

Adverbs That Modify Adjectives

You know that adverbs modify verbs and answer the questions *how*, *when*, and *where*. Adverbs can also modify adjectives. These adverbs come right before the adjective and answer the question *to what extent*. (*To what extent* means something like *how much*.) When you look for adverbs that modify adjectives, remember to look at predicate adjectives too.

The small waiting room was too crowded for me to sit down.

These strawberries are exceptionally sweet this year.

The extremely heavy snow and bitterly cold temperatures ruined some of our trees.

Grandfather's airplane was quite late.

Several very muddy footprints were tracked across Mother's clean floor.



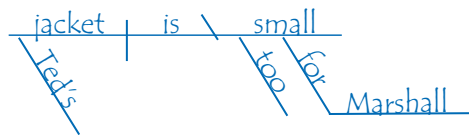
Underline the adverbs. Draw an arrow from each to the adjective it modifies.

1. Grandfather tells very interesting stories about his life in Iowa.
2. Eight highly polished brass kettles hung above the kitchen counter.
3. I was too tired to finish reading *What Katy Did at School*.
4. Wolf was an extremely good watchdog.
5. The librarian was quite helpful in finding information about inventors.
6. "It is so noisy in here!" exclaimed Marlene.
7. The baby is being very fussy.

Diagramming Adverbs that Modify Adjectives

An adverb is diagrammed on a diagonal line under the word it describes.

Ted's jacket is too small for Marshall.



The very tall boy ducked through the low doorway.

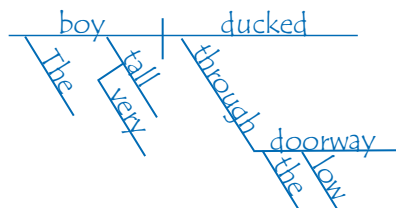




Diagram the sentences.

8. This cookie jar is absolutely empty!

9. A very narrow road wound through the mountains.

10. Your sister is quite cheerful and kind.

11. A slightly bent older man was standing near the fountain.

We Remember



Underline the linking verbs.

12. ____ Mr. Howard has been a teacher for twenty years.
13. ____ Lou Emma is a bookworm.
14. ____ The apple trees were white with blossoms.
15. ____ Dan will be a doctor when he finishes school.
16. ____ All of the Martin boys are tall.



Go back to Nos. 12-16. Circle the predicate adjectives and predicate nominatives. Write *pa* or *pn*.

Lesson 2

 **Match the word with its meaning.**

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 17. ___ sit | a. to rest |
| 18. ___ set | b. to get up; to move or go up |
| 19. ___ raise | c. to lift or push up; to grow something |
| 20. ___ rise | d. to place or put |

 **Underline the compound nouns.**

21. The first chain store in the United States was the Great American Tea Company.
22. There is a collection of locomotives from the 1800's at the Kentucky Railway Museum.

 **Define *linking verb*.**

23. _____
- _____


 **Diagram the sentences.**

24. Shawn and Daniel will be seniors.

25. Gloria's baby brother is cute and cuddly.

 **Write the plural form of each singular noun.**

26. _____ monkey 27. _____ tomato

 **Label each underlined word as *interjection* (int) or *adverb* (adv).**

28. "Well, let's see how well you did on your test," said Dad.

Penmanship

Did you know there was a man in the Bible whose bed was 13½ feet (4 m) long and 6 feet (1.8 m) wide?

In Bible times a cubit was a common measurement. It is the distance from the elbow to the fingertip—about 18 inches (45 cm).



Copy the verse in your best handwriting.

- 29. For only Og king of Bashan remained of the remnant of giants; behold, his bedstead was a bedstead of iron . . . nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it.

Deuteronomy 3:11

Spelling . . . the usage



Write the correct spelling word to finish the sentence.

30. Daniel Boone wore deerskin clothes and carried a _____ and a knife in his belt.
 muskrat tomahawk kayak
31. Because of the way a _____ is made, a person can tip it over, roll back up, and stay afloat.
 moose kayak toboggan
32. American Indians mixed _____ with corn to make bread.
 persimmon wickiup tomahawk
33. The handles of many tools are made from _____ wood.
 squash skunk hickory
34. To carry the animals they had killed, the Indians designed and built a _____ .
 toboggan moccasin wampum
35. Many animals that have been sprayed by a _____ will try to avoid another encounter.
 pecan skunk opossum
36. The little _____ slept in the cradle board while her mother scraped the buffalo hide.
 caribou wigwam papoose
37. The _____ lives in a burrow in the bank of a stream.
 hominy pecan muskrat



Use the spelling words to fill in the blanks. You may add suffixes.

wickiup

squash

moccasin

opossum

38. For much of the year, Pawnee Indians lived in villages and raised _____ , corn, and beans.
39. The Klamath Indians made a _____ in the summer and an earthen home in winter.
40. Bear, deer, _____ , and snakes live in Dismal Swamp, located in North Carolina and Virginia.

41. The Indians made ankle- or knee-length _____ from deerskin.

pecan

hominy

moose

wigwam

42. Many pioneer families ate _____ made from corn they grew.
43. A shallow pit in the center of a _____ was used for a fireplace.
44. The long, strong legs of a _____ make it a strong swimmer and help it to walk through deep snow.
45. A _____ tree may produce up to 500 pounds (230 kilograms) of nuts each year.

wampum

hogan

caribou

Inuit

46. The _____ live in parts of Russia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland.
47. In a _____ , the only door always faces east.
48. The Indians used _____ for money, decorations, or communication.
49. The skin of _____ was used for clothing and tents.

Lesson 3

Simple and Complete

The subject of a sentence tells who or what the sentence is about. The *simple subject* is what we usually call just the subject. It is the main noun or pronoun without any words that modify it.

A tall, heavy **man** near the peak of the roof motioned to the workers below.

He suddenly turned back.

The *complete subject* is the main noun or pronoun and any modifiers. If there are no adjectives or adjective phrases modifying the simple subject, the simple and complete subjects are the same.

A tall, heavy man near the peak of the roof motioned to the workers below.

He suddenly turned back.

The *simple predicate* is the main verb or verb phrase of the sentence. We usually call the simple predicate the verb.

A tall, heavy man near the peak of the roof **motioned** to the workers below.

Allen and his brothers **have been playing** at the park.

He suddenly **turned** back.

The *complete predicate* is the main verb and any adverbs or adverb phrases that modify it.

A tall, heavy man near the peak of the roof motioned to the workers below.

Allen and his brothers have been playing at the park.

He suddenly turned back.



Answer the question.

1. What is the difference between a complete subject and a simple subject?



Underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice.

2. The car in front of us is turning left.
3. Marcus ate four hamburgers at the picnic!
4. The boys leaped over the fence.
5. She carefully set the table for supper.

Simple Subject, Simple Predicate

To find the simple subject (*subject*) and simple predicate (*verb*) of a sentence, look for the verb first. Then ask *who* or *what* to help you find the subject.

Be careful with sentences that have prepositional phrases in the complete subject. The subject is never in a prepositional phrase. Putting parentheses around any prepositional phrases before you look for the subject and verb may help you.

A woman (at the front desk) greeted us with a smile.

Remember that sometimes the subject may come after the verb. In sentences beginning with *here* or *there*, the subject is always after the verb.

There are three bottles of juice on the shelf.

Down the lane ran Roy as fast as he could go.

Lesson 3

The subject of an interrogative sentence is usually in the middle of a verb phrase.

Did you carefully read the directions for the assignment?

The subject of an imperative sentence is always understood to be the word *you*. Write *you* in parentheses before the sentence.

(You) Please come to the table.

(You) Pray without ceasing.



Underline the verb twice and the subject once.

6. Please sit down.
7. Carol wrote a long, newsy letter to her friend.
8. Did your cousin come to your house last night?
9. All of the boys piled into the wagon for a ride.
10. Carry this box for me, please.
11. Here is Uncle Aaron!
12. Great is the Lord.

We Remember



Define these terms.

13. predicate adjective _____

14. predicate nominative _____



Underline the adverbs that modify adjectives. Draw an arrow to the adjective it modifies.

15. It is too windy to fly my kite today.
16. The mattress was so soft that I could not sleep.
17. Often the desert is very hot by day and cool at night.
18. A book of quotations can be very interesting to read.



Go back to Nos. 15-18. Circle the adverbs that modify verbs.



Diagram the sentence.

19. That mountain road is very curvy.



Rewrite this phrase using a possessive word.

20. the sister of Moses _____



Underline each linking verb twice and the subject once. Circle the predicate adjectives and predicate nominatives. Write *pa* or *pn*.

21. ____ The cherries on Grandmother's tree are ripe.
 22. ____ Daniel Inman has been the pastor of Plains Baptist Church for two years.
 23. ____ Theodore Roosevelt was the twenty-sixth President of the United States.



Circle the correct word.

24. Use **than**, **then** to tell when something happened.
 25. **Then**, **Than** is used when comparing two or more things or people.
 26. **Lay**, **Lie** means "to rest," and **lay**, **lie** means "to place or put something."
 27. Always name the thing you **lay**, **lie** down.



Correct the verb to make it agree with the subject.

28. "Where is my glasses?" wondered Margaret.
 29. She and Corrine does the supper dishes every evening.

Penmanship

Joshua 10 tells about a time when the sun stood still for a whole day.



Copy the verse in your best handwriting.

- 30. And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed, until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hastened not to go down about a whole day. Joshua 10:13

Spelling . . . the pattern



Write the spelling words that have double letters.

31. _____



Write the spelling word that is spelled the same forward and backward.

32. _____



Write the words that begin with the given letter in alphabetical order.

33. M a. _____ 35. W a. _____
b. _____ b. _____
c. _____ c. _____
34. H a. _____ 36. P a. _____
b. _____ b. _____
c. _____ c. _____



Write the spelling word that comes alphabetically between the words.

37. squabble _____ stable
38. tolerate _____ tomorrow
39. careen _____ carousel
40. skiff _____ skyrocket
41. illuminate _____ irritate

Lesson 4

Preposition or Adverb?

Most of the prepositions you have learned can also be used as adverbs. It is usually quite easy to tell the difference, because a preposition is always part of a phrase and always has an object. An adverb never has an object.

Lorne vaulted over the gate. → has an object: gate → preposition

Come over and play. → has no object → adverb