Compound prepositions consist of more than one word.

according to the law

on top of Old Smokey

out of the ordinary

Prepositions begin phrases that conclude with a noun or pronoun, called the **object of the preposition**.

A wounded deer stood **in front of** the car.

A box **of antique jewelry** sat **on the** trunk.

■ A. Identifying Prepositional Phrases

Underline the twelve prepositional phrases in the following paragraphs.

That summer it was very hot, but according to Grandma, past summers had been hotter. She sat down between two apple trees, took a Chinese fan from her apron pocket, and told us about the time, many years ago, that she had actually fried an egg on the sidewalk—and it worked.

Next to her, Franny sprawled on the green grass and listened intently, in spite of the fact that she had already heard the story many, many times. Opposite her, I pulled a blade of grass from the rocky ground, stuck it between my teeth, and chewed contentedly.

■ B. Using Prepositions

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions.

1. The sun was just rising _____ the mountains _____ the distance when we awoke.
2. Countless birds and insects were chirping and buzzing _____ us _____ the trees.
3. _____ us, the wind rustled softly _____ the leaves.
4. _____ us, the ground was still slightly moist _____ morning dew.
5. _____ our campsite was a lovely valley where a small stream trickled _____ beautiful wildflowers that were _____ full bloom.
6. We had slept soundly _____ the night, and now we anticipated a day full _____ hiking and exploring.

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10.7 Conjunctions

Key Information

Subordinating conjunctions join two clauses so that one clause depends grammatically upon the other.

The clause introduced by the subordinating conjunction is called a **dependent clause**. It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

As far as I am concerned, you have the job. [*As far as* is the subordinating conjunction. *As far as I am concerned* is a dependent clause.]

She did not marry him **although she loved him**. [*Although* is the subordinating conjunction. *Although she loved him* is a dependent clause.]

Other common subordinating conjunctions include the following:

before	while
unless	in order that
until	since
because	as soon as

■ A. Identifying Subordinating Conjunctions

In the following sentences circle the subordinating conjunctions.

1. Please turn off the oven before you go out.
2. Whenever she tried to call her office, the line was busy.
3. In order that we understand each other perfectly, I have asked a translator to be present.
4. Angler fish move very slowly unless they are eating.
5. Although the country has been called Thailand for many years, some people still refer to it by its old name, Siam.

■ B. Using Subordinating Conjunctions

Using the subordinating conjunctions provided in parentheses, combine each pair of sentences below so that the first sentence becomes grammatically dependent upon the second.

1. It had rained so heavily. We postponed the car wash. (because)

2. I was stepping out of the shower. The telephone rang. (while)

3. Miriam thought about it for a few minutes. She apologized. (after)

4. He did not prepare well. Frank did very well on the SAT. (considering that)

5. Beethoven had gone deaf. He still composed beautiful music. (even though)
