

## AP Seminar

Summer Requirements: Parts of Speech Review



## AP Seminar

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**Instructions:** Please review each page in this packet and complete the exercises upon your return to school. There will be a parts of speech assessment during your first week.



# 1.1 Nouns

## Nouns as Names

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing. Nouns that name things that can be seen, touched, or recognized through any of the five senses are called concrete nouns. Nouns that name things that can not be recognized through any of the five senses are called abstract nouns.

Concrete Nouns		Abstract Nouns	
beach	tree	dismay	happiness
moose	Judy	wisdom	courage
hotel	sand	treatment	honor
Europe	table	decision	oppression

## Compound Nouns

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

TYPES OF COMPOUND NOUNS		
Separate Words	Hyphenated Words	Combined Words
soap opera fire engine	jack-of-all-trades commander-in-chief	dishwasher toothbrush

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Nouns.** Underline each concrete noun. Circle each abstract noun. The number in parentheses tells how many nouns there are.

EXAMPLE: Erica has high hopes for her future. (3)

- The Constitution guarantees many different rights. (2)
- The biggest concern of the hikers was time. (3)
- The grace of the long-legged birds surprised the tourists. (3)
- Paula overcame her fear of success. (3)
- The difference between Lou and Len is their attitude. (4)
- Several hunters came back with deer, elk, and moose. (4)
- Has the doctor given Sherry any good advice? (3)
- An article in the newspaper describes the opening of Marvelle Park. (4)
- A sign outside the auditorium listed the soloists. (3)
- A nurse at the hospital put a splint on my arm. (4)

**EXERCISE B: Recognizing Compound Nouns.** Circle each compound noun. Underline all other nouns.

EXAMPLE: Andrew's favorite thing at the playground is the seesaw.

- The scientist had a breakthrough in her research.
- The birdwatcher made his way through the underbrush.
- That player hit two home runs in the same game.
- The host was unable to seat all the guests in the dining room.
- My stepmother is recovering well from her heart attack.
- A jack-in-the-box is a perfect toy for a two-year-old.
- The recent heat wave broke all previous records.
- What are your plans after high school?
- Spring-cleaning is a chore that few people like.
- The actor stepped into the spotlight.

# 1.1 Nouns

## Common and Proper Nouns

A common noun names any one of a class of people, places, or things. A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing. Each important word in a proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Common Nouns		Proper Nouns	
book	desert	Statue of Liberty	Asia
holiday	leader	Gettysburg Address	Texas
car	composer	<i>Jane Eyre</i>	Lassie
country	horse	Mercury	Canada

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Proper Nouns.** Write the proper noun in each sentence in the blank at the right, adding the missing capitalization.

EXAMPLE: My favorite poet is emily dickinson. *Emily Dickinson*

- The brooklyn bridge has been featured in many movies. \_\_\_\_\_
- Many famous prisoners have been held in the tower of london.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The bulldogs are the leading team in our league. \_\_\_\_\_
- My cousin is a senior at jackson high school. \_\_\_\_\_
- At this time of year, tomatoes come from california. \_\_\_\_\_
- Have you been in the new shop on willow street? \_\_\_\_\_
- This book is a biography of abigail adams. \_\_\_\_\_
- I hope uncle mike will visit this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you know the capital of montana? \_\_\_\_\_
- Whose faces appear on mount rushmore? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Proper Nouns to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with a proper noun.

EXAMPLE: I bought a new album by *Elton John*.

- Have you eaten at the new restaurant on \_\_\_\_\_?
- At the end of the close game, the \_\_\_\_\_ were the winners.
- Last summer we visited \_\_\_\_\_ on vacation.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous landmark in our nation's capital.
- Didn't you lend that book to \_\_\_\_\_?
- The new bridge will cross the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our next-door neighbors are moving to \_\_\_\_\_.
- The chef has opened a health-food restaurant called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Our new car is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- An author I admire is \_\_\_\_\_.

## 1.2 Pronouns

### Antecedents of Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used to take the place of a noun or group of words acting as a noun. An antecedent is the noun (or group of words acting as a noun) for which a pronoun stands.

PRONOUNS AND ANTECEDENTS			
ANTECEDENT	PRONOUN	PRONOUN	
The <u>Hobsons</u>	built	<i>their</i>	back porch <i>themselves</i> .
PRONOUN	ANTECEDENT		
<i>That</i>	is the <u>house</u>	Jim hopes to buy.	
ANTECEDENT	PRONOUN	ANTECEDENT	PRONOUN
<u>Jonathan</u>	pass me	<i>some</i> of the <u>salad</u>	Jane and <i>you</i> made.

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Antecedents.** Circle the antecedent of each underlined pronoun.

EXAMPLE: Jill will let you have some of the milkshake if you ask her.

- Without his parents' permission, Al could not go on the field trip.
- Most of the critics liked the play.
- The man who greeted Sally at the door asked to see her ticket.
- Hannah, have you decided which of the bikes to buy?
- Climbing to the top of the Washington Monument was fun, but it tired us.
- The huge old trunk was something the bride and groom never expected.
- Several of the students completed their papers early.
- Which of the twins was that?
- Anthony quickly told Mrs. Lee how much he appreciated her kindness.
- The senator who introduced the bill worked hard for its passage.

**EXERCISE B: Adding Pronouns to Match Antecedents.** Find the antecedent for a pronoun that could fill in each blank. Then write the appropriate pronoun for that antecedent.

EXAMPLE: The Hornets owe much of their success to Coach Maloney.

- Paul went to school without \_\_\_\_\_ lunch money.
- To find the area of a rectangle, multiply \_\_\_\_\_ length by \_\_\_\_\_ width.
- Jenny, would \_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ of this cake?
- Although the leaves are changing later this year, \_\_\_\_\_ colors are more vivid than usual.
- Without \_\_\_\_\_ help, Pete, we would still be working.
- Mayor Anita Ramirez announced \_\_\_\_\_ plans to seek a second term.
- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ once baby-sat for my brother still sends \_\_\_\_\_ a Christmas card every year.
- Two robins made \_\_\_\_\_ nest in the maple tree.
- One explanation for the show's success is \_\_\_\_\_ appeal to teenagers.
- If \_\_\_\_\_ of the players show confidence, the other players are likely to follow \_\_\_\_\_ example.

## 1.2 Pronouns

### Personal, Reflexive, and Intensive Pronouns

Personal pronouns refer to the person speaking, the person spoken to, or the person, place, or thing spoken about. A reflexive pronoun ends in *-self* or *-selves* and adds information to a sentence by pointing back to a noun or pronoun earlier in the sentence. An intensive pronoun ends in *-self* or *-selves* and simply adds emphasis to a noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

Personal Pronouns		Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I, me, my, mine	we, us, our, ours	myself	ourselves
you, your, yours	you, your, yours	yourself	yourselves
he, him, his, she,	they, them, their,	himself, herself,	themselves
her, hers, it, its	theirs	itself	

**EXAMPLES:** *She* and *I* will help *you* with that job. (personal pronouns)  
 Tom fixed *himself* a bedtime snack. (reflexive pronoun)  
 Mom fixed the car *herself*. (intensive pronoun)

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Personal, Reflexive, and Intensive Pronouns.** Underline the pronoun in each sentence. In the blank, write whether it is *personal*, *intensive*, or *reflexive*.

**EXAMPLE:** Pam and I enjoyed the concert. personal

- The tourists suddenly found themselves in a strange part of town. \_\_\_\_\_
- The loud music from next door interrupted my studying. \_\_\_\_\_
- The neighbors cleaned up the block themselves. \_\_\_\_\_
- Mom, prepare yourself for some exciting news. \_\_\_\_\_
- The star made his way through the crowd of screaming fans. \_\_\_\_\_
- Jillian packed the footlocker herself. \_\_\_\_\_
- The salad dressing has too much vinegar in it. \_\_\_\_\_
- The President himself will greet the Prime Minister. \_\_\_\_\_
- The children amused themselves by playing checkers. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please complete your assignment by Friday. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Personal, Reflexive, and Intensive Pronouns to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with an appropriate pronoun of the kind called for in parentheses.

**EXAMPLE:** Ladies and gentlemen, please help yourselves. (reflexive)

- Do all these candies have coconut inside \_\_\_\_\_? (personal)
- We told \_\_\_\_\_ that we were imagining things. (reflexive)
- The news show has changed \_\_\_\_\_ format this season. (personal)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ favor a dress code. (intensive)
- After the first few seconds, Kathy regained \_\_\_\_\_ confidence. (personal)
- In spite of all \_\_\_\_\_ studying, Ken was nervous about the test. (personal)
- We found \_\_\_\_\_ wondering what to do next. (reflexive)
- Mike and I gave \_\_\_\_\_ reports. (personal)
- The committee members decided among \_\_\_\_\_ on the date. (reflexive)
- The poet read her newest work \_\_\_\_\_. (intensive)



## 1.2 Pronouns

### Demonstrative, Relative, and Interrogative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns direct attention to specific people, places, or things.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS				
this	that	these	those	

A relative pronoun begins a subordinate clause and connects it to another idea in the sentence.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS				
that	which	who	whom	whose

An interrogative pronoun is used to begin a question.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS				
what	which	who	whom	whose

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Demonstrative, Relative, and Interrogative Pronouns.** On the blank at the right, write whether each sentence contains a demonstrative, relative, or interrogative pronoun.

EXAMPLE: What shall we do? interrogative

1. That was a wonderful movie. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Here is a person whom I want you to meet. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who told you the password? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The article, which was written by a senator, was interesting. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Which of the notebooks is yours? \_\_\_\_\_
6. These are excellent baked apples. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Whom did you meet at the library? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you know anyone who can help us? \_\_\_\_\_
9. This is the author's first book. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Where is the picture that you painted? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Demonstrative, Relative, and Interrogative Pronouns to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with an appropriate demonstrative, relative, or interrogative pronoun.

EXAMPLE: This package feels heavier than that.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the colors do you prefer?
2. Are \_\_\_\_\_ the right glasses?
3. The family from \_\_\_\_\_ we bought the house had owned it for years.
4. Alice made the decision \_\_\_\_\_ she thought was best.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is bringing the salad?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is slightly lighter than that.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ gave you the application forms?
8. Is there anyone \_\_\_\_\_ can advise you?
9. Behind \_\_\_\_\_ of the doors is the treasure chest?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to do next?

## 1.2 Pronouns

### Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns refer to people, places, or things, often without specifying which ones.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS			
Singular		Plural	Singular or Plural
another	much	both	all
anybody	neither	few	any
anyone	nobody	many	more
anything	no one	others	most
each	nothing	several	none
either	one		some
everybody	other		
everyone	somebody		
everything	someone		
little	something		

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Indefinite Pronouns.** Underline each indefinite pronoun in the sentences below.

**EXAMPLE:** If neither of these scarves is acceptable, I can show you others.

1. Everyone on the team had the same goals.
2. Someone has already eaten most of the cookies.
3. Each of the actors was nervous about dress rehearsal.
4. None of the guests had much to eat.
5. Few of the officials would admit that anything was wrong.
6. Does either of the candidates seem better than the other?
7. Both of the twins fool everyone by switching places.
8. Several of the speakers suggested that much remained to be done.
9. No one denied that something definite should be done.
10. Many of my classmates find fault with everything.

**EXERCISE B: Adding Indefinite Pronouns to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with an indefinite pronoun that makes sense.

**EXAMPLE:** Has anyone called for me?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends plan to go to college.
2. Is \_\_\_\_\_ of these the style you had in mind?
3. Mike's size is surprising, considering how \_\_\_\_\_ he eats.
4. The mayor said \_\_\_\_\_ about her future plans.
5. This book tells \_\_\_\_\_ you will ever need to know about seashells.
6. These boots are more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ about that house is very attractive.
8. Would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_ of this pie?
9. Tonight's paper says \_\_\_\_\_ about the election returns.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ in the new park is appealing to children.

## 1.3 Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

### Action Verbs

A verb is a word that expresses time while showing an action, a condition, or the fact that something exists. An action verb is a verb that tells what action someone or something is performing.

Visible Action	Mental Action
Jeremy <i>ate</i> the whole pizza.	Elena <i>wondered</i> about her future.

### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

An action verb is transitive if it directs action toward someone or something named in the same sentence. An action verb is intransitive if it does not direct action toward someone or something named in the same sentence. The word that receives the action of a transitive verb is the object of the verb.

Transitive	Intransitive
The host <i>interviewed</i> Sue. (interviewed <i>whom?</i> ) Sue	Sue <i>smiled</i> when she won. (smiled <i>what?</i> ) no answer

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Action Verbs.** Underline the action verb in each sentence. In the blank, write whether the action is V (visible) or M (mental).

EXAMPLE: Tristan forgot the assignment. M

1. Wendy thought about the puzzle for hours. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The auctioneer pointed toward the woman in the back row. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The pendulum of the grandfather's clock swung rhythmically. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dana decided early on the topic for her essay. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The committee made posters to announce the next dance. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Betsy plays golf every weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The tennis players sipped lemonade between sets. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Both the politicians considered withdrawing from the campaign. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Tracy drew up a plan for us to follow. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The star entered the room with dignity. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Transitive and Intransitive Verbs to Sentences.** In each blank, write a verb that logically completes the sentence. In the blank after the sentence, write I (intransitive) or T (transitive) to describe the verb you wrote.

EXAMPLE: The harpist plucked the shortest string. T

1. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ a new dresser for my bedroom. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The car \_\_\_\_\_ into the parking space easily. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A strong friendship \_\_\_\_\_ between the two families. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Benedict Arnold \_\_\_\_\_ the plans for West Point to the British. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The shop \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful floral centerpieces. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Please \_\_\_\_\_ those cabbages on the counter. \_\_\_\_\_
7. High winds \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the night. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The plane finally \_\_\_\_\_ after a three-hour delay. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ another appointment in six weeks. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Linda \_\_\_\_\_ that article for the school paper. \_\_\_\_\_

# 1.3 Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

## Linking Verbs

A linking verb is a verb that connects its subject with a word at or near the end of the sentence.

Forms of <i>Be</i> (from <i>Am</i> to <i>Would Have Been</i> )				Other Linking Verbs	
am	am being	can be	have been	appear	seem
are	are being	could be	has been	become	smell
is	is being	may be	had been	feel	sound
was	was being	might be	could have been	grow	stay
were	were being	must be	may have been	look	taste
		shall be	might have been	remain	turn
		should be	must have been		
		will be	shall have been		
		would be	should have been		
			will have been		
			would have been		

EXAMPLES: Ben should have been happy.

The friends stayed close for years.

Hudson's ship was the *Half Moon*. The water in the pool became muddy.

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Forms of *Be* Used as Linking Verbs.** Underline the linking verb in each sentence. Then circle the words that each verb links.

EXAMPLE: The Holts have been our neighbors for years.

1. Safety should be your first concern.
2. I would be happy to baby-sit for the Johnsons.
3. Elaine is often late for appointments.
4. Andrew can be an unusually stubborn child.
5. What could have been the cause of the accident?
6. That is a sufficient amount of sugar.
7. The setback was only temporary.
8. Surely Jenny will be our new class president.
9. Jason is being exceptionally polite today.
10. Thomas Jefferson was our third President.

**EXERCISE B: Identifying Other Linking Verbs.** Underline the linking verb in each sentence. Then circle the words that each verb links.

EXAMPLE: Rhoda became Mary's favorite friend.

1. Kevin appears taller on stage.
2. These sausages taste spicier than the last ones.
3. The cause of the accident remained a mystery.
4. That stranger looks suspicious.
5. The child stayed quiet throughout the doctor's examination.
6. The single white glove became the star's trademark.
7. A. A. Milne remains a popular children's author.
8. Sam's hair turned gray at an early age.
9. These old books smell musty.
10. I felt queasy during the boat ride.

## 1.3 Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

### Linking Verb or Action Verb?

Some verbs may be used as an action verb in one sentence and as a linking verb in another. If a verb is a linking verb, *am*, *is*, or *are* will make sense when substituted for it in a sentence.

Linking Verbs	Action Verbs
The child <i>grew</i> very sleepy on the way home. (The child <i>is</i> very sleepy?) linking	Aunt Polly <i>grew</i> a prize-winning lily. (Aunt Polly <i>is</i> a prize-winning lily?) action

**EXERCISE A: Distinguishing Between Linking Verbs and Action Verbs.** On each blank at the right, write whether the sentence contains a linking verb or an action verb.

EXAMPLE: The milk turned sour. linking

1. The driver turned the corner too quickly. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The singer appeared slightly nervous. \_\_\_\_\_
3. After a half an hour, my date finally appeared. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I looked the robber directly in the face. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The table setting looks beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We all felt refreshed after a dip in the pool. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Dad finally felt the keys hidden under the car seat. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Donna's plan sounds excellent. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The principal sounded the fire alarm right after lunch. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Neville remained calm in spite of everything. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Verbs to Sentences.** Fill in each blank within the sentence with an appropriate verb. On the blank at the right, write AV for each action verb and LV for each linking verb.

EXAMPLE: Hungry people often become irritable. LV

1. Litmus paper \_\_\_\_\_ blue in an alkaline solution. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Allison \_\_\_\_\_ the pages quickly, looking for the answer. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Johnson Farm \_\_\_\_\_ the best corn in the area. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The friends have \_\_\_\_\_ closer over the years. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Ronald Reagan \_\_\_\_\_ President in 1981. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The child's face \_\_\_\_\_ flushed. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ those facts up in an encyclopedia. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ octopus? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Chocolate sauce \_\_\_\_\_ delicious on peppermint ice cream. \_\_\_\_\_
10. That music \_\_\_\_\_ much too loud. \_\_\_\_\_

# 1.4 Helping Verbs

## Recognizing Helping Verbs

Helping verbs are verbs that can be added to another verb to make a single verb phrase. Any of the forms of *be* as well as some other common verbs can be used as helping verbs.

HELPING VERBS OTHER THAN <i>BE</i>			
do	have	shall	can
does	has	should	could
did	had	will	may
		would	might
			must

## Finding Helping Verbs in Sentences

Other words may sometimes separate helping verbs from the key verb in a sentence.

Uninterrupted Verb Phrase	Interrupted Verb Phrase
We <i>will be</i> visiting you in July.	We <i>have</i> not yet <i>visited</i> the White House.

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Helping Verbs.** Underline each helping verb in the sentences below. Circle the key verb in the verb phrase.

EXAMPLE: Did anyone call for me?

- Paul has not always acted so strangely.
- Did Helen tell you about the party next week?
- That student does not usually ride on this bus.
- Have you ever traveled to Canada?
- The driver must not have seen the stop sign.
- Jason could have offered us his help.
- Rehearsal should not have lasted so long.
- I have seldom seen a more moving performance.
- Mr. Wills does not always hear very well.
- The plan could not have succeeded without your cooperation.

**EXERCISE B: Adding Helping Verbs to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with an appropriate helping verb. Circle each key verb.

EXAMPLE: When will the show start?

- The woman at the information booth \_\_\_\_\_ answer that question.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ studying all week for that test.
- Kyle \_\_\_\_\_ seen that movie.
- Someone \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ doing all week?
- \_\_\_\_\_ the art exhibit open on Saturday?
- Some citizens \_\_\_\_\_ expressed reservations about the new bill.
- The caller \_\_\_\_\_ expected a more favorable response.
- What time \_\_\_\_\_ the movie begin?
- That construction crew \_\_\_\_\_ working very hard.

## 2.1 Adjectives

### The Process of Modification

An adjective is a word used to describe a noun or pronoun or to give a noun or pronoun a more specific meaning. Adjectives answer the question *What kind?* *Which one?* *How many?* or *How much?* about the nouns or pronouns they modify.

ADJECTIVE QUESTIONS		
What Kind?	happy child	small bird
Which One?	next room	first place
How Many?	several people	three days
How Much?	little work	enough money

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Adjectives.** Underline each adjective in the following sentences, including the articles *a*, *an*, and *the*. Then circle the noun or pronoun that each adjective modifies.

EXAMPLE: The tired horse pulled the heavy wooden wagon over the dirt road.

- Several families had an outdoor party for the new neighbors.
- The quaint and charming old house needed several major repairs.
- The wealthy family had an extensive collection of antique glass.
- The worthy cause drew many generous contributions.
- At the end of the first round, Hawkins held a narrow lead.
- Few people on that street have young children.
- Western movies were popular for many years.
- A good daily diet should include adequate calcium.
- In many countries southern food is spicier than northern food.
- The entire kingdom was under the terrible spell of the wicked sorcerer.

**EXERCISE B: Adding Adjectives to Sentences.** In each blank write an appropriate adjective that answers the question in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Numerous younger families are moving into this area.  
(How many?) (What kind?) (Which one?)

- The \_\_\_\_\_ shopper bought \_\_\_\_\_ pairs of shoes.  
(What kind?) (How many?)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ workers demanded \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
(What kind?) (How much?)
- \_\_\_\_\_ girl wore a \_\_\_\_\_ sweater like mine.  
(Which one?) (What kind?)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ guest at the \_\_\_\_\_ party wore jeans.  
(Which one?) (What kind?)
- \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ dogs howled.  
(How many?) (What kind?) (What kind?)

## 2.1 Adjectives

### Proper and Compound Adjectives

A noun used as an adjective answers the question *What kind?* or *Which one?* about a noun that follows it.

Nouns	Nouns Used As Adjectives
automobile	automobile mechanic ( <i>What kind of mechanic?</i> )
consumer	consumer reporter ( <i>Which reporter?</i> )

### Nouns Used As Adjectives

A compound adjective is an adjective that is made up of more than one word.

Hyphenated	Combined
<i>upside-down</i> cake	<i>upright</i> piano
<i>full-scale</i> rebellion	<i>keynote</i> speaker

A proper adjective is an adjective formed from a proper noun.

Proper Nouns	Proper Adjectives
Hawaii	<i>Hawaiian</i> pineapples
Athens	<i>Athenian</i> temple

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Nouns Used as Adjectives, Proper Adjectives, and Compound Adjectives.** Identify the underlined adjectives in the sentences below as nouns used as adjectives, proper adjectives, or compound adjectives.

EXAMPLE: Our family enjoys eating in Chinese restaurants. proper adjective

- The sitter read the child still another bedtime story. \_\_\_\_\_
- The overworked secretary handed in his resignation. \_\_\_\_\_
- Our class is visiting the state capital next week. \_\_\_\_\_
- The bride wore a mantilla of Spanish lace. \_\_\_\_\_
- We always use the good dishes for our holiday meals. \_\_\_\_\_
- The concert was held in a downtown park. \_\_\_\_\_
- Grandma made a peach cobbler for dessert. \_\_\_\_\_
- The town finally rebelled against the back-room politics. \_\_\_\_\_
- Edwardian clothing is enjoying a vogue. \_\_\_\_\_
- I know the star of that Broadway play. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Using Proper and Compound Adjectives to Modify Nouns.** Rewrite each word group below, placing a proper adjective or compound adjective before the main noun.

EXAMPLE: tenor from Italy Italian tenor

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. fishing in the deep sea _____ | 6. villa in Rome _____          |
| 2. sale on a sidewalk _____      | 7. pool with salt water _____   |
| 3. nation in Asia _____          | 8. rug from Persia _____        |
| 4. poet from England _____       | 9. coffee from Turkey _____     |
| 5. boy from a small town _____   | 10. seat in the front row _____ |



## 2.1 Adjectives

### Pronouns Used as Adjectives

A pronoun is used as an adjective if it modifies a noun. The chart below summarizes the kinds of pronouns used as adjectives and their use.

Possessive Adjectives	Demonstrative Adjectives	Interrogative Adjectives	Indefinite Adjectives			
			Singular	Plural	Either	
my its	this	which	another	both	all	most
your our	that	what	each	few	any	other
his their	these	whose	either	many	more	some
her	those		neither	several		

### Verbs Used as Adjectives

Verbs ending in *-ing* and *-ed* may sometimes be used as adjectives.

Verbs Used as Verbs	Verbs Used as Adjectives
Paul <i>is amusing</i> the children.	He told them an <i>amusing</i> story.
Karen <i>has broken</i> her ankle.	Her <i>broken</i> ankle is in a cast.

**EXERCISE A: Adding Pronouns Used as Adjectives.** Fill in each blank with the kind of pronoun given in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Anita, your paper was excellent. (possessive)

- I have been wanting to read \_\_\_\_\_ book for a long time. (demonstrative)
- \_\_\_\_\_ students enjoy homework. (indefinite)
- \_\_\_\_\_ picture will look good over the mantel. (indefinite)
- I was uncertain about \_\_\_\_\_ pattern to choose. (interrogative)
- Mr. Parker always challenges \_\_\_\_\_ students. (possessive)
- In the summer, the Mannings have many parties beside \_\_\_\_\_ pool. (possessive)
- \_\_\_\_\_ contestant hoped to win. (indefinite)
- \_\_\_\_\_ homes in that part of town are very old. (indefinite)
- \_\_\_\_\_ math class will you be in? (interrogative)
- Are \_\_\_\_\_ chairs the ones we ordered? (demonstrative)

**EXERCISE B: Recognizing Verbs Used as Adjectives.** In each sentence, underline the verb used as an adjective. Then circle the noun that it modifies.

EXAMPLE: The damp ground was the only reminder of the melted (snow).

- Dad replaced the shattered windowpane.
- The screaming baby kept us awake all night.
- In earlier times a mirror was called a looking glass.
- We moved the fallen branch from the driveway.
- By the time the police apprehended the burglars the stolen money had disappeared.
- The freezing rain was the cause of the hazardous driving.
- The winning car was powered by a large engine.
- He arrived at the pool just in time to save a drowning boy.
- The answers appear on the following pages.
- The departing passengers checked in at the gate.

## 2.2 Adverbs

### Adverbs Modifying Verbs, Adjectives, and Other Adverbs

An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb answers one of four questions about the word it modifies: *Where? When? In what manner? To what extent?*

Adverbs Modifying Verbs	
drove <i>off</i> (Where?)	stayed <i>late</i> (When?)
ran <i>fast</i> (In what manner?)	<i>completely</i> missed (To what extent?)
Adverbs Modifying Adjectives	Adverbs Modifying Adverbs
<i>rather</i> special (To what extent?)	<i>not</i> really happy (To what extent?)

### Nouns Used as Adverbs

Nouns used as adverbs answer the question *Where?* or *When?* about a verb.

Nouns	Adverbs
<i>Today</i> is my birthday.	The letter came <i>today</i> . (Came <i>when?</i> )
Their <i>home</i> is in Daytona.	David ran <i>home</i> . (Ran <i>where?</i> )

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Adverbs.** Underline each adverb in the sentences below. Then circle the word it modifies.

EXAMPLE: That family just recently moved

- The snow melted quite rapidly last spring.
- Clare has become a surprisingly good pianist.
- That color suits you very well.
- Mr. Whitkin seems somewhat dissatisfied with this assignment.
- The careful attention to details insured a truly festive party.
- We completed our chores fairly early.
- I almost forgot what I wanted to ask you.
- Our new house is very nearly ready.
- The storm almost totally destroyed the railroad bridge.
- That is an exceptionally clever design.

**EXERCISE B: Identifying Adverbs and Nouns Used as Adverbs.** Circle each noun used as an adverb. Underline all other adverbs.

EXAMPLE: The new play will open tomorrow.

- The Joneses were not happy with their seat assignments.
- What time did Danny come home?
- This position is becoming increasingly uncomfortable.
- Today will be a truly exciting day.
- Our team won the big game yesterday.
- Vinnie often works weekends.
- The movers will be available Friday.
- We were pleasantly surprised by their visit.
- Shall we go to a movie tonight?
- The silence grew somewhat awkward.

## 2.2 Adverbs

### Adverb or Adjective?

Remember that an adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; an adjective modifies a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives	Adverbs
That train is <u>fast</u> .	A plane goes <u>fast</u> .
The <u>fast</u> train arrived on time.	An SST travels <u>even faster</u> .
Jackie is a <u>true</u> friend.	Jackie is <u>truly</u> kind.
Our case was <u>hopeless</u> .	We were <u>hopelessly</u> lost.

**EXERCISE A: Distinguishing Between Adjectives and Adverbs.** Write whether the underlined word in each sentence is an *adjective* or an *adverb*.

EXAMPLE: The dancer moved gracefully. adverb

- The child looked longingly through the bakery window. \_\_\_\_\_
- Kathy had always been an early riser. \_\_\_\_\_
- Why did you come so early? \_\_\_\_\_
- Kelly was the only person at home. \_\_\_\_\_
- The baby is only six weeks old. \_\_\_\_\_
- The accident could have been fatal. \_\_\_\_\_
- Happily no one was fatally injured. \_\_\_\_\_
- Josh swam farther out than the others. \_\_\_\_\_
- The cabin is on the farther shore. \_\_\_\_\_
- The neighbors became close friends. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Adverbs and Adjectives to Sentences.** If an adjective is needed in a sentence below, write the word in parentheses. If an adverb is needed, add *-ly* to the given word.

EXAMPLE: The little girl curtsied gracefully. (graceful)

- Most of my friends exercise \_\_\_\_\_. (regular)
- This muscle feels \_\_\_\_\_ from moving all that furniture. (sore)
- We made a serious mistake but an \_\_\_\_\_ one. (honest)
- The speaker considered her answer \_\_\_\_\_. (careful)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ go out to a movie on weekends. (frequent)
- Uncle John is a \_\_\_\_\_ dinner guest at our house. (regular)
- You can trust Ms. Franklin to answer your questions \_\_\_\_\_. (honest)
- Maria is usually a very \_\_\_\_\_ driver. (careful)
- When the trip was canceled, the children were \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed. (sore)
- Mr. O'Brien is a \_\_\_\_\_ visitor at our school. (frequent)

### 3.1 Prepositions

#### Words Used as Prepositions

A preposition is a word that relates a noun or pronoun following it to another word in the sentence.

PREPOSITIONS	
Jason set the package	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> on under near next to </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> </div> the table.

#### Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the object of the preposition.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES	
Prepositions	Objects of Prepositions
<i>between</i>	<i>them</i>
<i>around</i>	<i>the museum</i>
<i>on account of</i>	<i>the severe weather conditions</i>

**EXERCISE A: Supplying Prepositions.** Fill in each blank with an appropriate preposition.

EXAMPLE: We completed the job in spite of great difficulty.

- The guests maintained constant chatter \_\_\_\_\_ the meal.
- We found several valuable items \_\_\_\_\_ the clutter of the attic.
- Trudy ordered a salad \_\_\_\_\_ the pizza.
- The decorator placed the love seat \_\_\_\_\_ the wing chair.
- The newscaster filed her report \_\_\_\_\_ the riots.
- The guest speaker was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ heavy traffic.
- The *Silver Meteor* arrived in New York \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.
- You may substitute margarine \_\_\_\_\_ butter.
- Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ Elsa enjoyed the boat ride.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the large crowds, we enjoyed the art exhibit.

**EXERCISE B: Identifying Prepositional Phrases.** Bracket each prepositional phrase in the sentences below. Underline each preposition and circle its object. The number in parentheses tells how many phrases there are.

EXAMPLE: The doctor examined the patient [from (head)] [to (toe)]. (2)

- According to the paper, the concert begins at dusk. (2)
- I saved a seat for you next to mine. (2)
- The headlines announced a truce between the two countries. (1)
- Cut two pounds of apples into quarter-inch slices. (2)
- A window with a northern exposure is perfect for that plant. (2)
- The passengers in the back of the boat got wet from the spray. (3)
- The hotel guests enter through a beautiful courtyard. (1)
- The house down the street has a weathervane on the top of its garage. (3)
- We looked into the abandoned house through a crack in the window. (3)
- Ted found the map underneath the woodpile behind the barn. (2)

## 3.2 Conjunctions and Interjections

### Different Kinds of Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word used to connect other words or groups of words. Coordinating and correlative conjunctions join similar kinds of words or groups of words that are grammatically alike.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS						
and	but	for	nor	or	so	yet

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS		
both ... and	neither ... nor	whether ... or
either ... or	not only ... but also	

Subordinating conjunctions connect two complete ideas by making one subordinate to, or less important than, the other.

FREQUENTLY USED SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS				
after	because	now that	until	
although	before	since	when	
as	even if	so that	whenever	
as if	even though	than	where	
as long as	if	though	wherever	
as soon as	in order that	till	while	
as though	lest	unless		

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Conjunctions.** Underline the conjunction in each sentence. Then write whether it is coordinating, correlative, or subordinating.

EXAMPLE: This restaurant is not only elegant but also expensive. correlative

- I had not finished the dishes before the visitors arrived. \_\_\_\_\_
- The lines of that dress are simple yet elegant. \_\_\_\_\_
- The child was cooperative but wary during the examination. \_\_\_\_\_
- The soup needs both salt and pepper. \_\_\_\_\_
- I mentally outlined my essay while I waited for the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
- The last problem on the test was harder than the others were. \_\_\_\_\_
- Neither the hosts nor the guests had a very good time. \_\_\_\_\_
- Grandma sat with the baby until he went to sleep. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please finish packing your suitcase so that we can load the car. \_\_\_\_\_
- Terry jumps up whenever anyone rings the doorbell. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Conjunctions in Sentences.** Fill in the blanks with an appropriate conjunction of the kind given in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Alison offered to help, but the offer came too late. (coordinating)

- \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your chores, I will be waiting for you. (subordinating)
- Voting is \_\_\_\_\_ a right \_\_\_\_\_ a duty. (correlative)
- Elaine was uncertain \_\_\_\_\_ willing to try the snails. (coordinating)
- You must hurry, \_\_\_\_\_ we will surely be late. (coordinating)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the players were disappointed, they were good sports. (subordinating)

## 3.2 Conjunctions and Interjections

### Conjunction, Preposition, or Adverb?

A few words can be conjunctions, prepositions, or adverbs. Remember that conjunctions always connect words or ideas.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION
<i>Since</i> the Jacksons moved away, the neighborhood has been quieter.
PREPOSITION
I haven't seen Paul <i>since</i> breakfast.
ADVERB
Jim left town a week ago and hasn't been heard of <i>since</i> .

**EXERCISE A: Identifying Words as Conjunctions, Prepositions, or Adverbs.** Write whether each word underlined below is a conjunction, a preposition, or an adverb.

EXAMPLE: The game has been postponed until tomorrow. preposition

1. After they returned from the lake, they began to think about dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I know I have heard that song before. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Alex always does warm-up exercises before he begins jogging. \_\_\_\_\_
4. After dinner we played a trivia game. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When will dinner be ready? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Please put the toys away when you are finished with them. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Until I had seen the show myself, I couldn't understand the jokes. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Janice will wait for us until noon, and then she will leave. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Look before you leap. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The team has much work to do before the big game with Central High. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Conjunctions, Prepositions, or Adverbs to Sentences.** One word can be used to complete each set of sentences below. Fill in the blanks with the correct word. Then write *conjunction*, *preposition*, or *adverb* to tell how it is used in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: a. We had almost reached town when we had a flat tire. conjunction  
b. When did the alarm go off? adverb

1. a. Have you ever eaten squid \_\_\_\_\_?  
b. Jerry threw his warm-up pitches \_\_\_\_\_ the batter came up. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Snacks \_\_\_\_\_ meals can spoil your appetite. \_\_\_\_\_
2. a. Several guests stayed \_\_\_\_\_ midnight. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. You should not give your opinion \_\_\_\_\_ you have read the book. \_\_\_\_\_
3. a. The yearbook staff will meet in the cafeteria \_\_\_\_\_ school. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Fran stayed to clean up \_\_\_\_\_ the party was over. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Mrs. Jenkins was grateful to the police ever \_\_\_\_\_
4. a. \_\_\_\_\_ Friday we have been waiting to hear the news. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother came to visit, things have been very quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3.2 Conjunctions and Interjections

### Conjunctive Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb is an adverb that acts as a conjunction to connect complete ideas.

FREQUENTLY USED CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS		
accordingly	finally	nevertheless
again	furthermore	otherwise
also	however	then
besides	indeed	therefore
consequently	moreover	thus

### Interjections

An interjection is a word that expresses feeling or emotion and functions independently of a sentence.

SOME COMMON INTERJECTIONS		
aha	hey	tsk
alas	hurray	well
darn	oh	whew
goodness	ouch	wow

**EXERCISE A: Recognizing Conjunctive Adverbs.** Underline each conjunctive adverb in the sentences below. If a sentence does not have a conjunctive adverb, write *none* in the blank at the right.

**EXAMPLE:** Please open the door for me; my hands are full. none

1. This apartment is quite roomy; besides, the price is right. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The star was taken ill suddenly; therefore, filming was delayed. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The bell rang early; school was dismissed. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr. Zims is a strict marker; indeed, he is strict in every way. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Grab your sweater; we've leaving right now. \_\_\_\_\_
6. James does not play tennis well; nevertheless, he is enthusiastic. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mom checked the mouse traps; again, they were empty. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The crowd stood for the National Anthem; then, the game began. \_\_\_\_\_
9. These trees are deciduous; those are evergreens. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The river flooded many roads; consequently, traffic was rerouted. \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE B: Adding Interjections to Sentences.** Fill in each blank with an interjection that shows the feeling or emotion given in parentheses.

**EXAMPLE:** Darn! I was afraid that might happen. (annoyance)

1. \_\_\_\_\_! I burned my finger! (pain)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, my favorite sweater shrank. (regret)
3. \_\_\_\_\_! Look at that rainbow! (delight)
4. \_\_\_\_\_! I never knew that. (surprise)
5. \_\_\_\_\_! This is some race. (excitement)
6. \_\_\_\_\_! I'm going to fall! (fear)
7. \_\_\_\_\_! I lost my keys again. (annoyance)
8. \_\_\_\_\_! It's another rainy day. (disappointment)
9. \_\_\_\_\_! The Bombers won! (enthusiasm)
10. \_\_\_\_\_! I'm ready for a break. (exhaustion)

