Name _____

- An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. An adjective usually comes before the noun it describes.
- Some adjectives are descriptive. They tell what kind of person, place, or thing the noun is.
- Some adjectives tell how many.
- Some adjectives are limiting, such as *this, that, these*, and *those*.

Draw one line under each adjective. Circle the noun that the adjective describes.

1. Gramps has a brown horse.

2. Rex is the name of this big animal.

3. I am a good helper when I visit Gramps.

4. I take Rex out for long rides.

5. I feed Rex juicy apples.

6. Gramps lets me polish the heavy saddle.

7. In June I will help him paint the old barn.

8. Gramps let me pick out the new color.

9. I chose a bright red.

10. I think Rex will like that color.

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Name _____

- The **articles** *a, an*, and *the* are special adjectives.
- Use *an* before an adjective or a nonspecific singular noun that begins with a vowel.
- Use *the* before singular and plural nouns when referring to something specific.
- Some adjectives are limiting, such as *this, that, these*, and *those*.

Write *a, an*, or *the* to finish each sentence.

1. I went to see _____ first game of the World Series.

2. I wrote _____ essay about my exciting day.

3. I took _____ baseball with me in hopes of getting it signed.

4. After _____ game, I looked around for my favorite pitcher.

5. I didn't see him, but I did get _____ first baseman's autograph.

6. I told him that I was _____ big fan.

7. He asked me if I was _____ good student.

8. I told _____ guy that I always did my very best.

9. He shook hands with me and said that I was _____ awesome kid.

10. On our way home, I smiled as I thought about _____ best day ever.

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Name _____

- Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.
- Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.
- Use a comma after introductory words.

Rewrite each sentence. Add commas where they belong.

1. Wow this is a great book that I got at the library!

_____

2. It tells all about snakes lizards and alligators.

_____

3. Yes the author is from our town.

_____

4. He was born on June 15 1979.

_____

5. He wrote another book about sharks whales and dolphins.

_____

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Name _____

- An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.
- Some adjectives are descriptive. Some adjectives tell how many. Some adjectives are limiting, such as *this, that, these*, and *those*.
- Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.
- Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.
- Use a comma after introductory words.

A. Proofread this passage. Circle any adjectives and articles that are not used correctly. Add commas where needed.

When I grow up I think I want to be a astronaut. A few years ago I thought about becoming an famous basketball player. A long time ago, my grandmother played on a all-girls' team. She was born on May 3 1959. One time she told me, "This days were so much fun." But I think it would be fun to go on space missions, too. To become an astronaut means that I have to be a excellent student. I got the "A" on my last math test. Next week I need to study for spelling science and reading.

B. Rewrite the passage. Use the correct adjectives and articles. Use commas correctly.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Name _____

A. Find the adjective(s) that tells *what kind* or *how many*. Write the adjective on the line.

1. I helped Mom clean the messy garage. _____

2. I carried out twenty bags filled with junk. _____

3. We took the heavy bags to the recycling center. _____

4. I helped her build some new shelves in the garage. _____

5. We filled several bins with tools and supplies. _____

6. Now we have room to park both cars in the garage! _____

B. Choose the correct article to complete each sentence. Write your answer on the line.

7. Dad will pick us up at _____ skating rink. (the, an)

8. I found _____ blue backpack in the gym. (a, an)

9. Did you see _____ movie, "Whale's Tail"? (a, the)

10. Will we need _____ egg to make this cake? (an, the)

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Name _____

- An **adjective** that compares is a descriptive adjective.
- You can use adjectives to compare two or more nouns.
- Add *-er* to an adjective to compare two nouns.
- Add *-est* to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.

Circle the correct adjective for each sentence.

1. This pumpkin is (bigger, biggest) than the one I grew last year.

2. Is the sun the (closer, closest) of all the planets?

3. This is the (sweeter, sweetest) orange I've ever eaten.

4. That clap of thunder was even (louder, loudest) than the last one.

5. The yellow kitten is (furrier, furriest) than the striped one.

6. The rabbit was (quicker, quickest) than the tortoise.

7. Of all my friends, Nick is the (funnier, funniest).

8. The (smarter, smartest) idea of all is to study for the test.

9. A river is usually much (wider, widest) than a creek.

10. That was the (sillier, silliest) joke ever!

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Name _____

- Some **adjectives** change their spelling when *-er* or *-est* is added.
- When the adjective ends in a consonant and *y,* change the *y* to *i* and add *-er* or *-est*.
- When the adjective ends in *e*, drop the *e* and add *-er* or *-est*.
- When adjectives have a short vowel sound before a final consonant, double the final consonant and add *-er* or *-est*.

A. Add *-er* or *-est* to each adjective. Write the correct form.

Add *-er*	**Add *-est***
1. big _____	**6.** funny _____
2. sunny _____	**7.** safe _____
3. blue _____	**8.** fat _____
4. silly _____	**9.** tiny _____
5. nice _____	**10.** red _____

B. Write the correct form of each adjective in parentheses.

11. Yesterday was the (hot) _____ day all summer.

12. Shane was (fast) _____ than Tom.

13. It is (rainy) _____ today than it was yesterday.

14. This coat is (big) _____ than my old coat.

15. Tomorrow will be the (short) _____ day of the year.

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Name _____

- Some **adjectives** that compare do not add *-er* or *-est*.
- The comparative form of *good* is *better*, and the superlative form is *best*.
- The comparative form of *bad* is *worse*, and the superlative form is *worst*.
- *Many* is an adjective that refers to more than one thing. The adjective *more* compares two things. *Most* compares more than two.

Circle the correct adjective for each sentence.

1. I like corn (better, best) than green beans.

2. Our city has (more, most) sunny days than rainy ones.

3. That was the (worse, worst) movie I've ever seen.

4. I think the Eagles are the (better, best) team in the state.

5. I did (better, best) on the last test than this one.

6. My cold is (worse, worst) today than it was yesterday.

7. Of all my friends, Maria has the (more, most) video games.

8. I think Mrs. Casa is the (better, best) teacher in the world.

9. We had (more, most) snow days this year than last year.

10. I just played my (worse, worst) game ever.

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Name _____

- Add *-er* to an adjective to compare two nouns. Add *-est* to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.
- The comparative form of *good* is *better*, and the superlative form is *best*.
- The comparative form of *bad* is *worse*, and the superlative form is *worst*.
- The adjective *more* compares two things. *Most* compares more than two.

A. Proofread this passage. Circle any adjectives and articles that are not used correctly. Add commas where needed.

I think that Camp Woodbine is the better camp in the whole state. The camp has really good counselors. James is the nicer counselors of all of them. In the morning we get to choose our activities for the day. I like swimming most than rowing. I'm a fast swimmer, but my friend, Patrick, is fastest than I am. Last year we went hiking on the longer trail through the woods. I got the worser case of poison ivy ever!

B. Rewrite the passage. Use the correct adjectives and articles. Use commas correctly.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

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Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Mark the answer that tells the correct adjective that compares.

1. It is _____ tonight than it was last night.

a. darker **b.** darkest

2. That is the _____ book I've ever read.

a. funnier **b.** funniest

3. It's _____ fun to play baseball than to watch it on television.

a. more **b.** most

4. We get _____ breezes at the shore than farther inland.

a. cooler **b.** coolest

5. I think I have the _____ luck of anyone!

a. worse **b.** worst

6. Do you think Carmen's has _____ ice cream than the Frozen Scoop?

a. better **b.** best

B. Read each sentence. Circle the correct form of the adjective in parentheses.

7. That spider is the (tiniest, tinyest) one I've ever seen.

8. It is not much (bigger, biger) than the head of a pin.

9. It has the (redest, reddest) spots on its back.

10. Its web is (wider, wideer) at the top than at the bottom.

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Name _____

- An **adverb** describes an action verb.
- Adverbs can tell the place, time, or the manner an action takes place. Adverbs answer the questions *Where? When?* or *How?*
- Most adverbs that tell *how* an action takes place end in *-ly*.

Draw one line under each adverb that tells *how*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

1. Mom and I walked carefully down to the edge of the pond.

2. We eagerly ate our picnic lunch.

3. Mom silently pointed to a turtle sunning itself on a rock.

4. The turtle quickly woke up.

5. It looked around worriedly.

6. Then it lazily closed his eyes and went back to sleep.

7. Next, a frog noisily jumped into the water.

8. It swam briskly across the pond.

9. In the tree above us, a bird sang sweetly.

10. We watched as it gracefully flew away.

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Name _____

- Some **adverbs** that tell where are *there, ahead, outside, around, up, far, here, away, nearby,* and *everywhere*.
- Some adverbs tell the time, or when an action happens. Some adverbs that tell when are *first, soon, always, early, next, today, later, tomorrow*, and *then*.

A. Draw one line under each adverb that tells *where*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

1. My family goes outside on weekends if the weather is nice.

2. Last week, we hiked far into the woods.

3. There were several hills that we climbed up.

4. We saw a big lake ahead of us.

5. We ate our lunch there.

B. Draw one line under each adverb that tells *when*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

6. My dad always bakes a big cake for the school bake sale.

7. First, he buys all the ingredients for the cake.

8. Next, he mixes everything together.

9. Then he bakes the cake in the oven.

10. He decorates the cake later, when it has cooled.

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Name _____

- Use an adjective to describe a noun.
- Use an adverb to describe a verb.
- Don't mix up adjectives with adverbs that tell *how*.

Read the sentences below. Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The dragon is an (important, importantly) part of a Chinese New Year parade.

2. People dressed as a dragon dance (bold, boldly) down the street.

3. The costume is made of (colorful, colorfully) silk.

4. The dragon weaves (quick, quickly) in and out of the crowd.

5. The people shout (loud, loudly) to get the dragon's attention.

6. (Happy, Happily) children wave to the dragon.

7. Some children bring (beautiful, beautifully) dragon puppets to the parade.

8. They call (excited, excitedly) to the dancing dragon.

9. The dragon (glad, gladly) puts on a great show.

10. People cheer (noisy, noisily) as the dragon dances away.

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Name _____

- Use an adjective to describe a noun. Use an adverb to describe a verb.
- Some adverbs tell *when* or *where*. Some adverbs tell *how* an action takes place and usually end in *-ly*.
- Don't mix up adjectives with adverbs that tell *how*.

A. Proofread this passage. Circle any adjectives and adverbs that are not used correctly.

Today my grandfather and I made a beautifully kite. I helped him careful cut the paper into the right size and shape. We happy worked on the kite the entire morning. Sudden my mom called us in for lunch. I was surprised that the morning had gone by so quick. After we finished lunch we went back to the garage and easy attached the long tail to the kite. We will let the glue dry slow overnight. We are hopefully that there will be a good breeze tomorrow so that we can fly our new kite.

B. Rewrite the passage. Use the correct adjectives and adverbs.

_____

_____

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_____

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Name _____

A. Change the adjective in parentheses to an adverb. Write the adverb on the line.

1. The airplane landed (smooth) _____ on the runway.

2. The cat prowled (quiet) _____ through the house.

3. My brother played the drums (loud) _____.

4. The big dog (noisy) _____ turned over the trash can.

5. I (quick) _____ cleaned my room before Mom got home.

6. The mother (soft) _____ sang her baby to sleep.

7. The snail crawled (slow) _____ across the sidewalk.

B. Choose the word in each sentence that is an adverb.

8. Today my grandmother will visit us.

a. Today
b. my
c. grandmother
d. visit

9. She always comes on Saturday.

a. She
b. always
c. comes
d. on

10. I hope she arrives early!

a. I
b. hope
c. arrives
d. early

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Name _____

- **Adverbs** can be used to compare two or more actions.
- To compare using most one-syllable adverbs, add *-er* or *-est*.
- The words *more* and *most* are used with adverbs that have two or more syllables to make comparisons.

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. My brother runs (faster, fastest) than I do.

2. Jay solved the problem (more, most) quickly than Frank.

3. The first band played the song the (louder, loudest) of any of the bands.

4. Kara answered the question (quicker, quickest) than the other students.

5. Hurricanes happen (more, most) frequently during September than April.

6. Birds migrate (more, most) often before winter than after.

7. That piano recital lasted (longer, longest) than the last one.

8. The last math problem was the (harder, hardest) one of all.

9. Do you know if the Atlantic Ocean is (deeper, deepest) than the Pacific?

10. We can travel to Florida (more, most) easily by air than train.

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Name _____

- To make comparisons using the adverb *well,* use *better* and *best*.
- To make comparisons using the adverb *badly,* use *worse* and *worst*.

Write the correct form of the word in parentheses to complete each sentence. Then write the sentence on the line.

1. Jai scored _____ on the last test than the first one. (well)

_____

2. Jai scored _____ of all on yesterday's spelling test. (well)

_____

3. Mom's flowers looked _____ during August than July. (badly)

_____

4. Mom's flowers looked _____ of all during the hot, dry months. (badly)

_____

5. Do you think our team will do _____ against the Eagles or the Panthers? (well)

_____

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Name _____

- Add *-er* or *-est* to the end of short adverbs to compare.
- Use *more* and *most* with adverbs that have two or more syllables.
- Adverbs that are used with *more* or *most* do not change their endings to make comparisons.

Circle the correct word or words to complete each sentence.

1. The scientists worked (more quickly, most quickly) than they had ever worked before.

2. That was the (more carefully, most carefully) planned expedition ever.

3. He travels to Texas (oftener, more often) than Florida.

4. The owl swooped in the (lowest, most low) possible to catch the mouse.

5. Some people wait (more patiently, most patiently) than others.

6. Jim swam the (most fastest, fastest) of all the swimmers.

7. It rains (more heavily, heavilier) during April than in August.

8. A hawk sees (clearly, more clearly) than many other birds.

9. The little bird sang (more sweetly, sweetlier) than the crow.

10. The captain sailed the boat (more skillfully, most skillfully) than the first mate.

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Name _____

- Add *-er* or *-est* to the end of short adverbs to compare.
- To make comparisons using the adverb *well,* use *better* and *best*. To make comparisons using the adverb *badly,* use *worse* and *worst*.
- Use *more* and *most* with adverbs that have two or more syllables.
- Adverbs that are used with *more* or *most* do not change their endings to make comparisons.

A. Proofread this passage. Circle any adjectives and adverbs that are not used correctly.

I went to the First Street Market with my mom. She thinks the market has gooder vegetables than the one in Oak Hill. They have the most freshest fruits I've ever tasted. Mom chooses her fruits and vegetables carefullier than anyone I know. She slowlier sniffs each piece of fruit. She wants to buy the fruits and vegetables that are the riper. Mr. Able owns the market. He chooses his produce the more skillfully of any of the other market owners.

B. Rewrite the passage. Use the correct adjectives and adverbs.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

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Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Circle the answer that tells the correct adverb that compares. Then write the adverb on the line.

1. Mark did a _____ job than his brother when cleaning their rooms.

a. well **b.** better

2. The large cake baked _____ than the cupcakes.

a. more slowly **b.** slowlier

3. Kenny waited _____ than he ever had for the mail to arrive.

a. more eagerly **b.** most eagerly

4. The leaves change colors _____ in New York than in Georgia.

a. more soon **b.** sooner

5. The last gymnast performed the _____ of any of the other gymnasts that day.

a. badly **b.** worst

B. Read each sentence. Circle the correct form of the adverb in parentheses.

6. Some birds build their nests (skillful, more skillfully) than others.

7. Lea did (better, more better) on her test than she expected.

8. The garden grew badly in May but it did even (worse, worst) in June.

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Name _____

- A **preposition** is a word that shows a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in a sentence.
- Common prepositions include *in, on, at, over, under, to, from, for, with, by, of, into, before, after,* and *during.*
- The noun or the pronoun that follows a preposition is the object of the preposition.

Underline the preposition in each sentence. Write the preposition on the line.

1. My dad brought home plans for a picnic table. _____

2. We will build it in the backyard. _____

3. First, we will drive to Jon's Lumber Yard and buy the wood. _____

4. It is across town. _____

5. I think it is by the old skating rink. _____

6. Dad said that we could go after lunch. _____

7. He is making a list of the supplies we need. _____

8. It will be fun building the picnic table from the wood we buy. _____

9. We will get everything we need at Jon's Lumber Yard. _____

10. I climb into Dad's big truck and we are ready. _____

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Name _____

- A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words in between, such as *at the beach* and *by the tree*.
- When a pronoun follows a preposition, it should be an object pronoun, such as *me, you, him, her, it, us,* and *them.*

Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. Last weekend, Uncle Dan and I went on a hike.

2. A few years ago, Uncle Dan hiked across the country.

3. He took photographs along the way.

4. His photos were made into a book.

5. We have his book on our bookshelf.

6. He took some amazing pictures during his long hike.

7. One photo shows some hikers near the top of Mt. Everest.

8. Another photo shows the sun setting behind the Rocky Mountains.

9. It is always fun to hike with Uncle Dan.

10. I plan to write an essay about our adventure.

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Name _____

- A comma is used to separate an introductory word from the rest of a sentence.
- An introductory word could be a name, an adverb, or another word that should be separated from the rest of the ideas in the sentence.

Rewrite each sentence. Add a comma after the introductory words in the sentences.

1. Yes we had a great time on our camping trip.

_____

2. No it didn't rain at all.

_____

3. First we set up our tent and unpacked our supplies.

_____

4. Later we went canoeing down Green River.

_____

5. Mom what was your favorite part of the trip?

_____

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Name _____

- A prepositional phrase is a group of words that includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words in between, such as *at the beach* and *by the tree*.
- A comma is used to separate an introductory word from the rest of a sentence.
- An introductory word could be a name, an adverb, or another word that should be separated from the rest of the ideas in the sentence.

A. Proofread this passage. Add commas where they are needed after introductory words.

The people in my neighborhood started a community garden. Yes it's one of the first community gardens in our city. Dad do you remember what year it was started? Lately lots of reporters have come out to write stories about it. We donate lots of the vegetables to the local shelter. Wow they are always in need of help from the community. Therefore it is important for all of us to do what we can.

B. Rewrite the passage, using commas correctly.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Name _____

A. Choose the best preposition to complete each sentence. Circle your answer and write the word on the line.

1. Clint tossed the basketball _____ the air.

a. by **b.** of **c.** into

2. Jed caught it and raced _____ the court.

a. under **b.** across **c.** during

3. When it rains, they play _____ the gym.

a. in **b.** before **c.** of

4. There is a new court _____ the city park.

a. after **b.** near **c.** down

5. You have to walk _____ the Evan Street bridge to get there.

a. over **b.** into **c.** with

B. Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Add commas where needed.

6. Yes the basketball is in the garage.

7. Hopefully the court on Baker Street will be empty.

8. Dad can you give us a ride across town?

9. First let's pick up Danny at the library.

10. Sam your sneakers are under the chair.

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