

■ An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives tell **which one, what kind, or how many.**

EXAMPLES: happy person, brown dog, four cars

A. Circle the two adjectives in each sentence.

1. The big cat chased the tiny mouse.
2. His sharp teeth flashed in the bright light.
3. The scared mouse ran through the small hole.
4. The speeding cat slipped on the wet floor.
5. The tired mouse hid in a dark corner.
6. The damp cat left in a big hurry.
7. The little mouse had a wide smile.



B. Add an adjective to each sentence in these paragraphs.

beautiful	green	Many	sparkling
fierce	dark	Gentle	Wild

_____ people go to the _____
national parks. They see _____ streams and
_____ forests. _____ animals roam
freely on _____ meadows. _____
deer and _____ bears both live in the forests.

bare	red	shaky	soft	thick
best	wooden	six	strong	young

The _____ man climbed the _____ ladder. A
_____ wind blew the _____ branches. His
_____ friend steadied the _____ ladder. He picked
_____ apples. The _____ leaves
tickled his _____ arm.

- Sometimes adjectives are used to compare one thing to another.
- Most adjectives that compare two things end in -er.
EXAMPLE: The red chair is **bigger** than the blue chair.
- Most adjectives that compare more than two things end in -est.
EXAMPLE: That chair is the **biggest** chair in the store.

A. Circle the correct adjective in each sentence.

1. Jean's puppy is the (smaller, smallest) of all the puppies.
2. He is (smaller, smallest) than his brother.
3. Toby was the (cuter, cutest) name Jean could think of.
4. Toby looked (funnier, funniest) than his sister.
5. He had the (whiter, whitest) fur of all the puppies.
6. Toby had the (longer, longest) ears Jean had ever seen.
7. Jean soon learned that Toby was the (naughtier, naughtiest) puppy she had ever known.
8. He played (harder, hardest) than his brother.
9. He stayed awake (later, latest) than his sister.
10. He kept Jean (busier, busiest) than the mother dog.
11. He was the (happier, happiest) puppy in the litter.
12. But he'll never be the (bigger, biggest) dog.

B. Add -er or -est to the end of each adjective to complete the sentences.

1. Tim's hair is light _____ than Jamie's.
2. Who has the dark _____ hair in class?
3. Ida has straight _____ hair than Tina.
4. Tina has the wild _____ hairdo of all.
5. Is her hair long _____ than Jamie's?
6. February is the short _____ month of the year.
7. January is long _____ than June.
8. July is warm _____ than February.
9. March is cold _____ than July.
10. Which do you think is the cold _____ month of all?

- An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb. Adverbs tell **how, when, or where**. Many adverbs end in **-ly**.
 EXAMPLES: He ran **quickly**. She was sad **today**.
 Water dripped **here yesterday**.

A. Circle the two adverbs in each sentence.

1. It was widely known that he would cheerfully fix anything.
2. Yesterday he was calmly asked to repair a faucet.
3. He quickly and loudly refused.
4. Later, he quietly apologized for his response.

B. Circle the adverb in each sentence. Then write how, when, or where to show what the adverb tells about the word it describes.

- _____ 1. Jim walked quietly.
- _____ 2. He sang softly as he walked.
- _____ 3. Later, he ate lunch.
- _____ 4. He sat there to eat.

C. Use adverbs from the list below to complete the sentences.

anxiously	quickly	Suddenly
brightly	quietly	there
hopelessly	slowly	totally

1. Sam ran _____ to the door.
2. He stood _____ for a minute.
3. _____, Sam ran out the door.
4. The sun shone _____.
5. He looked _____ over his shoulder.
6. He began to walk _____.
7. His quiet day was _____ ruined.
8. He tried _____ to make it to the party on time.
9. Finally, he knocked _____, then joined the party.

- **Adverbs**, like adjectives, can be used to compare two or more things.
- Most adverbs that compare two things end in -er.
EXAMPLE: I arrived **sooner** than you did.
- Most adverbs that compare more than two things end in -est.
EXAMPLE: Ted runs the **fastest** of all the team members.
- Sometimes more is used with a longer adverb when comparing two things. Sometimes most is used with a longer adverb when comparing more than two things.
EXAMPLES: I drove **more carefully** than John. Tim drove **most carefully** of all.

A. Circle the correct adverb in each sentence.

1. Jean worked (faster, fastest) than Debbie.
2. Debbie finished (later, latest) than Jean.
3. Of all the workers, Donna worked the (later, latest).
4. She wanted to be done (sooner, soonest) than Jean.
5. Debbie worked (more carefully, most carefully) of all.
6. No one tried (harder, hardest) than Debbie.

B. Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of each adverb in parentheses.

1. The swans arrived (late) _____ than the ducks.
2. Of all the birds, they flew the (quietly) _____.
3. The duck quacked (loudly) _____ than the swan.
4. The swan swam (peacefully) _____ than the duck.
5. The beautiful black swan swam the (near) _____ to me of all the birds.
6. He swam (slowly) _____ than the white swan.
7. I will be back here (soon) _____ than you.
8. The picture of the swans will be taken (carefully) _____ than my other picture.

- **Good** is an adjective that describes nouns. **Well** is an adverb that tells how something is done.

EXAMPLE: That is a **good** TV that works **well**.

A. Use good or well to complete each sentence.

1. George sings _____, and Jill is a _____ dancer.
2. They work _____ together.
3. Both George and Jill had _____ teachers.
4. They learned _____ from their teachers.
5. They perform their act _____.
6. Their piano music is very _____, too.
7. They both play the piano very _____.
8. Such _____ performers are hard to find.
9. Everyone who sees them perform has a _____ time.
10. I'm going to practice so that I can sing as _____ as George.
11. Don't you think that's a _____ idea?

- Do not use a **no** word with another **no** word or after a contraction that ends with **-n't**. Some **no** words are **no**, **none**, **nobody**, **nothing**, **nowhere**, **never**, and **not**.

EXAMPLES: Incorrect—**Nobody never** writes me letters.

Correct—**Nobody ever** writes me letters.

B. Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. The boy doesn't have (no, any) paper.
2. I haven't (no, any) extra paper for him to borrow.
3. The teacher has (nothing, anything) to give him, either.
4. Doesn't he (ever, never) bring extra paper?
5. Are you sure you don't have (no, any) paper?
6. Hasn't someone got (nothing, anything) to give him?
7. Why doesn't (anybody, nobody) ever plan ahead?

- Those is an adjective used to describe a noun. Them is an object pronoun and is used after a verb or a word such as at, with, to, and for.

EXAMPLES: I like **those** shoes. I'd like to buy **them**.

A. Write them or those to complete each sentence.

1. Did you see _____ boys?
2. I have not seen _____ this afternoon.
3. If I do see _____, I'll give _____ a speech.
4. Have you seen _____ models all over their room?
5. I told _____ to put _____ models away yesterday.
6. I'd better find _____ soon.
7. Otherwise, I might make _____ models disappear!
8. I am not happy with _____ boys at all!

- Doesn't is singular. Use doesn't with one person, place, or thing.
- Don't is plural. Use don't with more than one and with the words you and I.

EXAMPLES: Ed **doesn't** have a ride home. We **don't** have room in the car.

B. Write doesn't or don't to complete each sentence.

1. Juan and Charles _____ want to miss the practice.
2. Charles _____ like to be late.
3. Juan thinks it _____ matter if they're late.
4. Jamie _____ seem to care if he goes to practice.
5. Juan and Charles _____ understand why he _____ want to go.
6. The coach _____ want anyone to miss a practice.
7. He says they can't win if they _____ practice.
8. I _____ doubt that for a minute.

A. Circle the common nouns in each sentence. Underline the proper nouns. Draw a box around the possessive nouns.

1. Mark took his old car.
2. He drove to the town of Chester.
3. Jan lives on a farm nearby.
4. He wanted to ride her horse, Bullet.
5. Bullet is Jan's favorite pet.
6. She has a horse, two dogs, and a burro.
7. The burro, All Ears, lives in the horse's barn.
8. The dogs' home is under the front porch.

B. Write A, L, or H to tell if the underlined verb is an action, linking, or helping verb.

- _____ 1. Tony is packing tonight.
- _____ 2. He leaves tomorrow.
- _____ 3. Tony has always liked camping.
- _____ 4. He seems happiest outdoors.
- _____ 5. Tony was born in the city.
- _____ 6. He grew used to walking everywhere.
- _____ 7. Now he hikes outdoors for hours.
- _____ 8. He carries with him everything he needs.

C. Complete each sentence by writing the underlined verb in the tense shown in parentheses.

- (past) 1. Jeff receive _____ his diploma.
- (future) 2. Now he decide _____ what to do next.
- (present) 3. Will he choose _____ to get a job?
- (past) 4. He go _____ into landscaping.
- (present) 5. Jeff like _____ to plant things and watch them grow.
- (past) 6. He grow _____ a wonderful garden for the city park.

D. Circle the verb that agrees with the subject of each sentence.

1. Recipes (is, are) directions for cooking.
2. (There is, There are) recipes for almost every type of food.
3. Some people (follow, follows) recipes each time they cook.
4. My grandmother rarely (use, used) one.
5. I always thought she (is, was) the best cook I ever knew.
6. (There was, There were) hundreds of recipes in her cookbook.
7. Her friends (was, were) always asking for her recipe for some dish.
8. She (give, gave) them her recipes, but not her cooking secrets.
9. Grandmother always (say, said) that only taste counted.
10. Recipes (is, are) fine to start with, but she always (add, added) something special.

E. Underline the pronouns in the sentences.

1. She gave him a book.
2. She bought it on sale.
3. Her favorite book is *Oliver Twist*.
4. He is reading it now and likes it.
5. She hoped he would be pleased.
6. They like to share their books.
7. She is finishing a mystery.
8. Then he will read it.
9. Science fiction books are his choice.
10. But she thinks he will like Sherlock Holmes, too.

F. Circle the adjective or adverb in each sentence. Then write adjective or adverb on the lines.

- _____ 1. Julia Roberts is a movie actress.
- _____ 2. Her dazzling smile makes others smile, too.
- _____ 3. Some say she is a wonderful actress.
- _____ 4. She is a bigger star than others her age.
- _____ 5. Julia quickly rose to fame.
- _____ 6. Later she dropped out of movies for a while.
- _____ 7. She has tried harder than anyone to protect her privacy.
- _____ 8. So far she has done a good job of it.

Using What You've Learned

A. Read the paragraph. Then follow the directions.

As he stands outside the old house, Marty wonders if this is a good idea. He wants to go in, but the history of the house stops him. All of the people in Charleston know of Mr. Bremmer and this place. Marty starts to walk toward the door. He still wonders if he should.

1. List the nouns from the paragraph in the correct column.

Common

Proper

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Rewrite the paragraph in the past tense.

B. Circle the correct verb. Rewrite the sentences.

1. Some jobs (is, are) not worth the money.

2. We (agree, agrees) with that.

3. Whoever (watch, watches) this place must be brave.

4. Marty (is, are) not sure that he (is, are) brave enough.

C. Rewrite the paragraph. Replace the underlined nouns with pronouns.

Marty got up Marty's nerve and walked to the house. The front of the house was dark. There were faces carved in the stone. The faces looked mean. "The faces are strange," Marty thought. The faces scared Marty. "Oh well, here I go," Marty said to himself.

D. Choose one adjective and one adverb to complete each sentence.

Adjectives		Adverbs	
noisy	scariest	barely	slowly
brighter	shaky	ever	strangely
rusty		quieter	

1. The _____ doorknob turned _____.
2. This was the _____ job he had _____ taken.
3. Except for the _____ doorknob, it was _____ than a library.
4. His _____ hand _____ touched the cobweb when he saw something awful.
5. Eyes _____ than fire were staring _____ from the corner.

E. Circle the correct words to complete the paragraph.

"This (don't, doesn't) look good," Marty mumbled to himself. (Them, Those) eyes belong to something. I (don't, doesn't) (never, ever) remember seeing (nothing, anything) like those eyes before. If I get out of here, I'll learn my lesson (good, well). You won't (ever, never) find me in a place like this again."