

UNIT 2 – WORDS THAT ENRICH THE SENTENCE

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns and pronouns.

EXAMPLE: tall building, green light, big dog

Below is a list of adjectives. From this list select an adjective to modify each of the nouns.

Adjectives :

hot	sad	good	deep	cranky	huge
wooden	twenty	precious	happy	lovely	roaring
dangerous	purple	obedient	fierce	noisy	strong
burned	dark	frightening	cheap	clean	excited
iron	black	quiet	broken	quick	high
shiny					

Nouns :

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ expression | 2. _____ people | 3. _____ woman |
| 4. _____ Indian | 5. _____ street | 6. _____ gun |
| 7. _____ pencil | 8. _____ baby | 9. _____ jewels |
| 10. _____ biscuits | 11. _____ mountain | 12. _____ dinner |
| 13. _____ face | 14. _____ children | 15. _____ chains |
| 16. _____ bull | 17. _____ pudding | 18. _____ river |
| 19. _____ velvet | 20. _____ lions | 21. _____ watch |
| 22. _____ story | 23. _____ boys | 24. _____ evening |

Write an appropriate adjective before each of the following nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ lake | 2. _____ line | 3. _____ breath |
| 4. _____ summer | 5. _____ soda | 6. _____ miles |
| 7. _____ bugle | 8. _____ pictures | 9. _____ shoes |
| 10. _____ note | 11. _____ games | 12. _____ hat |
| 13. _____ movie | 14. _____ nickel | 15. _____ pretzel |
| 16. _____ score | | |

Underline the adjectives in the sentences.

1. You should call a good physician.
2. Both cooks bake delicious cherry pies.
3. The black coal shovel is in the corner.
4. Old shoes are the most comfortable shoes.
5. Young Mr. Daniels is an outstanding lawyer.
6. She looks at life through rose-colored glasses.
7. I noticed Bob's swollen, bloodshot eyes.
8. With a sharp glance, Mr. Stein stilled the noisy pupils.
9. Timmy is an unbeatable tennis player.

10. Did you ever give another person artificial respiration?

Adverbs

An adverb modifies a verb, and adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs usually tell how, when, where, or how often. Examples : Speak carefully. This house is very old. You wrote too carelessly.

Underline each adverb in the following sentences.

1. The child read slowly but clearly and expressively.
2. Arthur, you are driving too recklessly.
3. The airplane started moving slowly but quickly gained speed.
4. I believe that I threw the ball too hard.
5. How did all of you get here?
6. He looked everywhere for his pen.
7. The man stopped suddenly and quickly turned around.
8. Robert read that poem too rapidly.
9. Sam plays football brilliantly.
10. The little fellow was sleeping soundly.
11. The car was running noisily.
12. We returned early.
13. The snow fell silently and steadily until noon.
14. He should go immediately.
15. Our guests came unexpectedly.
16. The boy foolishly lost his temper.
17. James walked quietly from the office.
18. These peaches are too ripe.
19. The mother bird patiently guarded her young.
20. The child spoke gently to his dog.
21. Nathan Hale bravely gave his life for his country.
22. The clouds slowly moved overhead.
23. The jet quickly climbed to a higher altitude.
24. We traveled cautiously.
25. Our very strong football team is playing.
26. Slowly, the long freight moved up the steep grade.
27. The sparkling stream wound gracefully though the valley.
28. We were thoroughly pleased with our reports.
29. The club room was lavishly decorated for the party.
30. There and there, we found a few interesting rocks for our collection.
31. The committee's report was favorably received.

Underline the adverbs in the sentences.

1. Your letter arrived yesterday.
2. I'm very happy that I can see you now.
3. The paint bucket is quite empty.
4. This book is terribly exciting.
5. Miss Harnwell seldom lost her temper.
6. Mother had been lying down.

7. Do you always speak so angrily?
8. Aunt Dorothy always has her knitting nearby.
9. Sandra walks gracefully by holding her head erectly.
10. We're holding a pep rally tonight.
11. Can you read better in a very quiet place?
12. You should try to think more sharply.
13. The answer to my letter has been rather slow.
14. I expect to arrive late.
15. Twice I learned my lesson the hard way.
16. We are going nowhere fast.
17. He rarely tells the whole truth.
18. I stood listening intently as he gave the lecture.
19. Tomorrow I hope to see Mary and Jim as they make their grand appearance.
20. You must think fast before it is too late.

Linking Verbs

Some verbs are called non-action, state of being, or linking verbs. They are the verbs that do not show action – those verbs that are either a form of be (am, are, is, was, were, been) or that are associated with the five senses (smell, taste, look, sound, feel, seem, appear, become, grow, remain, prove).

Notice that some verbs such as looked can be either action or non-action, depending on how they are used in a sentence

- EXAMPLE: (1) Mary looked nice.
 (2) Mary looked out the window.

You must ask yourself in the first sentence whether Mary is actively using her eyes or not. She is not; therefore, looked in the first sentence is a linking verb. In the second sentence, Mary is actually using her eyes to look out the window. Thus, this time looked is an action verb.

Underline the linking verbs in the following sentences.

1. One of our wittiest American poets was Oliver Wendell Holmes.
2. On his walks about the streets he always looked wan and wistful.
3. Is Holmes' sense of humor wholesome?
4. I am sorry the fruit tasted bitter.
5. The pie smells good, and now I am hungrier than ever.
6. Sand painting is a form of Indian art, and is different from watercolor painting.
7. Because of his lack of schooling, he became a regular visitor at libraries.
8. A statue of Edison is appropriate for the building.
9. It was cold, and warm clothing was their only protection.
10. The treatment of the Indians seems cruel to me.

Subject Complement

A subject complement is a word or group of words used to complete the meaning of the predicate and to identify or describe the subject. EXAMPLE: Cardinals are wonderful singers. The new books are dictionaries, textbooks, and encyclopedias.

Underline the subject complement in each of the following sentences.

1. The oldest public building in Washington is the White House.
2. Louis Armstrong was a famous entertainer.
3. The headdress is an Oriental turban.
4. The Tower of London is a celebrated ancient fortress.
5. Tyranny is a sleepless foe.
6. First prize is a trip to New York.
7. He was courageous during the battle.
8. Tiger hunting is a favorite sport in India.
9. Swimming is good exercise.
10. Salem, Massachusetts, is a treasure house of American landmarks.
11. The earliest device for measuring time was the water clock.
12. The Supreme Court is our highest judicial body.
13. Linda and Ralph are the editors of that weekly newspaper.
14. Cortez was the conqueror of Mexico.
15. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.
16. A good book is a faithful friend.
17. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is an important industrial city.
18. Leontyne Price and Beverly Sills are famous singers.
19. The most important river in England is the historic Thames.
20. You should always be courteous.

Commonly Used Prepositions

aboard	because of	from	since	about	behind	in
to	above	below	inside	toward	across	into
beneath	through	after	between	near	throughout	of
against	beside	under	along	beyond	underneath	off
amid	by	on	until	among	down	out
up	around	during	outside	upon	except	as
over	with	at	for	within	without	past

Prepositions are words which show a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in the sentence. The prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLE : He knocked the ball (over the fence) (into the bleachers).

Notice that the object of the preposition cannot be the subject of the sentence. Therefore, if you eliminate the prepositional phrase in sentences by putting brackets or parentheses around them, it will make it easier for you to find the subjects and verbs.

EXAMPLE : Our boat sank (below the water) and settled (on the soft bottom).

Prepositional Phrases

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. I stood in front of the store and waited for the bus.
2. He stood behind the counter and waited on the customer.
3. The work has been distributed equally among the three men.
4. We inquired of our teacher about our grade.
5. I differed with him on the question of trade agreements.
6. I differ with you and agree with Jim.
7. Have you inquired about the train schedule yet?
8. The carpenter fell off the roof.
9. I must communicate with my parents.
10. He asked me about my work and advised against my former plans.
11. Birds, flying toward the Southland, darkened the sky.
12. The jury was given instructions by the judge.
13. The sails were dragging in the water.
14. A rope was caught around my ankle.
15. Tom and I fell over each other.
16. Mr. Findley was the choice of all of the people in the village.
17. Because of the storms, we could not go to the camp.
18. In the afternoon we all worked in the hospital for several hours.
19. Beyond the hills the sun set in a blaze of color.
20. He arose at dawn and rang the bell in the tower.
21. Explain the operation of this machine to the new man.
22. Both of us told our stories to the policeman.
23. The old man stood near the door and smiled at the approaching group.
24. We traveled along the path and through the hills.
25. Liberty is one of man's birthrights.
26. After the wedding we took a drive.
27. Don't stand beneath the mistletoe.
28. Try to fit this peg into this hole.
29. Ray will attend the wedding with his friends.

Conjunctions

A conjunction connects words or groups of words. Examples of conjunctions are : and, but, or.

In each sentence below find the conjunction and underline it. On the line at the right, tell whether the conjunction connects adverbs, adjectives, nouns, or groups of words.

1. My sister and the girl will play. _____
2. The man was tall and handsome. _____
3. Either Don or Ned is coming. _____
4. You may leave, but he must remain. _____
5. He left quickly and quietly. _____
6. No one else came, but we finished the project. _____
7. The cat pounced silently but surely. _____
8. The weather was clear but cold. _____
9. The wind was cold, and I knew winter had arrived. _____
10. Either John or Henry is to blame. _____

UNIT 2 – WORDS THAT ENRICH THE SENTENCE (ANSWERS)

Adjectives

Answers will vary

Answers will vary

1. Good
2. Both, delicious, cherry
3. Black, coal
4. Old, comfortable
5. Young, outstanding
6. Rose-colored
7. Swollen, bloodshot
8. Sharp, noisy
9. Unbeatable, tennis
10. Another, artificial

Adverbs

1. Slowly, clearly, expressively
2. Too, recklessly
3. Slowly, quickly
4. Too, hard
5. Here
6. Everywhere
7. Suddenly, quickly, around
8. Too, rapidly
9. Brilliantly
10. Soundly
11. Noisily
12. Early
13. Silently, steadily
14. Immediately
15. Unexpectedly
16. Foolishly
17. Quietly
18. Foolishly
19. Patiently
20. Gently
21. Bravely
22. Slowly, overhead
23. Quickly
24. Cautiously
25. Very
26. Slowly
27. Gracefully
28. Thoroughly
29. Lavishly
30. Here, there
31. Favorably

1. Yesterday
2. Very, now
3. Quite
4. Terribly
5. Seldom
6. Down
7. Always, so, angrily
8. Always, nearby
9. Gracefully
10. Tonight
11. Better, very
12. More, sharply
13. Rather
14. Late
15. Twice
16. Nowhere, fast
17. Rarely
18. Intently
19. Tomorrow
20. Fast, before, too

Linking Verbs

1. Was
2. Looked
3. Is
4. Am, tested
5. Smells, am
6. Is, is
7. Became
8. Is
9. Was, was
10. Seems

Subject Complement

1. White House
2. Entertainer
3. Turban
4. Fortress
5. Foe
6. Trip
7. Courageous
8. Sport
9. Exercise
10. House
11. Clock
12. Body
13. Editors
14. Conqueror
15. Price
16. Friend
17. City
18. Singers
19. Thames
20. Courteous

Prepositions

1. in front, of the store, for the bus
2. Behind the counter, on the customer
3. among the three men
4. Of our teacher, about our grades
5. with him, on the question, of trade agreements
6. With you, with Jim
7. about the train schedule
8. Off the roof
9. with my parents
10. About my work, against my former plans
11. toward the Southland
12. By the judge
13. in the winter
14. Around my ankle
15. over each other
16. Of all, of the people, in the village
17. because of the storms, to the camp
18. In the afternoon, in the hospital, for several hours
19. beyond the hills, in a blaze, of color
20. At dawn, in the tower

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 21. of this machine, to the new man | 22. Of us, to the policeman |
| 23. near the door, at the approaching group | 24. Along the path, through the hills |
| 25. of man's birthrights | 26. After the wedding |
| 27. beneath the mistletoe | 28. Into this hole |
| 29. with his friends | |

Conjunctions

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. And, nouns | 2. And, adjectives | 3. Or, nouns | 4. but, groups of words |
| 5. And, adverbs | 6. But, groups of words | 7. But, adverbs | 8. But, adjectives |
| 9. And, groups of words | 10. Or, nouns | | |