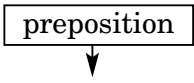


A *preposition* is a word that relates a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.



The clouds *in* the sky are dark.

The preposition, *in*, shows the relationship between *clouds* and *sky*.

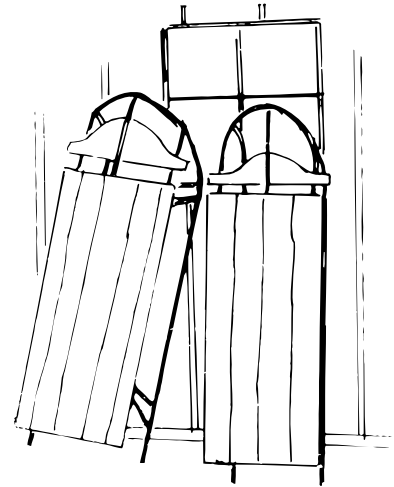
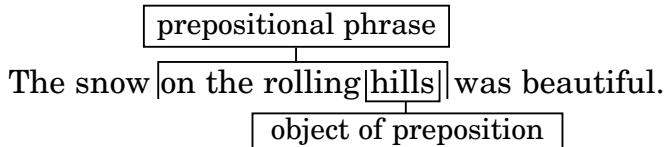
Here are some common prepositions.

aboard	around	but	into	over	under
about	as	by	like	past	underneath
above	at	despite	near	since	until
across	before	down	of	through	unto
after	behind	during	off	throughout	up
against	beside	except	on	till	upon
along	between	for	onto	to	with
among	beyond	in	out	toward	without

A preposition and the words that follow it are a *prepositional phrase*.

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.

The noun or pronoun in the prepositional phrase is called the *object of the preposition*.



Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then circle the preposition and draw a box around the object of the preposition.

Example: The snow fell during the early afternoon.

1. School closed after lunch.
2. The children found their sleds in the attic.

Add one or more prepositional phrases to each sentence. Write the sentence.

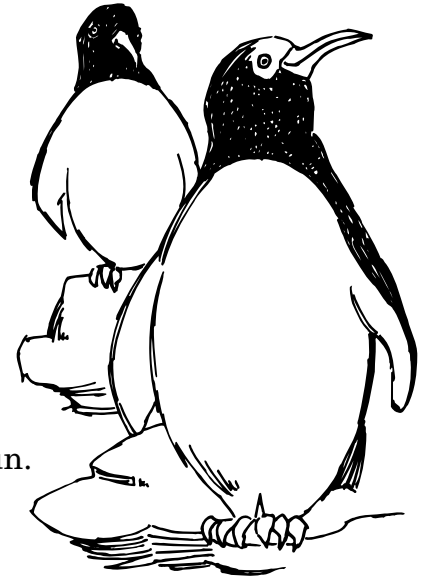
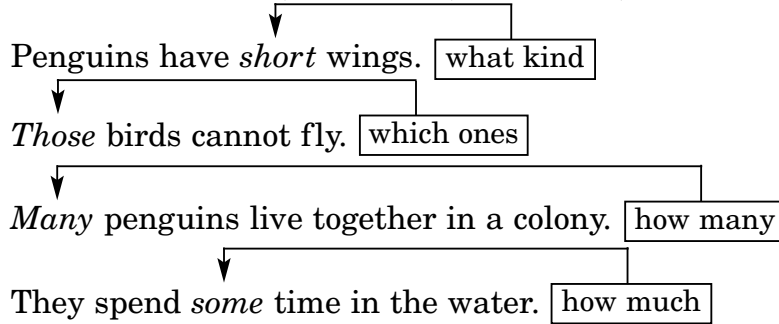
Example: The sled was broken.

The sled by the wooden shelf was broken near the top.

3. A woodworker can repair it.

4. Then we can have fun.

An *adjective* modifies, or describes, a noun or a pronoun.
 Adjectives tell *what kind*, *which one*, *how much*, and *how many*.



The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called *articles*.
A and *an* are indefinite articles. They describe any noun or pronoun.
 Use *a* before words that begin with consonants. Use *an* before words that begin with vowels.
The is a definite article. It describes a specific noun or pronoun.

The penguins keep warm in cold weather.
 They have *an* oil in their feathers.
 It gives them *a* layer of protection.

Adjectives usually come before the words they describe but may sometimes come after them.

Icy, frozen cliffs are their nesting places.
 Cliffs, *icy* and *frozen*, are their nesting places.

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

Example: Every year a large colony of penguins gathers on Macquarie Island.

1. The island, rocky and bare, is a sanctuary for thousands of penguins.
2. The black-and-white birds make their nests in the crowded colonies.
3. The hidden nests are often made of pebbles.
4. The mischievous creatures occasionally steal some pebbles from each other.
5. The thief may wear a guilty look, but it is actually having great fun.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Did you remember what adjectives are?
 Check your answers in the back of the book.

- Yes Go on to page 33.
- No Go back to the top of the page and check again.

You can use adverbs to compare.

For most one-syllable adverbs and some two-syllable adverbs, add *er* or *est* to the positive form.

For most other adverbs, place *more* or *most* in front of the positive form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
soon	sooner	soonest
early	earlier	earliest
rapidly	more rapidly	most rapidly

REMEMBER

Use the positive form when describing one. Use comparative to compare two things and superlative to compare three or more things.

Note these special forms of comparison:

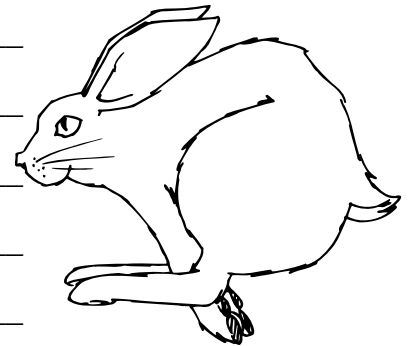
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most

Write *positive*, *comparative*, or *superlative* next to each adverb.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1. fastest | _____ | 7. more often | _____ |
| 2. nearer | _____ | 8. slow | _____ |
| 3. best | _____ | 9. earlier | _____ |
| 4. more bitterly | _____ | 10. louder | _____ |
| 5. patiently | _____ | 11. worst | _____ |
| 6. more | _____ | 12. more brightly | _____ |

Complete the chart.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
well	_____	_____
fast	_____	_____
much	_____	_____
sadly	_____	_____
badly	_____	_____
late	_____	_____
beautifully	_____	_____





A *quotation* is the exact words a person says.
 Put quotation marks (“ ”) around a quotation.
 A comma sets off the quotation from the rest of the sentence.

comma
 ↓
 Mrs. Blanchard said, “The phone is ringing.”
 “I’ll answer it,” said her secretary.
 ↑
comma

Periods, exclamation points, and question marks go inside the quotation marks when they are part of the quotation.

Mr. Chin exclaimed, “How kind you are to us!”
 “How kind you are to us!” Mr. Chin exclaimed.
 Fred asked, “May I speak to Mrs. Blanchard?”
 “May I speak to Mrs. Blanchard?” Fred asked.

You can break up a long quotation.

“We are having a meeting,” Mr Chin said, “to choose a new computer system for the company.”

Put commas, quotation marks, and end punctuation in these quotations.

Example: Tim asked, “How much rain falls in your state?”

1. It varies replied Kelly depending on the season
2. We have heavy rain in the spring she said
3. Has there ever been a flood asked Tim
4. Kelly replied One year the river overflowed its banks
5. Chad said My home is in the desert
6. It rarely rains there he continued
7. The ground is so dry he exclaimed
8. What are those unusual plants she asked
9. I’m not sure of the exact name Chad replied but we can look it up in this book
10. He pointed to two pictures and asked Which do you think it is

