

- An **adjective** is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. It can describe, limit, or identify the noun or pronoun.
EXAMPLE: She likes **oatmeal** cookies.
- A **descriptive adjective** adds details and answers the question, What is it like?
EXAMPLES: **fresh** vegetables, **white** cat
- A **limiting adjective** makes the noun or pronoun it modifies more specific and concrete. Some common limiting adjectives are few, many, every, each, both, several, some, any, most, and one. Limiting adjectives such as a, an, and the are also known as **articles**.
EXAMPLES: **a** pineapple, **each** apple, **both** parents
- A **proper adjective** is an adjective that is formed from a proper noun. It always begins with a capital letter.
EXAMPLES: **Chinese** newspaper, **English** language

A. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Grandma kept the valuable pendant in a tiny envelope made of red silk.
2. We managed to get an excellent table at the new Portuguese restaurant.
3. When Dad doesn't have any time to cook, I make some pasta.

B. Write three adjectives to describe each noun.

1. lanterns _____
2. night _____
3. shoes _____

C. The following sentences have few adjectives. Rewrite them using descriptive adjectives.

1. The dog rolled in the mud.

2. He entered the house during the storm.

3. The model is wearing a leather jacket.

4. His sister stuck her hands into water.

- An adjective has three degrees of comparison: **positive**, **comparative**, and **superlative**.
- The simple form of the adjective is called the **positive** degree.
EXAMPLE: Leah is **tall**.
- When two people or things are being compared, the **comparative** degree is used.
EXAMPLE: Leah is **taller** than Jon.
- When three or more people or things are being compared, the **superlative** degree is used.
EXAMPLE: Leah is the **tallest** person in the class.
- For all adjectives of one syllable and a few adjectives of two syllables, add -er to form the comparative degree, and -est to form the superlative degree.
EXAMPLE: sweet – sweeter – sweetest
- For some adjectives of two syllables and all adjectives of three or more syllables, use more or less to form the comparative and most or least to form the superlative.
EXAMPLE: This task is **more** difficult than I expected. Saul is the **most** devoted of all. Amelie is **less** nervous than James. Esther is the **least** studious of all.

A. Write the comparative and superlative forms of each adjective.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1. fragile	_____	_____
2. soft	_____	_____
3. silent	_____	_____

B. Complete each sentence with the correct degree of comparison of the adjective given in parentheses. Some of the forms are irregular.

1. (mild) The temperature seems _____ this month than last.
2. (fast) The cheetah is the _____ of all animals.
3. (athletic) Is Farah _____ than Jennifer?
4. (busy) The video store is the _____ store on the block.
5. (deep) Which is the _____ ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific?
6. (lovely) I think Lake Louise is the _____ of all mountain lakes.
7. (tasty) That restaurant makes the _____ souvlaki in the city.
8. (high) Which of the two balloons flew _____ ?
9. (entertaining) Which is _____, a stand-up comic or a TV sitcom?

- An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
 EXAMPLES: "No," Hannah said **stubbornly**.
 His temper was **extremely** volatile.
 She protested **very** vehemently.
- An adverb usually tells how, when, where, to what extent, or how often.
- Many adverbs end in -ly.

A. Underline each adverb. Indicate whether the adverb is modifying a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

- _____ 1. Knute lay quietly on the sofa.
- _____ 2. Carra is a highly competitive individual.
- _____ 3. He walked extremely carefully on the slippery floor.
- _____ 4. When she fell, she landed gently.
- _____ 5. The two-year-old boy gobbled his food very noisily.
- _____ 6. When Laura gets nervous, she speaks quickly.
- _____ 7. David's recollection of the accident was very clouded by the medication.
- _____ 8. The warriors descended from the Trojan Horse stealthily.
- _____ 9. Search and rescue teams looked everywhere for the victim.
- _____ 10. His taste in clothing is excessively expensive.

B. Write three adverbs that could be used to modify each verb.

1. talk _____
2. lay _____
3. fought _____
4. fly _____
5. argue _____
6. eat _____
7. drink _____
8. leave _____
9. listen _____
10. sleep _____

- An **adverb** has three degrees of comparison: **positive**, **comparative**, and **superlative**.
- The simple form of the adverb is called the **positive** degree.
EXAMPLE: Holly worked **hard** on the history essay.
- When two actions are being compared, the **comparative** degree is used.
EXAMPLE: Holly worked **harder** than Sergei.
- When three or more actions are being compared, the **superlative** degree is used.
EXAMPLE: Holly worked the **hardest** of all.
- Use -er to form the comparative degree, and use -est to form the superlative degree of one-syllable adverbs.
- Use **more** and **most** with longer adverbs and with adverbs that end in -ly.
EXAMPLE: Sheena spoke **more enthusiastically** than Ed.
Guy spoke **most enthusiastically** of all.

A. Write the comparative and superlative form of each adverb.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1. long	_____	_____
2. promptly	_____	_____
3. quickly	_____	_____
4. cold	_____	_____
5. energetically	_____	_____
6. fiercely	_____	_____
7. poorly	_____	_____
8. fast	_____	_____

B. Complete each sentence using the correct degree of comparison for each adverb in parentheses. Some of the forms are irregular.

1. (carefully) Does Jonah paint _____ than Eden?
2. (soon) Which of the two e-mails arrived _____ ?
3. (patiently) Who waited _____ , Marta or Justin?
4. (badly) This is the _____ he's ever done on an exam.
5. (frequently) My car breaks down _____ than yours.
6. (well) Lise swims _____ when she competes against others.

A. Underline the correct word.

1. The weather seems (calm, calmly) here at this time of day.
2. Nola's essays are always (careful, carefully) written.
3. Even though our team played (good, well), we didn't get into the finals.
4. Kira is (happy, happily) with her new job in Edmonton.
5. Time passes (slow, slowly) when you are waiting for an announcement.
6. We were (certain, certainly) glad to hear that you'd arrived safely in Churchill Falls.
7. Phoebe tries to do her work (good, well) even when she's tired.
8. I think the horse from your stable will (easy, easily) win the Queen's Plate.
9. We had to shout (loud, loudly) to be heard over the noise of the engines.
10. In September the sun shone (bright, brightly) almost every day.
11. My grandfather sleeps (good, well) after he takes an evening walk.
12. The flu struck very (sudden, suddenly).
13. The barometer measures air pressure (accurate, accurately).
14. The rain fell (steady, steadily) most of the time.
15. The snow looked (beautiful, beautifully) in the morning sunlight.
16. The company always does (good, well) when oil costs are high.
17. Even though they appear to be clumsy, bears can climb (good, well).
18. I was (real, really) excited about going ice fishing on Lake Nipigon.
19. That idea seems (foolish, foolishly) when you consider the risks.
20. My hair seems to grow very (rapid, rapidly) in summer.

B. Write sentences using the words in brackets.

1. (ride, furiously) _____
2. (worked, diligently) _____
3. (seemed, quiet) _____
4. (tread, cautiously) _____
5. (looked, magnificent) _____
6. (wake, quickly) _____
7. (appeared, tired) _____
8. (react, slowly) _____
9. (knock, softly) _____
10. (write, clearly) _____

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

EXAMPLES: Put the package **on** the table. Place the package **in** the desk.

- These are some commonly used prepositions:

about	against	at	between	from	near	through	under
above	among	behind	by	in	of	to	upon
across	around	beside	for	into	over	toward	with

A. Draw a line under each preposition or prepositions in the sentences below.

1. Deo greeted his cousin from Japan with a smile and a handshake.
2. They walked toward the baggage area of the airport in Victoria.
3. The two cousins had not seen each other for five years.
4. Deo drove Mariko to the family farm.
5. It was a long ride through beautiful scenery.
6. The farm was located near Courtenay, British Columbia.
7. The cousins walked across the driveway and toward the house.
8. Deo's family gathered around Mariko.
9. Everyone sat on the porch and drank lemonade.
10. Then everyone went into the house and ate dinner.

B. Create sentences using the prepositions in brackets.

1. (across) _____
2. (behind) _____
3. (from) _____
4. (through) _____
5. (toward) _____
6. (over) _____
7. (upon) _____
8. (among) _____
9. (beside) _____
10. (for) _____