**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_: Parts of Speech: Adjectives 8.8.1**

An **adjective** is a word used to describe a noun or a pronoun. An **adjective** describes *what kind*, *which one*, *how much* or *how many*?

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| **Types of adjectives** | **Explanation** | **Examples?** |
| demonstrative adjectives | point out a particular noun | **This, that, those, these** |
| proper adjectives | Formed from a proper noun and are always CAPITALIZED | **Russian dressing, American furniture** |

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_: Parts of Speech: Adverbs 8.8.1**

An **adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. An adverb tells *where*, *when*, *how*, or *to what extent* (*how much* or *how long*).

**Example**: You should listen **carefully** to advice from experienced teachers.

**carefully** = adverb modifying the verb listen (*How* should you listen? **Carefully**)

**Example:** The team is **extremely** proud of its record.

**extremely** = adverb modifying the adjective proud (*How* proud was the team? **Extremely** proud)

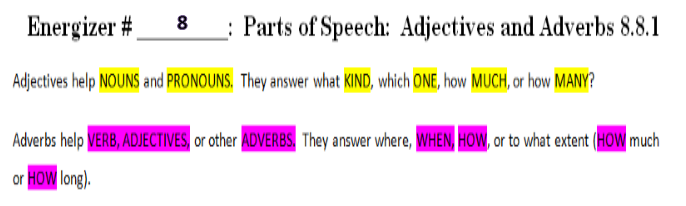
**Example:** Elena finished the problem **more** **quickly** than I did.

**quickly** = adverb and **more** = adverb (*How* did Elena finish the problem? **Quickly**)

(*How* quickly did she finish it? **More quickly**)

**Energizer 6 & 7 Review: Parts of Speech: Adjectives and Adverbs 8.8.1**

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| **Tips & Tricks** |
| If you are not sure whether a word is an adjective or an adverb, ask yourself, “What does the word modify?”  If it modifies a noun or a pronoun, it must be an adjective.  ex. *She gave us the daily report.* (report is a noun, so daily must be an adjective)  If it modifies a **verb**, **adjective**, or another **adverb**, then it must be an **adverb**.  Ex. *Alicia* ***recently*** *won the spelling bee.* (won is a verb, so **recently** must be an **adverb**) |



**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_: Using Comparative and Superlative Degrees 8.8.6**

Adjectives and adverbs may be used to compare things. In making comparisons, adjectives and adverbs take different forms:

1. The **comparative** form of an adjective or adverb is used when comparing two things. Hint: When using the comparative form, you add –er to most one or two syllable words and you add more to three syllable words.

**Example**: The building is **taller** than that one.

**taller** = comparative form

**Example:** I ski **more frequently** than she does.

**more frequently** = comparative form

1. The **superlative** form of an adjective or adverb is used when comparing more than two things. Hint: When using the superlative form, you add –est to most one or two syllable words and you add most to three syllable words.

**Example**: This building is the **tallest** one in the world.

**tallest** = superlative form

**Example:** Of the three of us, I ski **most frequently**.

**most frequently** = superlative form

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_: Prepositions 8.8.6**

**Prepositions** are words that show position, direction, or how two words or ideas are related to each other.

**Example**: Raul hid **under** the stairs.

**under** = preposition (the relation to the *stairs*)

**Example:** Weather events occur even **in** outer space.

**in** = preposition (the relation to *outer space*)

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| Commonly Used Prepositions | | | |
| aboard | before | in front of | past |
| about | below | inside | since |
| above | beneath | in spite of | through |
| according to | beside | instead of | throughout |
| across | besides | into | to |
| after | between | like | toward |
| against | but | near | under |
| along | by | next to | underneath |
| along with | down | of | until |
| amid | during | off | unto |
| among | except | on | up |
| around | for | on account of | upon |
| aside from | from | out | with |
| as of | in | out of | within |
| at | in addition to | over | without |

**Energizer # \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_\_: Prepositional Phrases 8.8.6**

You can use a **preposition phrase** as an adjective to describe either a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives answer *what kind?* *how many?* *how much?* or *which one?*

**Example**: The weather report **on channel 13** predicts a cool night **with clear skies**.

**on channel 13** = prepositional phrase (it answers *which one?*)

**with clear skies** = prepositional phrase (it answers *what kind?*)

You can also use a **preposition phrase** as an adverb to describe a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs answer *how?* *when?* *where? how long? how often?* or *how much?*

**Example**: It hasn’t rained **in Middleville** **for three weeks**.

**in Middleville** = prepositional phrase (it answers *where?*)

**for three weeks** = prepositional phrase (it answers *how long?*)