

Grammar Practice

Name Class Date

10.4 Adjectives

Key Information

An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun by limiting its meaning.

young girl **sudden** stop **last** time
comic play **large** flag **few** dreams
that goal **these** friends **many** troubles

Possessive nouns and pronouns are considered adjectives because they modify nouns.

Wanda's car **his** friend **our** cat

Articles are the adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the*. *A* and *an* are called indefinite articles. *The* is called a definite article.

a movie **the** answer

A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

American flag **Ohio** border
Brazilian coffee **Chinese** food

■ A. Identifying Adjectives

Underline each adjective that appears in the following sentences. (Include articles and proper adjectives.)

1. The treetops of a tropical forest contain a marvelous community of plants and animals living in a complex environment.
2. Exotic varieties of mosses, cacti, ferns, and orchids present unusual shapes and bright colors that are unknown in our American forests.
3. Huge limbs and woody vines intertwine to create the topmost layer of trees in these African and Asian forests.
4. Yearly, biologists and naturalists gather to study the quiet, secret realm of the forests that yield many benefits to the world's population.
5. Natural products that were first discovered in these forests include the familiar and the unfamiliar: rubber, copal, dammar, chicle, quinine, vanilla, cocoa, coffee, Brazil nuts, avocado, rattan, and a large percentage of many favorite houseplants.

■ B. Using Adjectives

In each blank provided in the following paragraph, write an appropriate adjective from the list below. Check to be sure that your completed paragraph makes sense.

In the rain forest, (1) _____ swarms of mosquitoes hover around the trees.

A (2) _____ odor of (3) _____ vegetation and

(4) _____ flowers fills the (5) _____ air. Animals usually found

on the ground, such as mice, ants, even earthworms, live up in the (6) _____

treetops. (7) _____, (8) _____ caverns inside

(9) _____ trees serve as homes to cockroaches, scorpions, vipers, and

(10) _____ varieties of bats.

heavy home fragrant happily highest vertical spacious orange
 many nature thick rotten hollow deep humid simply

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10.5 Adverbs

Key Information

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by making its meaning more specific.

Antonia **often** calls me. (modifies verb *calls*)

You seem **more** upset than I. (modifies adjective *upset*)

He answered **too** quickly. (modifies adverb *quickly*)

Adverbs tell *when*, *where*, *how*, and *to what degree*.

I'll do the job **later**. (*when*)

Fitz studies **upstairs**. (*where*)

He was treated **kindly**. (*how*)

Ana **completely** forgot that. (*to what degree*)

The word *not* and the contraction *n't* are considered adverbs. Certain adverbs of time, place, and degree also have a negative meaning.

We haven't left for the play yet.

The performance had **hardly** begun.

Using Adverbs

Underline the adverbs in each of the following sentences. On the line, write the word each adverb modifies, and identify whether the modified word is a verb, an adjective, or an adverb by writing *V.*, *Adj.*, or *Adv.* (Note that some adverbs may modify verb phrases.)

1. American painter Marsden Hartley certainly deserves greater recognition.

2. His paintings almost always are innovative.

3. Born in Maine, Hartley moved west to Cleveland when he was sixteen.

4. Soon he was studying art at the Cleveland School of Art.

5. Born Edmund, the artist later adopted his stepmother's maiden name, Marsden.

6. Hartley traveled east to New York. There he met John Marin and other artists.

7. In 1912 in Paris, museums, artists, and artistic ideas greatly impressed him.

8. For a time, people in America scarcely paid attention to Hartley's work.

9. Nowadays his paintings are very valuable.

10. His works are frequently exhibited around the country.

10.6 Prepositions

Key Information

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or a pronoun to some other word in a sentence.

The new car is **behind** the station wagon.
(*Behind* shows the spatial relationship of the two cars.)

I saw him **after** the announcement.
(*After* relates the verb *saw* to the noun *announcement*.)

She acted the part **with** difficulty.
(*With* relates the verb *acted* to the noun *difficulty*.)

A **compound preposition** is a preposition that is made up of more than one word.

They were late **because of** car trouble.

Prepositions are found at the beginning of phrases that usually end with a noun or a pronoun called the **object of the preposition**.

She hit the ball **over the fence**. (*Fence* is the object of the preposition *over*.)

■ Identifying Prepositions

Underline all of the prepositions in the sentences below.

1. In tennis a game begins with the serve, which many players consider the most important stroke in the game.
2. The ball is tossed into the air and is hit flat or with spin over the net into the opponent's service box.
3. After the return of the serve, the players trade shots, each trying to move the other around the court.
4. The play ends when one player fails to hit the ball over the net within the boundary lines of the tennis court on one bounce.
5. A player must not hit the ball beyond the baseline or into the net or miss two serves in a row.
6. A good player hits the ball past the other player or over the other player's head.
7. The best players can hit the tennis ball to any spot in the court; for them, the "feel" of the ball against the racket strings is second nature.
8. Among the most prestigious tennis championships, after Wimbledon in southeast England, is the U.S. Open.
9. Since 1978 the U.S. Open has been held at Flushing Meadows, New York; previously it was held for many years at Forest Hills, New York.
10. During a big point in a late-round match of an important tournament in front of thousands of spectators, total silence reigns despite the number of people present.

10.7–8 Conjunctions and Interjections

Key Information

A **conjunction** is a word that joins single words or groups of words.

A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or groups of words that have equal grammatical weight.

I wanted to go, **but** I did not have time.

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words or groups of words that have equal grammatical weight in a sentence.

Neither he **nor** I went.

A **subordinating conjunction** joins two clauses, or ideas, in such a way as to make one grammatically dependent on the other.

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate, or dependent, clause—one that cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Although I wanted to go, I did not.

A **conjunctive adverb** is used to clarify the relationship between clauses of equal weight in a sentence.

I had little time; **therefore**, I did not go.

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or exclamation. An interjection has no grammatical connection to other words.

Alas, I couldn't go.

Identifying Conjunctions and Interjections

Underline the conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, and interjections in the following sentences. Above each underlined word, label it as a coordinating conjunction (*Coor. C.*), correlative conjunction (*Corr. C.*), subordinating conjunction (*Sub. C.*), conjunctive adverb (*Conj. Adv.*), or interjection (*Int.*).

1. About 270 million people in 103 countries are presently infected with malaria; furthermore, though estimates are crude, the World Health Organization believes that between 1 million and 2 million people die each year of the disease.
2. Although quinine drugs have long been used to treat malaria, they have become unreliable because the parasites that cause malaria are becoming resistant to quinine.
3. Unless new treatments are found soon, many people currently infected will die of the fatal fevers the disease can cause, since no other treatment is in widespread use.
4. Either scientists will have to discover new drugs or they will have to rely on an infusion of wormwood leaves in water that traditional Chinese healers have used for 2,000 years to treat malaria.
5. If preliminary reports from Asia are borne out, the ancient remedy may one day be the treatment of choice for the disease.
6. Although one form of a drug derived from wormwood is being used in China, work is just beginning on toxicity tests; consequently, studies of effectiveness are several years away.
7. Until the drug has been tested and approved for use, it cannot be used to treat patients in much of the world; nevertheless, scientists are not only cautious but also optimistic.
8. As soon as laboratory tests are completed, they expect to begin treating patients.