

1.5

Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that modifies (qualifies or limits) a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

- ▶ Many adverbs end in *-ly*.
- ▶ Adverbs answer any of these four questions: *Where? When? How? To what extent?*
- ▶ Adverbs make writing more specific and more exact.
- ▶ Here are some adverbs that do not end in *-ly*:

again	almost	alone	already	also
always	away	even	ever	here
just	later	never	not	now
nowhere	often	perhaps	quite	rather
seldom	so	sometimes	somewhat	somewhere
soon	then	there	today	too
very	yesterday	yet		

Adverbs modify verbs:

John ate *quickly*. (*How* did he eat?)

I walk *there*. (*Where* did I walk?)

Ashleigh will eat *soon*. (*When* will Ashleigh eat?)

Adverbs modify adjectives:

Rex is *very* happy. (*Very* modifies the adjective *happy* and answers the question, *To what extent?*)

The program was *too* unrealistic. (*Too* modifies the adjective *unrealistic* and answers the question, *To what extent?*)

Adverbs modify other adverbs:

Warren walks *too* quickly. (*Too* modifies the adverb *quickly* and answers the question, *How quickly?*)

He moved *rather* recently. (*Rather* modifies the adverb *recently* and answers the question, *How recently?*)

1.5

Adverbs (*Continued*)

When is a word an adjective, and when is it an adjective? Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. Adverbs do not. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. Adjectives do not.

Helen has a *yearly* membership at the local health club. (*Yearly* is an adjective since it modifies the noun *membership* and tells *which* membership.)

Helen contributes *yearly*. (*Yearly* is an adverb since it modifies the verb *contributes* and answers the question, *When does Helen contribute?*)

Mike arrived *late*. (*Late* is an adverb since it tells *when* Mike arrived.)

The *late* delivery cut down on sales in the supermarket. (*Late* is an adjective because it tells *which* delivery.)



WRITING TIP *Adverbs help readers visualize actions better. Select the precise adverb to help your reader see more clearly. Slowly might not be as accurate as gradually, leisurely, or unhurriedly. Use a dictionary or thesaurus for help.*

1.5A Scrambled Up for You! (Adverbs)

In each sentence, the letters of the underlined adverb are scrambled. Unscramble the letters, and write the word on the line provided before the sentence.

1. _____ He walks tsaf.
2. _____ Do you want to stop ehre?
3. _____ He visits his grandmother ywlkee.
4. _____ Do you feel lewl enough to go on the trip?
5. _____ Have you erve been to Mexico City?
6. _____ I wasaly run errands for her.
7. _____ Have I met you foebre?
8. _____ I would raerht drive to your house tonight.
9. _____ Are you ilslt going to go to summer school?
10. _____ I am tno trying to insult you, Nick.
11. _____ Will you bat frsit tonight?
12. _____ Are you ftneo at this location, Mitch?
13. _____ Let's start the performance onw.
14. _____ May I aosl assist you, Helene?
15. _____ Thank you nlidyk.

1.5B**Dressing Up (Adverbs)**

On the line next to the sentence number, tell whether the underlined adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb by writing the correct answer's corresponding letter. Then fill in the spaces within the three sentences after sentence 15. If your answers are correct, you will understand this activity's title.

1. _____ Patricia slept peacefully. **(b)** verb **(c)** adjective **(d)** adverb
2. _____ Our teachers are very happy with the results. **(t)** verb **(s)** adjective **(l)** adverb
3. _____ Larry's unusually good cooking skills came in handy last weekend. **(b)** verb **(h)** adjective **(o)** adverb
4. _____ He ran swiftly away from the tackler. **(e)** verb **(a)** adjective **(i)** adverb
5. _____ She danced so gracefully in the competition. **(d)** verb **(m)** adjective **(p)** adverb
6. _____ They sang beautifully during the entire winter concert. **(l)** verb **(n)** adjective **(p)** adverb
7. _____ My aunt was extremely hungry after we completed the three-hour hike. **(r)** verb **(o)** adjective **(d)** adverb
8. _____ We had met somewhat earlier than you think. **(v)** verb **(n)** adjective **(a)** adverb
9. _____ Are they going away? **(t)** verb **(e)** adjective **(r)** adverb
10. _____ His rather clever remarks were not appreciated. **(g)** verb **(e)** adjective **(u)** adverb
11. _____ These stories seem strangely familiar to me. **(x)** verb **(s)** adjective **(o)** adverb
12. _____ They will hardly try to win. **(n)** verb **(r)** adjective **(s)** adverb
13. _____ Francine earns high grades quite often. **(t)** verb **(e)** adjective **(t)** adverb
14. _____ Do not walk alone in the forest. **(s)** verb **(u)** adjective **(f)** adverb
15. _____ We met only recently. **(g)** verb **(h)** adjective **(s)** adverb

The five sentences that illustrate an adverb modifying a verb are numbers _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. Their corresponding letters spell the word _____.

The five sentences that illustrate an adverb modifying an adjective are numbers _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. Their corresponding letters spell the word _____.

The five sentences that illustrate an adverb modifying another adverb are numbers _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. Their corresponding letters spell the word _____.

1.6

Prepositions

A **common preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence.

The man swam *under* the bridge. (*Under* connects the idea of *swam* and *bridge*.)

She walked *down* the aisle. (*Down* connects *walked* and *aisle*.)

Julie walked *around* the campus and *toward* town. (*Around* connects *walked* and *campus*. *Toward* connects *walked* and *town*.)

Here are the most commonly used prepositions:

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

But is a preposition only when it can be replaced by the word *except*. So in the sentence, “All *but* Teddy went inside,” *but* is a preposition since it connects *All* and *Teddy* and can be replaced by the word *except*.

A way to get to know these fifty-six prepositions is to remember this sentence: *The plane, Prepi I, flew _____ the clouds.* Any single word that can logically be placed into this space is a preposition, so the only words that you would still have to memorize are those that do not logically fit into this space. Compose the list of these words, memorize the Prepi I sentence, and you will know your prepositions!

1.6

Prepositions (*Continued*)

Another type of preposition is the **compound preposition**. It does the same as a common preposition but is composed of two or more words. Here are the most common compound prepositions:

according to	ahead of	apart from	as of
aside from	because of	by means of	in addition to
in back of	in front of	in place of	in spite of
instead of	in view of	next to	on account of
out of	prior to		

Adverb or preposition? The difference between a preposition and an adverb is that an adverb answers the questions, *Where? When? How? To what extent?* by itself. Both common and compound prepositions need more than just themselves to answer the same questions:

He fell *down*. (*Down* is an *adverb* because it takes only one word to tell where he fell.)

He fell *down* the stairs. (*Down* is a *preposition* because it takes more than a single word to tell where he fell.)

Trey walked *aboard*. (*Aboard* is an *adverb* because it takes only one word needed to tell where Trey walked.)

Trey walked *aboard* the ship. (*Aboard* is a *preposition* because it takes more than one word to tell where Trey walked.)



WRITING TIP Know when a word is a preposition and when it is an adverb. In the sentence “The captain walked *aboard*,” *aboard* is an *adverb* because it does not start a prepositional phrase. In the sentence “The captain walked *aboard* the ship,” *aboard* is a *preposition* that begins the prepositional phrase, *aboard the ship*. Look for the prepositional phrase to check that the word is a preposition and not an adverb.

1.6A Finding the Four Words (Prepositions)

Underline the preposition in each of the following sentences. Then write the first letter of the preposition on the line before the sentence. Transfer the fifteen consecutive letters to the lines below the last numbered sentence to form four words.

1. _____ The teammates walked beyond the bleachers.
2. _____ The track team ran into the hills.
3. _____ The temperature is several degrees below zero.
4. _____ Call me around four o'clock.
5. _____ It is a matter concerning bad behavior.
6. _____ The parents joined in the conversation.
7. _____ Ronnie fell asleep during the professor's lecture.
8. _____ We found the sleeping cat underneath the blanket.
9. _____ The couple walked near the bridge.
10. _____ The children slid down the slide yesterday.
11. _____ We lost contact over time.
12. _____ This letter is addressed to your sister.
13. _____ The strong man swam across the wide lake.
14. _____ This group is under great suspicion.
15. _____ I pointed toward the tall building.

The four words are _____, _____, _____,
and _____.

1.7

Conjunctions

A **conjunction** connects words or group of words. There are three types of conjunctions: **coordinating conjunctions**, **correlative conjunctions**, and **subordinating conjunctions**. The first two types of conjunctions are discussed below, and the third type is discussed in lesson 2.19.

A **coordinating conjunction** is a single connecting word. These seven words are *for*, *and*, *nor*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, and *so*.

The boys *and* girls worked at the fair. (*And* joins the names *boys* and *girls*.)

Paula *or* Jeannine can go with you tonight. (*Or* joins the names *Paula* and *Jeannine*.)

I would like to help you, *but* I will be busy tonight. (*But* joins two sentences or complete ideas.)

We must leave early *so* we can get to the wedding reception on time. (*So* joins two sentences or two complete ideas.)

Remember the made-up word FANBOYS when you memorize the coordinating conjunctions. Each letter in this word (**F**or, **A**nd, **N**or, **B**ut, **O**r, **Y**et, **S**o) stands for a coordinating conjunction.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of connecting words. These five pairs of words are *both/and*, *either/or*, *neither/nor*, *not only/but also*, and *whether/or*.

Both Henry *and* Henrietta are leaving the dance now. (The correlative conjunctions join two names.)

Not only will they leave now, *but* they will *also* not be here to help clean up. (The correlative conjunctions join two sentences or complete ideas.)

Either go with them *or* stay here and help. (The correlative conjunctions illustrate a choice.)

He went *neither* to the stadium *nor* to the concert hall during this vacation. (The correlative conjunctions join two prepositional phrases.)



WRITING TIP Using conjunctions adds sophistication to sentences. Rather than using two very simple sentences such as, “The monkey climbed the tree,” and “The monkey threw down a banana,” combine them by using the conjunction *and*: “The monkey climbed the tree and threw down a banana” is a more sophisticated sentence. Make good use of the conjunctions for combining ideas.

1.7A Appropriately Chosen! (Conjunctions)

Circle the conjunction or pair of conjunctions in each sentence:

1. Lyle chose both steak and salad for his dinner.
2. I chose neither steak nor salad for my dinner.
3. Either you or he can drive Dad to the train station tomorrow morning.
4. The panda wanted to eat, for he was hungry.
5. Peanut butter and jelly is Rex's favorite sandwich.
6. Not only the girls but also the boys will be invited to the assembly.
7. Sara did not know whether to swing at the ball or take the pitch.
8. Mark would like to go, but he cannot.
9. Rich likes the food at this restaurant, yet he seldom eats here.
10. Run with him or her.

Use these coordinating and correlative conjunctions in your own sentences:

11. Use *neither ... nor*:

12. Use *but*:

13. Use *for*:

14. Use *or*:

15. Use *either ... or*:

1.8

Interjections

An **interjection** is a word that expresses strong feeling or emotion:

- ▶ An interjection usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.
- ▶ An interjection is often followed by an exclamation point (!) when the emotion is strong or a comma (,) when the emotion is mild.
- ▶ Do not overuse interjections. Include one when you want to make your point. If you use too many interjections, your writing loses its power and effectiveness.
- ▶ Here are some common interjections:

Aw	Bravo	Darn	Dear me
Eek	Eh	Gee	Golly
Goodness gracious	Gosh	Hallelujah	Hey
Horrors	Hurrah	Hurray	Mmm
Oh	Oh no	Oops	Ouch
Phew	Rats	Really	Ugh
Well	Whoa	Whoops	Wow
Yea	Yeh	Yes	Yippee



WRITING TIP *Interjections express emotion. Do not overuse this part of speech, which generally is found in dialogue.*

1.8A**With Great Feeling!!! (Interjections)**

Write an appropriate interjection for each of the following sentences in the space provided. There may be more than one answer for each space.

1. _____! I smashed my finger with the hammer.
2. _____, all right, Nick.
3. _____! We have finally beaten that team!
4. _____, take it easy, Reggie!
5. _____, I think we better look over this paper immediately.
6. _____, I forgot to take out the garbage this morning.
7. _____! The tickets for his concert are incredibly expensive!
8. _____! You did so well in tonight's school play!
9. _____! You have no right to say that to him!
10. _____, now I see what you are trying to say.
11. _____. I am not very keen on that idea.
12. _____, what did Mike say about his tryout?
13. _____! Does your hand still hurt from the accident?
14. _____! Get away from my new car, kid!
15. _____, this food is absolutely delicious!

Review Activities

REVIEW ACTIVITY 1 O WHAT AN ACTIVITY! (PARTS OF SPEECH)

Every word in Group One begins with the letter *o*. Match each with its description found in Group Two. Each item in both groups is used only once. Write the correct number in the appropriate box of the magic square. If your answers are correct, each row, each column, and each diagonal will add up to the same number.

Group One

- A. our
- B. outside
- C. Ohio
- D. or
- E. one
- F. ours
- G. Oh
- H. oafish
- I. own
- J. off
- K. ordered
- L. only
- M. owl
- N. oneself
- O. owners
- P. originally

Group Two

- 1. possessive pronoun
- 2. present tense verb
- 3. plural noun
- 4. conjunction
- 5. singular noun
- 6. adverb and preposition
- 7. adjective
- 8. past tense verb
- 9. proper noun
- 10. adverb only
- 11. adverb, adjective, noun, and preposition
- 12. adjective, pronoun, and noun
- 13. adjective, conjunction, and adverb
- 14. interjection
- 15. pronoun and adjective
- 16. reflexive pronoun

A =	B =	C =	D =
E =	F =	G =	H =
I =	J =	K =	L =
M =	N =	O =	P =

REVIEW ACTIVITY 2 FINDING THE MISSING LINK (PARTS OF SPEECH)

Fill in each sentence's blank with an appropriate word. Reread the sentence to ensure that the sentence makes sense with the new word in it. Then, on the line next to the sentence's number, write the part of speech (use the key below) of the word that you used to fill in that particular blank. Then you have found the missing link!

adjective = ADJ	interjection = I	pronoun = PN
adverb = ADVB	noun = N	verb = V
conjunction = C	preposition = P	

- _____ 1. _____ the answer is correct, circle the letter.
- _____ 2. They _____ had time to down their meal before the taxi arrived.
- _____ 3. These _____ flowers make such a beautiful sight in our backyard.
- _____ 4. _____! I could not believe how much his crushing tackle hurt me.
- _____ 5. Dwayne carried the five gifts _____ the room.
- _____ 6. _____ of these towels could be folded more neatly.
- _____ 7. My sister's _____ had to be towed to the body shop yesterday.
- _____ 8. The older computer was _____ by my neighbor in just over an hour.
- _____ 9. We _____ a colorful poster from the local car salesman.
- _____ 10. Tall, dark, and _____, my sister's boyfriend makes his presence known immediately.
- _____ 11. I have not spoken to the principal _____ this important issue yet.
- _____ 12. Neither of _____ had been invited to the retirement party.
- _____ 13. Yes, I would love to be there, _____ I have already made other plans.
- _____ 14. Rita was selected as our next _____.
- _____ 15. The police officers had trouble catching up to the _____ car.
- _____ 16. All of the invitees _____ approached the host and hostess.
- _____ 17. I could _____ do much with that intricate design.
- _____ 18. Lonnie thanked the _____ for all that they had done for him.
- _____ 19. Most of the restaurant patrons wanted to see the _____ who had just entered the building.
- _____ 20. The truck was carefully _____ by the experienced driver.

REVIEW ACTIVITY 3 CHECKING OUT THE TWO SENTENCES (PARTS OF SPEECH)

Fill in the correct letters within the crossword puzzle. Here are the two sentences that you will use to do so.

Sentence 1: They waited patiently inside the arena to meet the star of the game, but she went out the other door.

Sentence 2: You can help these older people with the heavy packages and then report to me again, Rich.

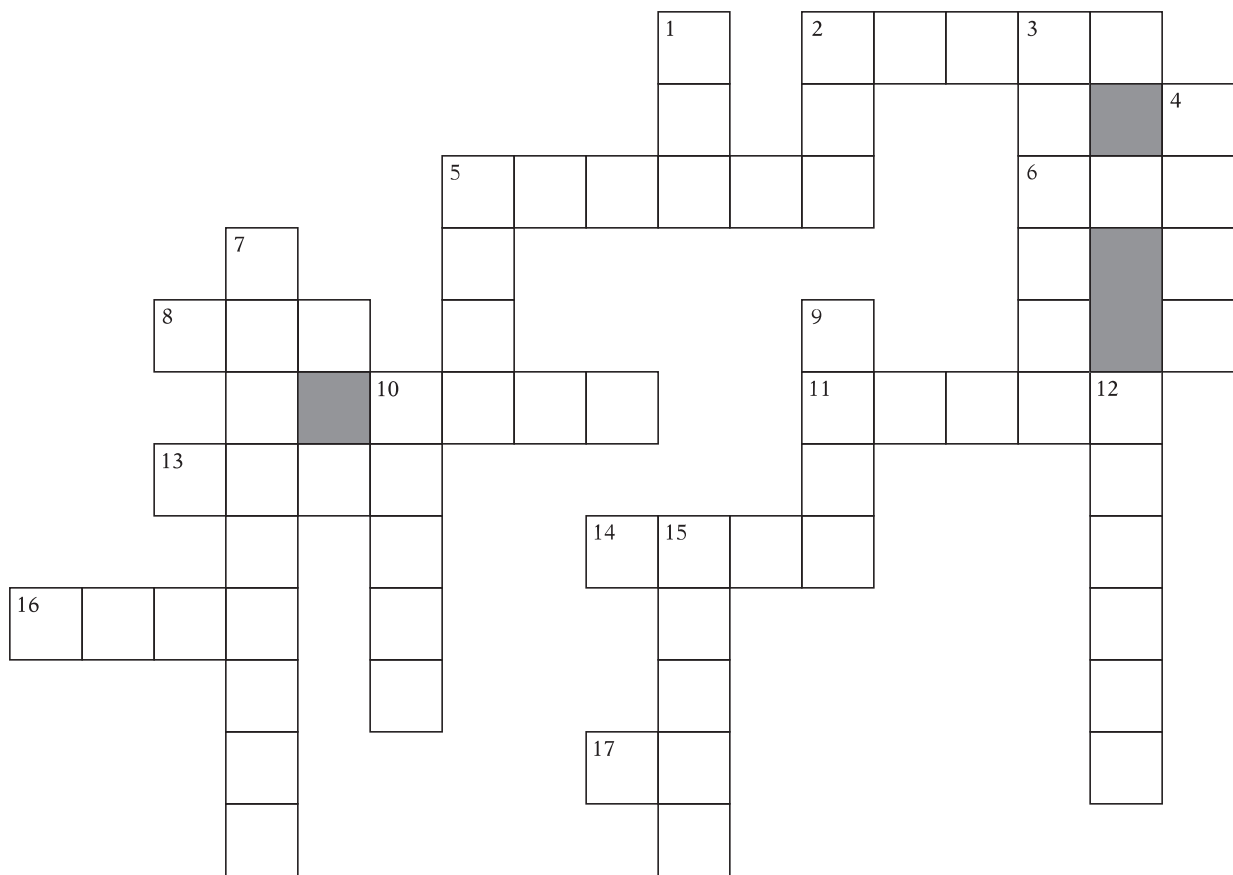
Across

2. the last adverb in the second sentence
5. the first verb in the first sentence
6. the second pronoun in the first sentence
8. the helping verb in the second sentence
10. the first pronoun in the first sentence
11. the pronoun-adjective in the first sentence
13. the only proper noun in either sentence
14. the number of nouns in the first sentence
16. the part of speech of *people* in the second sentence
17. the last pronoun in the second sentence

Down

1. the conjunction in the first sentence
2. the conjunction in the second sentence
3. the first preposition in the first sentence
4. the first main verb in the second sentence
5. the first preposition in the second sentence
7. the adverb in the first sentence
9. the number of prepositions in the first sentence
10. the number of articles in the first sentence
12. the last verb in the second sentence
15. the adjective describing *people* in the second sentence

REVIEW ACTIVITY 3 CHECKING OUT THE TWO SENTENCES (PARTS OF SPEECH) (*Continued*)



Final Tests

FINAL TEST 1 PARTS OF SPEECH

Decide whether each underlined word is a noun (N), pronoun (PN), verb (V), adjective (ADJ), adverb (ADVB), conjunction (C), preposition (P), or interjection (I). Then write its abbreviation on the line before the sentence. Each correct answer scores 5 points.

1. _____ Slow down.
2. _____ I would like to go, but I have to help my sister.
3. _____ Can you please drive more slowly?
4. _____ He is our legislator.
5. _____ The captain looked for a better route.
6. _____ Wow! Are we there already?
7. _____ The pictures fell from the table.
8. _____ I can certainly use your help during the ordeal.
9. _____ This extravagant home is overpriced even for today's market.
10. _____ Mom and Dad just returned from Charlotte, North Carolina.
11. _____ Diplomacy is the best tactic.
12. _____ They think that their dog will like it.
13. _____ Some of these stories are discussed often.
14. _____ Either the giraffe or the monkey will be fed now.
15. _____ We will probably hinder the process if we try to help them.
16. _____ Helene cautiously approached the dog.
17. _____ Can you help with the moving?
18. _____ They will do most of the moving themselves.
19. _____ I am not hungry.
20. _____ This is a very pretty necklace.

Number correct _____ × 5 = _____%

FINAL TEST 2 PARTS OF SPEECH

How well do you know the eight parts of speech? This activity will test your mettle! Write ten sentences using the parts of speech in the order specified. If the abbreviations are capitalized, the word in the sentence should be capitalized as well.

Here is the abbreviation code: n = noun; pro = pronoun; adj = adjective; v = verb; advb = adverb; c = conjunction; prep = preposition; hv = helping verb; mv = main verb; pro-adj = pronoun-adjective (such as *these*); art = article (*a*, *an*, or *the*).

1. Pro / hv / mv / art / n / prep / pro.

2. Pro / prep / pro-adj / n / v / adj.

3. MV / pro-adj / n / advb.

4. N / conj / N / hv / mv / prep / N.

5. Pro-adj / n / hv / conj / hv / mv / prep / pro-adj / n.

6. HV / pro / mv / art / adj / n / prep / art / adj / n?

7. Pro / hv / mv / conj / pro / v / n.

8. N / v / pro / advb / advb.

9. Art / n / advb / v / pro-adj / n / advb / prep / art / n.

10. Prep / pro-adj / noun, art / n / v / prep / art / n.
