Underline the adjectives in each sentence. Draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun or pronoun it describes.

1. Enormous airplanes taxied out of sight.
2. Four noisy engines roared.
3. Heavy wheels disappeared.
4. Anxious crowds cheered wildly.
5. Two shiny silver planes disappeared!
6. Everyone was excited about flying.
7. Trips seem short to everyone.
8. Passengers appreciate skillful pilots.

Label the sentence patterns: S V, S V DO, or S LV PA. Diagram the main words and the adjectives that tell what kind or how many.

9. Interesting vacations create lasting memories.

10. Good photos are valuable.

11. Colorful albums record memories.

Read the paragraph and circle the ten adjectives that tell what kind or how many.

The Thompkinses spent two weeks with a missionary family last month. Their flight arrived at the airport on a rainy evening. The missionaries were glad to see them. Mr. Thompkins took beautiful photographs of the island. Mrs. Thompkins bought small souvenirs for her grandchildren. They met friendly people in the churches. The Thompkinses were thankful to visit a foreign field.
Underline all the adjectives, including articles, demonstratives, and proper adjectives. Draw an arrow to the noun that each adjective describes.

1. We watched a Memorial Day parade on Saturday.
2. Several bands with colorful uniforms marched in the parade.
3. Muscular soldiers carrying large flags followed each band.
4. That soldier is a cousin of mine.
5. He serves on a military base in the Japanese islands of Okinawa.
6. These men and women sometimes work in dangerous areas.
7. Christian people should pray for them daily.

Read the paragraph. Underline all the adjectives, including articles, demonstratives, and proper adjectives; then write each adjective under the correct heading.

Apples are a delicious snack. This fruit comes in many varieties. Apples are in the rose family, and they produce white flowers in the spring. Apple trees do well in areas with moderately cold winters. Often apples are grown on commercial farms. The apples are then sold to distributors, who sell them to local stores. American growers ship this fruit across the world. Many Washington apples are grown in the United States. McIntosh apples are popular as well. Doctors say eating an apple daily is a good idea, since apples contain calcium and potassium, and your body needs these nutrients.
Underline the adverb in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the verb that the adverb describes.

1. The baseball game started early.
2. Players ran quickly to their positions.
3. The pitcher threw the ball swiftly across the plate.
4. The batter swung the bat hard.
5. The ball soared high in the sky.
6. Suddenly a fielder caught the ball.
7. The batter walked slowly to the dugout.
8. Then the home team scored two runs.
9. Later, the score was tied.
10. The visiting team did not beat the home team.

Label the sentence patterns: S V, S V DO, or S LV PA. Diagram the main words and all the adjectives and adverbs.

11. The visiting team cheered wildly.

12. Afterward the coach praised the players’ efforts.

Use the twelve sentences above to write the adverbs that answer each of the questions how, when, and where.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How?</th>
<th>When?</th>
<th>Where?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write *Adj* for *adjective* or *Adv* for *adverb* above each underlined word. Draw an arrow to the word(s) it describes. Do not include articles.

1. New York is a very busy city.
2. Many beautiful buildings are located there.
3. People travel daily on the subways.
4. Noisy cars line the crowded streets.
5. Large ships continuously bring different products from around the world.
6. People often take international flights from the huge airport.
7. Several languages are heard everywhere in the city.
8. New York City is a very exciting place!

Label the sentence patterns: *S V, S V DO, or S LV PA.* Diagram the main words and all the adjectives and adverbs.

9. We eat at the Country Kettle on Sundays.

10. They serve delicious grilled steaks.

11. Dad always orders very rare meat.

12. This chicken is delicious!
Comparing with er & est

Write the er and est forms of each adjective.

1. early  
2. near  
3. close  
4. happy  
5. mad  

Underline the correct adjective or adverb.

6. Cheetahs are the (faster, fastest) animals.
7. The turtle is a (slower, slowest) reptile than a snake.
8. A crocodile has (sharper, sharpest) teeth than a dog.
9. Giraffes are the mammals with the (longer, longest) necks.
11. Eagles can fly (higher, highest) than chickens.

Write the correct adjective or adverb form.

12. Jacob arrived at the zoo ___________ than Thomas. (late)
13. The weather today is ___________ than yesterday. (cool)
14. We think it is ___________ to walk on a cool day than on a hot day. (easy)
15. The monkeys were the ___________ animals at the zoo. (busy)
16. The polar bears were ___________ than the monkeys. (lazy)
17. The seals were ___________ than the dolphins. (hungry)
18. The aardvark was the ___________ animal there. (strange)
19. The boys wanted to stay ___________, but they needed to go home. (long)
Underline the correct adjective or adverb form.

1. The local craft show has the (more wonderful, most wonderful) quilts I have ever seen.
2. These quilts are (more creative, least creative) than last year’s quilts.
3. The judges examined the winning quilt (more closely, most closely) than the others.
4. It had the (least brilliant, most brilliant) colors of all.
5. This quilt had (more elaborate, most elaborate) stitching than the runner-up quilt did.
6. The crowd became (more excited, most excited) than before.
7. The judges declared the winning quilt was the (less skillfully, most skillfully) made one in the contest.
8. The (more beautiful, most beautiful) blue ribbon was given to the maker of the winning quilt.

Write the correct form of the adjective or adverb.

9. Craft fairs are ____________ near my house than near Amy’s house. (popular)
10. Cooking contests are ____________ in the North than in the South. (common)
11. Vegetables are the ____________ entries in canning contests in the state fair. (plentiful)
12. Judges taste ____________ entries in pie contests than in pickle contests. (delicious)
13. The winning entry must be the ____________ dessert. (attractive)
14. It must also be the ____________ one. (scrumptious)
15. The judges eat ____________ near the end of the contest than at the beginning. (slowly)
16. Finally, the judges select the ____________ entry as the winner. (tasty)
Underline good or well to complete the sentence.

1. It is (good, well) to have a balanced diet.
2. Mom does (good, well) at making sure our meals include all the food groups.
3. Eating candy is not (good, well) for your teeth.
4. The medicine made Uncle Bill (good, well) again.
5. It is (good, well) for children to eat high-energy foods.
6. Fresh-baked whole wheat bread smells (good, well).

Underline the correct form of bad or badly.
Draw an arrow pointing to the word described.

7. William did very (bad, badly) on the English test.
8. His essay was (bad, badly) written.
9. He feels very (bad, badly) about it because it was an important test.
10. He needs an A on the next test very (bad, badly).
11. William’s grade in math is not (bad, badly).
12. He performs (bad, badly) on tests only when he is nervous.
13. The roof was not (bad, badly) damaged in the storm.
14. The burning toast smells (bad, badly).

Proofread the paragraph, correcting any incorrect adjectives or adverbs.

Black ice is one of the worse road hazards in the winter. Drivers would do good to be careful in areas that are affected bad by ice. The better way to drive after a storm or freeze is slowly. Black ice is worst than other bad weather conditions because it is hard to see. People who normally drive good may skid on these clear patches of ice. It is well to be careful on bridges, which may ice before the road does. It is best to be careful than to run the risk of skidding off the road.
Circle the conjunction in each sentence. Underline the words joined by each conjunction. Add commas where needed. Write in the blanks what each conjunction is connecting (2 sentences, 2 subjects, 2 predicates, 2 adjectives, 2 direct objects, 2 adverbs, or a series of words).

1. Jessica and Mark hiked to the top of Silver Mountain.
2. They followed a stream and collected unusual rocks.
3. They looked for a picnic place but the ground was too rocky.
4. They walked farther and soon Jessica spotted a grassy area.
5. Mother had packed sandwiches chips fruit and cookies.
6. Mark chose peanut butter sandwiches and sugar cookies.
7. The children took off their shoes and waded in the stream.
8. The wind began blowing and the thunder boomed.
9. They quickly grabbed their socks and shoes.
10. The clouds were dark and it began to sprinkle.
11. The children could take the back roads or they could head toward the main road.
12. They walked to the store and waited for the end of the storm.
13. The children called their father and he drove them home.
14. The children talked loudly and excitedly about their day.
15. They were tired but happy.
A. Underline all the adjectives, including articles, demonstratives, and proper adjectives. Draw an arrow to the noun that each adjective describes.

1. In the nineteenth century many American settlers moved west.
2. Some pioneers traveled 1500 miles in wagons.
3. This difficult journey sometimes caused severe sickness and death.
4. Heavy furniture and unnecessary household items had to be left behind.
5. Most pioneers willingly accepted these risks to start a new life.
6. Those hardy Americans built the prosperous western United States.

B. Underline the adverbs in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the word each adverb describes.

7. The wagon trains moved on the journey.
8. The animals and weary travelers frequently needed rest.
9. Pioneers carefully tasted water in streams and rivers.
10. Precious possessions sometimes floated away in swift rivers.
11. Pioneers soon learned dependence upon God.

C. Label the sentence pattern: S V, S V DO, and S LV PA. Diagram the main words and all the adjectives and adverbs.

12. Pioneer families usually had a family Bible.

13. These Bibles contained family records.

14. Bible reading was very important.
D. Write the er or est forms of the adjectives.

15. pretty ____________ ____________
16. big ____________ ____________
17. late ____________ ____________
18. cold ____________ ____________

E. Underline the correct adjective or adverb.

19. Pioneer houses were (smaller, smallest) than most houses today.
20. The (more unusual, most unusual) houses of all were made of sod.
21. Sod houses protected the settlers (well, good) from strong winds.
22. Sod houses were (cooler, coolest) than wood houses on the prairie.
23. Sod houses were (skillfuller, skillfully) made.

F. Circle the conjunction in each sentence. Underline the words joined by the conjunction. Write in the blank the parts that are being connected (2 sentences, 2 subjects, 2 predicates, 2 adjectives, 2 direct objects, 2 adjectives, or a series of words).

24. Pioneer families usually made their houses, clothing, and food.
25. Settlers in early towns sometimes owned shops, but they might farm land also.
26. Pioneer children attended a one-room school and did chores at home.
27. Animals and farms were necessities of pioneer life.