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## Lesson 5. Adjectives, Adverbs, and Articles

A. **Adjectives** describe (modify) nouns or pronouns. Adjectives tell: how many, how much, what kind, and which one.

1. **Adjectives** describe (modify) a

noun or a pronoun. ..... Cheryl has an **incredible** voice.

Beth put on her **pretty** dress to go to the dance.

My grandma enjoys watching movies even if they are **old**.

2. **Adjectives** can be found

before or after nouns. ..... That **Alaskan** totem pole is **beautiful**.

The **brown** banana was **squishy**.

3. **Adjectives** give more information about a noun or pronoun. They tell how many, how much, what kind, and which one. ....

The **fast** cheetah was chasing the **young** wildebeest.

**Fifteen** cookies fell onto the **wet** floor.

4. **Comparative adjectives** compare two people or things. Look for the pronoun *than* in sentences comparing two people or things.

• Add **-er** to most adjectives. .... Manuel is **younger** *than* I.

• For 2-syllable **adjectives** ending in y, change the y to i and add **-er**. .... Clowns are **sillier** (*silly*) *than* acrobats.

• Use **more** before adjectives with three or more syllables. .... It is **more** important to save Kolten *than* the fish he caught.

• Use **more** to describe a greater amount. .... Rhetta has **more** pennies *than* dimes. Vanessa has **more** shoes *than* I do.

• **Less** can also be used to create comparative forms. .... My excitement is **less** *than* hers.

## Lesson 5. Adjectives, Adverbs, and Articles (continued)

5. **Superlative adjectives** compare three or more people or things. Look for the word *the* in sentences comparing three or more people or things.

- Add **-est** to most adjectives. .... Siri is *the fastest* skier in her family.
- For 2-syllable **adjectives** ending in y, change the y to i and add **-est**. .... That dress is *the fanciest* in the store.
- Use **most** before adjectives with three or more syllables. .... That flower is *the most incredible* color I've ever seen.
- Use **most** to describe the greatest amount. ... Craig has *the most* apps of all of us.
- **Least** can also be used to create comparative and superlative forms. .... Nathan has *the least* amount of agates.

6. Sometimes, **irregular adjectives** are used to compare things.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| good.....                 | Sara is a <b>good</b> mathematician.                        |
| better (comparative)..... | Fernando is a <b>better</b> mathematician <i>than</i> Sara. |
| best (superlative).....   | Daphne is the <b>best</b> mathematician of all.             |
| bad.....                  | My cooking is <b>bad</b> .                                  |
| worse (comparative).....  | Collin's cooking is <b>worse</b> <i>than</i> mine.          |
| worst (superlative).....  | Brie's cooking is <b>worst</b> of all.                      |
| many/much.....            | Ernest has <b>many</b> skateboards.                         |
| more (comparative).....   | Jose has <b>more</b> skateboards than Ernest.               |
| most (superlative).....   | Phil has <i>the most</i> skateboards.                       |

7. An **adjective clause** functions as an adjective. It begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, that, which) and has a *verb*.

The *noun* that the clause describes

(modifies) comes directly before the clause. .... *Fruit **that is** grown organically can be expensive.*

8. If more than one adjective is used, they have to be in the correct order. The order of adjectives is:
1. quantity or number
  2. quality or opinion
  3. size
  4. age
  5. shape
  6. color

Ginger adopted a **beautiful**(opinion) **small**(size) **brown**(color) terrier.

B. **Adverbs** describe (modify) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They ask the questions: where, how, when, how often, how much, and to what extent. An adverb can be placed before or after the word it describes.

1. **Adverbs** describe (modify) verbs. ..... Emilio strutted **backward**.  
 Mother bounced **forward** on the trampoline.

- Adverbs don't always appear directly after the verb. .... Lynda walked **down** the stairs **slowly**.  
 Hans **always** reads before going to bed.  
**Today** I go to see my son's teacher.

2. **Adverbs** describe (modify) adjectives. .... The red bullhorn was **horribly** loud.  
 This wooden patio is **beautifully** crafted!

3. **Adverbs** describe (modify) other adverbs. .... The girl answered the phone **so** eagerly.  
 Chris opened the can **very** quickly.

4. Many **adverbs** are formed by adding **-ly** to adjectives. .... The mother ostrich **nearly** ran over me.  
 The tiny baby cooed **softly** in its sleep.

- Some **adverbs** don't end in **-ly**. .... I would **rather** travel than stay at home.  
**After** practice, we can go home and eat.  
 Jose will go **anywhere** for his sister.

- Never drop the **-ly** from an **adverb** when using the comparison form. .... She ran **quickly**.  
 She ran **more quickly** *than* he did.

## Lesson 5. Adjectives, Adverbs, and Articles (continued)

5. Adverbs often function as **intensifiers**, which describe the quality of the action. They have three different functions: they can emphasize, amplify, or downtone.

a. **Emphasizers** make the verb stronger.

certainly    obviously    really    simply    literally    for sure

She **certainly** doesn't trust him.  
Pam **simply** ignored Joseph.

b. **Amplifiers** enlarge the meaning of the verb.

completely    totally    undoubtedly    absolutely    so    well

I **absolutely** will not do that!  
Lee knows this city **well**.

c. **Downtoners** play down the verb.

kind of    not so much    sort of    mildly    to some extent    all but

My shoes got **kind of** dirty from our hike.  
Mom was **mildly** amused by my joke.

### C. Good and Well

1. **Good** is an adjective used to describe (modify) a noun or pronoun. .... Simon did a **good** job cleaning the garage.  
I feel **good** about tomorrow's algebra test.
2. **Well** is an adverb used to describe (modify) an action verb or an adjective. .... Monica spoke **well** at today's meeting.  
Add the pasta to a pot of **well**-salted boiling water.
3. **Well** can be used as an adjective only when referring to a health issue. .... Was Rich **well** after that horrible dinner?

Here are examples of the different kinds of adverbs: manner, place, time, and degree.

**Adverbs of manner** describe "how" something happens.

carefully	correctly	eagerly	easily
loudly	fast	quietly	quickly
patiently	well	rapidly	slowly
softly	greedily	badly	aggressively
gently	beautifully		

**Adverbs of place** describe “where” something happens.

here	there	nowhere	somewhere
anywhere	everywhere	out	outside
in	away	up	down
upward	inward	outward	backward
forward	downward	upstairs	nearby

**Adverbs of time** describe “when” something happens.

after	during	already	later
next	today	now	soon
recently	last	then	while
tomorrow	finally	yesterday	

**Adverbs of degree** describe “the degree or intensity of an action”.

almost	nearly	quite	just
enough	too	hardly	scarcely
very	rather	extremely	especially
completely	particularly		

**D. Articles**

1. The article **a** is an adjective that makes it clear you are describing any person, place, or thing in *general*.

- Use **a** before a word that begins with a consonant sound. .... Kizza jumped over **a** large fence.  
Adrian has **a** green chameleon.  
Sanako was at **a** birthday party.

2. The article **an** is an adjective that makes it clear you are describing any person, place, or thing in *general*.

- Use **an** before a word that begins with a vowel sound. .... Drew saw **an** orange in the apple bin.  
Maxwell is **an** honorable father.  
I saw **an** elephant on **an** island!

3. The article **the** is an adjective that makes it clear you are describing a specific person, place, or thing.

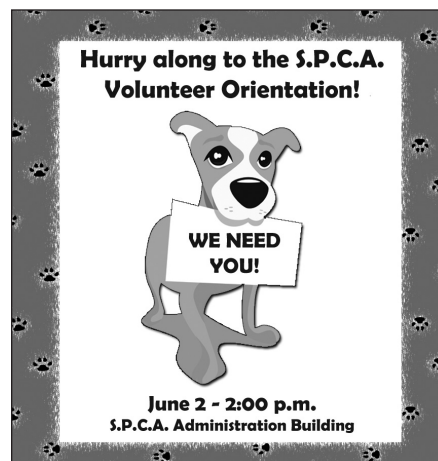
- Use **the** when referring to someone or something specific. .... Jake is **the** best pilot I know.  
Schelli is **the** tallest girl on the team.  
Tyson is **the** fastest eater in school.

Read the passage and correct the adjective, adverb, and article errors. There are no errors in the picture or caption.

## 22. A.S.A.P. for the S.P.C.A.!

What are you doing this summer? Does the thought of rescuing wild animals, caring for stray cats and dogs, or helping out with a charity event sound like fun? If you are a animal lover and would like to get involved in one of the best charitable organizations in town, then join the Society for an Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. After with most than 200 animals living at our facility, we are kind of in need of good volunteers. Handling dogs and cats, caring for wildlife, and working with the public are the greater opportunities avail to all of our new volunteers. After you see those animals, you will want to become their friend. In return, they will eager be good friends to you. Our next volunteer orientation is Monday, June 2, at 2:00 p.m. inwards our administration building. Playful paws and an good time await your arrival!

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ Adjective
- ① ② ③ ④ Adverb
- ① ② ③ Article



Training is available to all new volunteers. Choose any of the following activities:

- How to Handle Dogs and Cats
- How to Care for Wildlife
- How to Work With the General Public

Optional: Use another piece of paper to rewrite the passage without errors.