

## Unit 5: Adjectives and Adverbs

### Lesson 28

### Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that provides information about the size, shape, color, texture, feeling, sound, smell, number, or condition of a noun or a pronoun. Most adjectives come before the words they modify.

**Bright** sunlight bathed the **sandy** beach.

A **predicate adjective** always follows a linking verb. It modifies the subject of the sentence.

Movies are **popular** throughout Europe and America.

The present participle and past participle forms of verbs are often used as adjectives and predicate adjectives. A **present participle** is formed by adding *-ing* to a verb. A **past participle** is usually formed by adding *-ed* to a verb.

The sound of a thunderstorm is **frightening**. (present participle)

The **varied** shapes of pasta do not alter its taste. (past participle)

#### ► Exercise 1 Underline each adjective.

The beautiful city of St. Petersburg was founded in 1703.

1. St. Petersburg is famous for its architecture.
2. Architects were brought from the West to design elegant palaces.
3. Peter the Great wanted a magnificent city.
4. Impressive St. Petersburg has lush parks and lovely streets.
5. Several leaders after Peter added more features to the city.
6. Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter, built two palaces.
7. Catherine, wife of Peter III, obtained many outstanding pieces of art for the palaces.
8. After the death of Vladimir Lenin in 1924, this fascinating city was renamed Leningrad, but in 1991 the name was changed back to St. Petersburg.
9. Today, it still contains two major museums.

10. Ornate details of the original city grace every corner.
11. Gilded statues decorate the bridges and spacious squares.
12. In the center of square stands a bronze statue of Peter the Great.
13. Now a museum, St. Isaac's Cathedral has one of the largest domes in the world.
14. The dome is covered with a hundred kilograms of pure gold.
15. It is one of the many sights that make St. Petersburg a glorious city.

► **Exercise 2** Write *PA* above each predicate adjective and *part.* above each participle.

The first Russian ballet school was opened in thriving St. Petersburg in 1738.

1. Nearly 150 years later, a talented ballet dancer appeared in the same city.
2. Anna Pavlova's family was poor.
3. Nevertheless, she joined into the famed Imperial School of Ballet in St. Petersburg.
4. Anna's teachers were famous themselves.
5. In 1899 Anna Pavlova became a respected member of the Imperial Ballet.
6. She seemed eager to improve in her art.
7. She was successful in the lead role in *Giselle*.
8. After several years Pavlova received the desired title of prima ballerina.
9. Her dancing style was classical.
10. While others tried new approaches, she remained faithful to the traditional methods.
11. Pavlova achieved great success in several celebrated tours.
12. Her controlled yet artful movements won her many fans.
13. Her performances were magical to those who had never seen ballet before.
14. A few of Pavlova's breathtaking performances are still available.
15. You can see them in the enchanting film *The Immortal Swan*.

**Lesson 29****Articles and Proper Adjectives**

The words *a*, *an*, and *the* make up a special group of adjectives called **articles**. *A* and *an* are called **indefinite articles** because they refer to one of a general group of people, places, things, or ideas. *A* is used before words beginning with a consonant sound. *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound.

**a** fountain      **a** carnival      **a** union      **an** orchard      **an** envelope

*The* is called a **definite article** because it identifies specific people, places, things, or ideas.

**The** pot of gold was discovered at **the** end of **the** rainbow.

**Proper adjectives** are formed from proper nouns. A proper adjective always begins with a capital letter.

Maria practiced **Irish** step dancing on Mondays and **Italian** cooking on Thursdays.

Some proper adjectives are the same as the related proper nouns. Most proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns by adding an ending such as *-an* (German, Moroccan, American, African), *-ian* (Belgian, Indian, Egyptian, Russian), *-ese* (Japanese, Portuguese, Sudanese, Chinese), or *-ish* (Scottish, British, Swedish, English). Some are irregular and should be checked in a dictionary.

► **Exercise 1** Write the correct indefinite article for each word or group of words.

  a   pair of gloves

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Native American folktale

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. organ

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. wind tunnel

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. suitcase

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. ostrich

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. electric car

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. surfboard

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. butterfly

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. encyclopedia

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. schedule

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. signature

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. newspaper

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. umbrella

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. factory

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. icicle

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. railroad

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. duchess

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. airport

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. university

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. African spiritual

► **Exercise 2** Rewrite the phrase, changing the italicized words to a proper adjective. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

the economist *from Germany* the German economist

1. a rock group *from Britain* \_\_\_\_\_
2. the painting *from America* \_\_\_\_\_
3. a program *from Sweden* \_\_\_\_\_
4. a novel *from England* \_\_\_\_\_
5. a radio *from Japan* \_\_\_\_\_
6. the language *from Portugal* \_\_\_\_\_
7. the song *from Ireland* \_\_\_\_\_
8. ivory statue *from Egypt* \_\_\_\_\_
9. the leather *from Morocco* \_\_\_\_\_
10. the coat *from Russia* \_\_\_\_\_
11. dance *from South America* \_\_\_\_\_
12. a gourd whistle *from the Sudan* \_\_\_\_\_
13. the flower *from China* \_\_\_\_\_
14. the wood *from Africa* \_\_\_\_\_
15. the inventor *from Belgium* \_\_\_\_\_
16. the fabric *from India* \_\_\_\_\_
17. the dessert *from Greece* \_\_\_\_\_
18. the horn *from East Africa* \_\_\_\_\_
19. the skater *from Norway* \_\_\_\_\_
20. the suit *from Italy* \_\_\_\_\_

► **Writing Link** Write three sentences about your favorite kind of food. Underline each article. Use at least one proper adjective.

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**Lesson 30****Comparative and Superlative Adjectives**

Adjectives can compare two or more nouns or pronouns. The **comparative form** of an adjective compares two things or people. The **superlative form** of an adjective compares more than two things or people. For most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives, **-er** and **-est** are added to form the comparative and superlative.

The blue car is **larger** than the red one. (comparative)

The green truck is the **largest** vehicle in the parking lot. (superlative)

Some adjectives form irregular comparatives and superlatives.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many	more	most
much	more	most
little (amount)	less	least

► **Exercise 1** Write in the blank the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain peak. (high)

- The parrots were \_\_\_\_\_ this morning than yesterday. (loud)
- That is the \_\_\_\_\_ monkey I've ever seen. (small)
- The tree in my front yard is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighborhood. (tall)
- The new well has to be \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one. (deep)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ bell of that kind is in New York City. (large)
- I think my packages are \_\_\_\_\_ than yours. (heavy)
- Twyla is taking lessons so that she can be an even \_\_\_\_\_ actress. (good)
- That is the \_\_\_\_\_ book in the library. (strange)
- Don't open the door any \_\_\_\_\_. (wide)
- This ceiling is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the entire building. (low)
- My brother grew six inches last year so now he looks even \_\_\_\_\_. (thin)
- We'll just have to get a much \_\_\_\_\_ ladder. (long)

13. Jillian is the \_\_\_\_\_ writer in the class. (good)
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ person in our family is Great-Aunt Tillie. (old)
15. Mrs. Bourke said this puzzle is \_\_\_\_\_ than the last one. (easy)
16. Look for the \_\_\_\_\_ fruit you can find. (fresh)
17. The team's record is \_\_\_\_\_ this year than last. (bad)
18. Krista's ring cost \_\_\_\_\_ than Carol's bracelet. (little)
19. Julia is three years \_\_\_\_\_ than I am. (young)
20. Try to sand this wood so it is a little bit \_\_\_\_\_. (smooth)
21. Haven't we had the \_\_\_\_\_ weather recently? (odd)
22. Your card expresses \_\_\_\_\_ sympathy than the others. (much)
23. I've grown much \_\_\_\_\_ in the last few years. (wise)
24. Last week I had the \_\_\_\_\_ fun ever. (much)
25. Get the \_\_\_\_\_ water you can. (cold)
26. Next time we will buy \_\_\_\_\_ supplies. (few)
27. This basement is \_\_\_\_\_ than I'd like it to be. (damp)
28. I have many baseball cards, but Jake has \_\_\_\_\_. (many)
29. Have you seen Amanda's \_\_\_\_\_ haircut of all? (new)
30. Make the lights \_\_\_\_\_ than this, please. (dim)
31. Don't you think it is \_\_\_\_\_ this summer than last? (hot)
32. Ramón has the \_\_\_\_\_ eyes I've ever seen. (brown)
33. Bring me the \_\_\_\_\_ pencil you have. (sharp)
34. Tonight will be even \_\_\_\_\_ than last night. (foggy)
35. The very \_\_\_\_\_ people accomplish the most. (busy)
36. Leonard was \_\_\_\_\_ than ever after he read the letter. (angry)
37. Ellie's new dress is the \_\_\_\_\_ blue I've ever seen. (pale)
38. The sidewalk is \_\_\_\_\_ than when you arrived. (icy)
39. Jim has the \_\_\_\_\_ sense of humor of anyone I know. (keen)
40. That was the \_\_\_\_\_ dream I've ever had. (bad)

## Lesson 31

## More Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

The comparative and superlative forms of most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives are formed by adding *-er* and *-est* to the adjective. However, for most adjectives with two or more syllables the comparative and superlative are formed by adding *more* and *most* before the adjective.

Tennis is **more popular** at my school than field hockey. (comparative)  
Computer games are the **most popular** form of entertainment. (superlative)

An adjective of three or more syllables uses *less* and *least* to form the negative comparative and superlative.

Do you have any styles that are **less traditional**? (negative comparative)  
Eileen is the **least traditional** member of the family. (negative superlative)

Do not use *more*, *most*, *less*, or *least* before adjectives that already end with *-er* or *-est*. This is called a double comparison and is incorrect.

The **smaller** instruments have **higher** pitches. (not *more smaller* or *more higher*)

## ► Exercise 1 Write the indicated form of each adjective.

beautiful *comparative* more beautiful

1. likable *comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
2. careful *superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
3. numerous *superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
4. familiar *negative comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
5. wonderful *comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
6. modern *superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
7. dramatic *negative superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
8. surprised *comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
9. profitable *negative superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
10. efficient *superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
11. reluctant *negative comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
12. helpful *comparative* \_\_\_\_\_

13. gracious *comparative* \_\_\_\_\_
14. elaborate *superlative* \_\_\_\_\_
15. difficult *negative superlative* \_\_\_\_\_

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

Zookeeping sounds like the most enjoyable job a person could have.  
(enjoyable)

1. I want to be the \_\_\_\_\_ zookeeper at the city zoo. (dedicated)
2. What could be \_\_\_\_\_ than taking care of animals? (rewarding)
3. Of course, I will need \_\_\_\_\_ experience with animals than I have had in the past. (reliable)
4. So far, my \_\_\_\_\_ accomplishment has been to hold my dog Pepper long enough to give him a bath. (impressive)
5. I can gain \_\_\_\_\_ experience than I get with Pepper by caring for my neighbors' pets. (useful)
6. When I am older, I hope to become the \_\_\_\_\_ assistant Pepper's veterinarian has ever had. (hard-working)
7. Then I will go to college and become even \_\_\_\_\_. (knowledgeable)
8. Aunt Sara is the \_\_\_\_\_ zookeeper I know. (respected)
9. She says some animals are \_\_\_\_\_ than others. (cooperative)
10. Some are \_\_\_\_\_ than others, too. (playful)
11. Her pets at home seem \_\_\_\_\_ than the zoo animals. (friendly)
12. They appear to be \_\_\_\_\_ with humans than zoo animals ever can be. (comfortable)
13. My aunt thinks I am \_\_\_\_\_ with animals than most students my age. (skilled)
14. She is giving only the \_\_\_\_\_ students a tour of the zoo. (promising)
15. I don't know which of us is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other. (excited)

## Lesson 32

# Demonstratives

The words *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are called **demonstratives**. They demonstrate, or point out, people, places, or things. *This* and *these* point out people or things close by, and *that* and *those* point out people or things at a distance. *This* and *that* are singular; *these* and *those* are plural.

When *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* describe nouns, they are **demonstrative adjectives**. Demonstrative adjectives point out something and describe nouns by answering the questions *which one?* or *which ones?* When *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* point out something and take the place of nouns, they are **demonstrative pronouns**.

### DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

**That** piano is too heavy to move.  
Consider buying **this** bicycle.  
**Those** mountains are enormous.  
Who can play **these** games?

### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

**That** is a beautiful piano.  
**This** is the world's best bicycle.  
**Those** are the Alps.  
Who can play **these**?

The words *here* and *there* should not be used with demonstrative adjectives. The words *this*, *these*, *that*, and *those* already point out the locations *here* and *there*. The object pronoun *them* should not be used in place of the demonstrative adjective *those*.

**This** ancient rattle is called a sistrum. (not *This here ancient rattle*)  
**Those** finger cymbals are the smallest cymbals. (not *Them finger cymbals*)

### ► Exercise 1 Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

(This, These) packages need to be delivered today.

1. (Them, Those) shells from Fiji certainly make an interesting collection.
2. Tools like the ones in (this, these) exhibit have been used by people for thousands of years.
3. (Those, These) coins in my hand are Spanish money.
4. (These, These here) speakers provide a clearer sound than the others.
5. (This, That) dessert Akili has in the back of the room is baklava.
6. (Them, Those) seeds will produce lettuce and carrots.
7. Statues like (this here, this) one are made from brass or bronze.

8. (That, This) large gong at the back of the stage makes a deep, rich sound.
9. Flowers like (that, that there) grow in tropical climates.
10. Celebrations like the one in (this, that) picture I am framing are held in Indonesia.
11. (Those, Those there) are bamboo sticks used to make baskets.
12. (That, Those) discovery Ben Franklin made was electricity.
13. (This, These) stores sell sporting goods.
14. (That, Those) instruments will be used in the science experiment.
15. (That, That there) tape contains my favorite music.

► **Exercise 2** Write *adj.* in the blank if the demonstrative is an adjective and *pro.* if the demonstrative is a pronoun.

- pro.      These belong to the girl who lives next door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. This appears to be the best seat available.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Please send me those in the mail.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Does anyone know how to bake this cake?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. You can check that book out of the library tomorrow.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. That singer is quite talented.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Those do not heat as well as some.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Take these to the room down the hall.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. This aisle contains what Susan wants.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 9. These tickets are for the concert Tuesday night.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Dave hopes that will help us.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 11. George and Ivan painted those posters for the athletic banquet.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 12. This will surely amuse Hannah's guest.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Those tangerines taste delicious after a spicy meal.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Give these to the gentleman in the gray suit.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 15. That ship has been docked for three days now.

## Lesson 33

# Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that modifies, or describes, a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Jennifer smiled **broadly** at the audience. (modifies verb)

The first-place medal went to a **very** worthy contestant. (modifies adjective)

The conversation ended **rather** abruptly. (modifies adverb)

When modifying a verb, an adverb may describe *how*, *when*, or *where* the action is done.

Erin approached Mrs. Binder **cautiously**. (describes *how*)

Try to get to school **early**. (describes *when*)

Ron and I have looked **there**. (describes *where*)

Many adverbs are formed by adding *-ly* to adjectives. However, not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs. The words *friendly*, *lively*, *kindly*, and *lonely* are usually adjectives. Similarly, not all adverbs end in *-ly*. The following words are all adverbs that do not end in *-ly*: *afterward*, *sometimes*, *later*, *often*, *soon*, *here*, *there*, *everywhere*, *not*, *fast*, *hard*, *long*, and *straight*.

### ► Exercise 1 Underline each adverb.

I went to bed too late last night so now I'm tired.

1. Pedro enthusiastically supported Zach's bid for student council president.
2. Spend your money wisely.
3. Marissa waited quietly for the play to begin.
4. Lightly underline the words you want to emphasize.
5. Now I want everyone to turn to page 36.
6. After surgery Lu Chan stretched his muscles slowly and painfully.
7. Ada whispered softly so she would not disturb the other people.
8. Will you sit close to me?
9. I am terribly confused about the schedule.
10. This project is finally and completely finished.

11. The sun shone brightly through the thin haze.
12. Look around and see what is different.
13. Sarah was extremely disappointed when she realized she could not go.
14. My horse Buttercup trotted gingerly along the bridle path.
15. It often seems like hard work, but I guess it's worth it.

► **Exercise 2 Draw an arrow from each adverb to the word it modifies.**

Do you think we will be received graciously?

1. Mac looked everywhere for his jacket but could not find it.
2. Tom threw the ball fast and hard.
3. Soon it will be time to go to sleep.
4. Dorothy asked her questions firmly but politely.
5. Mimi was extremely exhausted after the mile run on a hot day.
6. The goalie defended forcefully but gracefully.
7. Matt's parents briefly spoke to his teacher.
8. Though the path was marked for beginning backpackers, it seemed rather steep to us.
9. Rosemarie is very conscientious about everything she does.
10. Who is on the phone now?
11. Stacey was somewhat hesitant at first, but now she is enthusiastic.
12. The president's press conference seemed unusually short.
13. What did you do next?
14. The volunteer coordinator at the library greeted us cheerfully.
15. Please carry the tray carefully.



## Lesson 34

# Intensifiers

When modifying a verb, an adverb may give information about *when*, *where*, or *how* the action of a sentence takes place. When describing an adjective or another adverb, an adverb often emphasizes or intensifies the word it modifies. An adverb that emphasizes or intensifies an adjective or adverb is called an **intensifier**.

This information is **rather** new so it won't be in the encyclopedia.  
Jeff finished **just** slightly behind Audrey in the two-mile race.

Common intensifiers used to describe adjectives and other adverbs include *almost*, *extremely*, *just*, *nearly*, *practically*, *quite*, *rather*, *really*, *so*, *somewhat*, *such*, *too*, and *very*.

► **Exercise 1** Draw an arrow from each intensifier to the word it modifies.

Barry and Pat were  extremely anxious to get the results.

1. I am somewhat unclear about the details.
2. Jorge's score on that test was nearly perfect.
3. Although I was quite nervous, I appeared calm and collected.
4. The dinner was really delicious.
5. Chico almost always comes to school with Mr. Fernandez.
6. Mrs. Phillips is a very dedicated teacher.
7. That serving is just enough for me.
8. Grandma was rather annoyed with Jason.
9. This crossword puzzle seems too easy.
10. These flowers are so beautiful.
11. Anita is an extremely sound sleeper.

12. Both my parents have to work quite late tonight so I have to watch Tommy.
13. This model airplane takes too much time to put together.
14. I am so proud of you!
15. Those watches are practically indestructible.
16. These directions are very confusing.
17. I think this sweatshirt is too large so I would like to exchange it.
18. My mom is rather tense about her speech, though she has practiced it several times.
19. Can you hear me over such loud noise?
20. Andy grew nearly four inches over the summer.

► **Exercise 2** Underline the word that the italicized intensifier modifies. In the blank, identify the underlined word as an *adj.* (adjective) or *adv.* (adverb).

- adv. I would prefer to proceed *rather* slowly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Manuel is an *extremely* careful worker.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Katherine's room is always *somewhat* messy.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Grandpa is *such* a good swimmer.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Perhaps you are being *just* too cautious.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Guitar music can be *very* soothing.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Waverly is a *quite* accomplished chess player.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The disease spread *very* rapidly throughout the school.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The reunion took place *rather* recently.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mrs. Leal *quite* proudly introduced her family.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Denise *practically* always finishes her homework before dinner.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 11. That's *just* enough salt; do not add any more.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Pam got a *really* different haircut last week.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Nick and Steve both play tennis *rather* effortlessly.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Hula hoops were *enormously* popular in the 1950s.

**Lesson 35****Adverbs: Comparative and Superlative**

The **comparative** form of an adverb compares two actions. The **superlative** form of an adverb compares more than two actions. Short adverbs use *-er* as the comparative ending and *-est* as the superlative ending. Long adverbs require the use of *more* or *most*.

The bus is running **later** than usual this morning.  
 This is the **latest** I have ever arrived at school.  
 I will try to wait **more patiently**, but it won't be easy.  
 Abram attends the club meetings **most frequently**.

Some adverbs form comparatives and superlatives in an irregular manner.

ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least
far (distance)	farther	farthest
far (degree)	further	furthest

The words *less* and *least* are used before both short and long adverbs to form the negative comparative and superlative.

Which one is used **less frequently**?  
 The back room is in use the **least often**.

Do not use *more*, *most*, *less*, or *least* before adverbs that already end in *-er* or *-est*.

► **Exercise 1** Rewrite the sentence or phrase using the indicated form of the italicized adverb.

Work <i>swiftly</i> .	comparative	Work <i>more swiftly</i> .
1. Approach <i>slowly</i> .	comparative	_____
2. Get <i>well</i> .	comparative	_____
3. <i>far</i> from my mind	superlative	_____
4. <i>finely</i> carved	superlative	_____
5. Come <i>quickly</i> .	comparative	_____
6. <i>favorably</i> received	comparative	_____
7. ran <i>fast</i>	superlative	_____

- |                                   |                  |       |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| 8. <i>far away</i>                | comparative      | _____ |
| 9. <i>came soon</i>               | comparative      | _____ |
| 10. <i>went smoothly</i>          | superlative      | _____ |
| 11. <i>worked industriously</i>   | neg. comparative | _____ |
| 12. <i>reacted affectionately</i> | neg. superlative | _____ |
| 13. <i>answered intelligently</i> | neg. superlative | _____ |
| 14. <i>settled comfortably</i>    | neg. comparative | _____ |
| 15. <i>listened calmly</i>        | comparative      | _____ |

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.

Of the three students, Sondra always arrives \_\_\_\_\_. (late)

- Jacob traveled \_\_\_\_\_ than Rachel to attend the reunion. (far)
- Pasqual reacted \_\_\_\_\_ than Scott. (eagerly)
- Samantha accepted the criticism \_\_\_\_\_ than Jack. (graciously)
- Our principal reacted \_\_\_\_\_ of all. (favorably)
- Which of the employees progressed \_\_\_\_\_ towards her goal? (far)
- Jenny performed \_\_\_\_\_ today than yesterday. (well)
- Of Miami, Orlando, and Tallahassee, Miami is the \_\_\_\_\_ south. (far)
- Mr. Aravjo follows the stock market \_\_\_\_\_ than my dad does. (closely)
- Jonathan finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_ than usual yesterday. (early)
- Which of these four low-priced cars performed \_\_\_\_\_ in the tests? (badly)

► **Writing Link** Write a paragraph comparing two sports. Use comparative adverbs.

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**Lesson 36****Using Adverbs and Adjectives**

Adverbs and adjectives are often confused, especially when they are used after verbs. Use a **predicate adjective** after a linking verb (such as *be*, *seem*, *appear*, or *become*) to describe the subject of the sentence. Use an **adverb** to describe an action verb.

The winner seemed **breathless** as she crossed the finish line. (predicate adjective)  
She collapsed **breathlessly** when the race was over. (adverb)

*Good*, *bad*, *well*, and *badly* are often used incorrectly. *Good* and *bad* are adjectives; use them after linking verbs. *Well* and *badly* are adverbs; use them to describe action verbs. *Well* may also be used as an adjective when describing someone's health.

Sean and Lila should be **good** after so much practice. (predicate adjective)

The weather was **bad** when we left. (predicate adjective)

Katie sang **well** today even though she has a cold. (adverb)

The number of absentees **badly** affected the band's performance. (adverb)

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word in parentheses that best completes each sentence.

Philo Taylor Farnsworth was an (unusual, unusually) high school student.

1. He worked (careful, carefully) on an idea for a new invention.
2. He thought pictures could be sent (easy, easily) through the air like sound.
3. Philo was (eager, eagerly) to learn more so he attended the University of Utah.
4. However, after his father died, he dropped out of school and searched (quick, quickly) for a job.
5. One of his interviewers, George Everson, seemed (great, greatly) impressed with his invention.
6. Everson and a partner were (possible, possibly) able to help.
7. In fact, they were (happy, happily) to provide the money for Philo to develop a working model of his system.
8. This system, known as television, was developed (slow, slowly) in a rented house in Los Angeles.

9. Neighbors were (suspicious, suspiciously) and called the police.
10. The police toured the house but remained (complete, completely) confused about what Philo was trying to make.
11. A new investor, W.W. Crocker, insisted (sudden, suddenly) that Philo move his laboratory to San Francisco.
12. (Simple, Simply) pictures painted on a piece of glass were the first images to appear on television.
13. Philo's efforts to improve his invention went (bad, badly), but he persisted.
14. In 1930 Philo's invention was (good, well) enough to receive patents.
15. Then Philo was (glad, gladly) to share his ideas with the companies that were interested in it.

► **Exercise 2** Write *adv.* (adverb) or *PA* (predicate adjective) in the blank to identify the word in *italics*.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <p>_____ <b>PA</b></p> | Many television programs are <i>entertaining</i> . |
|------------------------|--|
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. From the early days of television, entertainment was *frequently* found on the small screen.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Singers, actors, and comedians performed *well* on the new medium.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Programs varied *slightly* in length, with many as short as fifteen minutes.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Famous radio personalities were *soon* familiar faces on television.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. New stars were born *swiftly* as well.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Before long, evenings in front of the television became *common*.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Everyone was *fascinated* by the live images broadcast into each home.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. News could *immediately* show important world events.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Sports fans seemed *pleased* that they could watch many games in their living rooms.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10. As the years went by, more and more uses were *certainly* discovered for television.

**Lesson 37****Avoiding Double Negatives**

Negative words express the idea of “no.” The negative word *not* often appears in shortened form as part of a contraction.

is + not = isn't

can + not = can't

will + not = won't

Other words besides *not* may be used to express the negative. Each negative word has several opposites. These are **affirmative words**, or words that show the idea of “yes.”

**NEGATIVE**

never

nobody

none

no one

nothing

nowhere

scarcely, hardly

**AFFIRMATIVE**

ever, always

anybody, somebody

one, all

everyone, someone

something, anything

somewhere, anywhere

some, any

Two negative words used together in the same sentence create an error called a **double negative**. Avoid using double negatives. Only one negative word is necessary to convey a negative meaning. Correct a sentence that has a double negative by removing one of the negative words or by replacing one of the negative words with an affirmative word.

► **Exercise 1** Underline the word or words in parentheses that best complete each sentence.

Doesn't (nobody, anybody) understand the question?

1. They didn't do (anything, nothing) to solve the problem.
2. No one (ever, never) succeeds all the time.
3. Don't use (no, any) sugar in that recipe.
4. Sometimes it seems I can't (never, ever) win, but then I do.
5. No one (can, can't) play basketball in this weather.
6. The car didn't go (anywhere, nowhere); it just went in circles.
7. She looked inside the box, but there (was, wasn't) anything in it.
8. He hardly (ever, never) makes a mistake.

9. They hoped for some help, but they didn't get (none, any).
10. Nobody did (nothing, anything) wrong, but they still got into trouble.
11. No one (wouldn't, would) forget to study for the test.
12. They had brought (nothing, anything) with them.
13. Nobody (can, can't) swim better than Melissa.
14. The homework is lost; I can't find it (anywhere, nowhere).
15. No one (should, shouldn't) break traffic laws.
16. (Anybody, Nobody) in the back of the stadium could scarcely see the game.
17. Nothing bad (ever, never) happens to me.
18. You won't (never, ever) succeed in school unless you study.
19. We (shouldn't, should) ever turn in arithmetic work without checking it.
20. Lek tried to find an easy way to learn math, but he couldn't find (none, any).

► **Exercise 2** Write in the blank the contraction for the word in *italics*.

- \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't      Isra *had not* ever seen snow until today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. We can start now because Jacob *is not* coming today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. *Were not* Jane and Abay scheduled to perform?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. You *will not* believe what just happened to me!
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. I *do not* think I have met you before.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Tony *did not* get to the bus stop on time this morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mom just *would not* change her mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Brad *was not* planning on joining the choir, but he changed his mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Alison and Karen still *cannot* agree on a topic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. You *should not* tell secrets when other people are around.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Jamie wanted to play softball, but she *could not*.





## Unit 5 Review

► **Exercise 1** Draw an arrow from the word in italics to the word it modifies. Write *adj.* in the blank if the word in italics is an adjective and *adv.* if it is an adverb.

adj. Ivan's accomplishment is the *best* news I have heard this week.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. After missing the rebound the first time, Marion jumped *again*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. All *the* trees in the orchard were filled with ripe fruit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We could tell from the beginning that the play was about something *very* silly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Chris and Ahmed are taking their boat out on a *fairly* large river.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The politician *somewhat* reluctantly answered the reporter's question.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Betsy Ross designed the first *American* flag in 1776.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Uncle Giovanni has a unique walk and a great *bellowing* voice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The story I am about to tell you is absolutely *true*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The diplomat handled the *delicate* situation quite well.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Toshio family *rarely* play tennis for more than three hours at a time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. *Those* members gave away the location of our secret clubhouse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Everything seems to come *fully* alive in the spring.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Holly brought an *overdue* book back to the library.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Please take *this* film to the shop on the corner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The soccer team worked *swiftly* to score another goal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Lila was fascinated by the *stone* statue in the center of the courtyard.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. *These* muffins are the best I have ever tasted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The advertisement states that other games are *available*.

**Cumulative Review: Units 1–5**

► **Exercise 1** Write the part of speech above each word in italics: *N* (noun), *V* (verb), *pro.* (pronoun), *adj.* (adjective), or *adv.* (adverb).

N                      adj.  
Ben gave a *short* speech after dinner.

1. The Watsons *are going* fishing in Montana.
2. She will plan the meeting with the committee *members*.
3. Chef Ramirez *often* makes us delicious meals.
4. The *pretty* quilt had a design of *red* and blue rings.
5. A porch swing *gently moved* back and forth in the breeze.
6. A *bright* moon glowed against the midnight sky.
7. We will meet *them* near the *sparkling* fountain.
8. *That* began a friendship which continues to *this* day.
9. Miranda *is hosting* a birthday party Friday night.
10. Samdi *himself taught* Rick how to ski.
11. Laura was a junior *bridesmaid* in her cousin Tina's wedding.
12. A *small* bird fluttered *quietly* from one tree to another.
13. They could *hear* some musicians rehearsing in the next room.
14. The grandfather clock *chimed* the *new* hour.
15. I have never tried *this* sport *before*.
16. Tanya *helps* her father in the *greenhouse* each day after school.
17. The *whimpering* dog *slowly* curled up in a corner of the kitchen.
18. It rolled across the highway until *someone* picked it up.
19. Janice and Saul *will enter* the pie-eating contest.
20. *Wildflowers* grow in the *green* meadow next to the pond.

► **Exercise 2** Draw two lines under each verb or verb phrase. Write in the blank whether the verb is *T* (transitive), *I* (intransitive), or a *LV* (linking verb).

- T      Lena brought two friends to the picnic.
1. Many boxes were piled up inside the house.
2. Through the telescope, Michelle could see several constellations.
3. Our class took a field trip to the Art Institute of Chicago.
4. Samantha became treasurer of the garden association.
5. Tim made the shirt himself.
6. The night air seemed chilly to the guests at the outdoor reception.
7. Julian climbed up the mountain to the abandoned cottage.
8. A glistening sailboat was docked next to a small yacht.
9. Aunt Nadine sent Missy a beautiful necklace with her birthstone in it.
10. Kendra studies geography each day after lunch.
11. The bread in the oven smells wonderful.
12. Mrs. Callahan is the chairperson of the social committee.
13. Dad and I are building new shelves for the basement.
14. We explored the new shop on the corner Sunday afternoon.
15. Bill experimented with his new computer the entire evening.
16. Bridget plays the piano quite well for a beginner.
17. The sky appeared gray and cloudy in spite of the sunny forecast.
18. Jason paints incredibly accurate portraits.
19. The song on the radio is one of my favorites.
20. They walked through the Park of Roses.
21. The bird's song was truly melodic.
22. Jasmine sent me a postcard from Greece.

► **Exercise 3** Write in the blank the correct form (comparative or superlative) of the adjective or adverb in parentheses.

My uncle makes the \_\_\_\_\_ best \_\_\_\_\_ burritos imaginable. (good)

1. The book I am reading for this book report is \_\_\_\_\_ than the book I read for the last one. (long)
2. Barbara must be the \_\_\_\_\_ sprinter on the team. (fast)
3. Diane's speech was \_\_\_\_\_ delivered than Catherine's. (calmly)
4. Jeremy's house is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the ballpark, so he may be a little late. (far)
5. The campaign produced results \_\_\_\_\_ than we expected. (soon)
6. That movie has been \_\_\_\_\_ awaited than the other one. (eagerly)
7. The person with the \_\_\_\_\_ slogan wins the contest. (creative)
8. Juan chose the \_\_\_\_\_ apple and the largest dessert. (small)
9. Of everyone in the play, Yolanda learned her lines \_\_\_\_\_. (quickly)
10. The temperature today is \_\_\_\_\_ than it was yesterday. (cold)
11. Raymond seems \_\_\_\_\_ now that his family has moved to their new home. (happy)
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ thing happened to Christy on her way to school. (strange)
13. Denny's brother is four years \_\_\_\_\_ than he is. (young)
14. We crossed the river at its \_\_\_\_\_ point. (wide)
15. This cereal costs much \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (little)
16. Though she couldn't arrive by the time the concert started, Keisha promised to come \_\_\_\_\_. (late)
17. Mom said the homemade vase was the \_\_\_\_\_ gift she could have received. (great)
18. Ms. Hadley welcomed the guests \_\_\_\_\_ than Ms. Tilford did. (graciously)
19. This week's football game was much \_\_\_\_\_ than last week's game. (short)
20. That is the \_\_\_\_\_ shade of purple I've ever seen! (beautiful)