

## Exercise 23, Chapter 12, “Adjectives” and Chapter 13, “Adverbs” (Handbook 129-132 and 133-139)

### General Questions

1. Give an example of a **descriptive** adjective.
2. Give an example of a **limiting** adjective.
- 3.-4. Adjectives are used to describe and to limit what other two parts of speech?
5. Where is an **attributive** adjective placed in a sentence in relation to the word it modifies?
6. Where is an **appositive** adjective placed in a sentence in relation to the word it modifies?
7. Where is a **predicate** adjective placed in a sentence in relation to the word it modifies?
8. Is a **predicate** adjective used in conjunction with an **action verb** or a **nonaction** verb?
9. Give an example of a **possessive noun** used as an adjective.
- 10.-11. Briefly describe the two tests writers can use to determine if two or more adjectives are **coordinate** or **noncoordinate**.
12. Participles, which are always used as adjectives, frequently have what three-letter ending?

13. Insert an adverb showing degree or extent in the following sentence:

Benson writes well.

14. How can you tell the difference between a conjunctive adverb and a parenthetical adverb?

15. When a word that is usually a noun is used as an adverb, what is it called?

## Exercise 24, “Adjectives,” “Adverbs,” and Chapter 14, “Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs” (Handbook 129-132, 133-139 and 140-143)

### General Questions

1.-2.-3.-4.-5. List the five questions adverbs can “answer.”

6. Why is **badly** used incorrectly in the following sentence?:

The senator feels **badly** about losing the election.

7. Why is **good** used incorrectly in the following sentence?:

Parker did **good** on his final examinations.

8. In the **comparative** degree, how many persons, places or things are being compared?

9. In the **superlative** degree, how many persons, places or things are being compared?

10. To make comparisons, we usually place **er** or **est** on the end of words that have no more than how many syllables?

11. To make comparisons, we usually place **more** or **most/least** or **less** before words that contain at least how many syllables?

12. Give an example of a word that forms its comparative and superlative degrees **irregularly**.

13. Why is real used incorrectly in the following sentence?:

Faraday did real well on his job interview.

14. How can you change real, or what word can you substitute for real, to make the example in No. 13 grammatically correct?

15. The versatile infinitive can serve as a noun (when it functions as a subject or an object), or as an adjective (when it modifies a noun or a pronoun). How can you tell when an infinitive is serving as an adverb?

## Exercise 25, “Adjectives” and “Adverbs” (Handbook 129-132 and 133-139)

Identify the word requested in each of the following sentences.

### 1. An adverb modifying an adjective:

Because the president's health was **(a. extremely)** bad, even his **(b. urgent)** business had to be delayed while he recovered.

### 2. An adverb modifying another adverb:

Although the pilot approached the field **(a. dangerously)** fast, he made a **(b. very)** successful landing.

### 3. A predicate adjective:

The designer considered the **(a. best)** on the magazine's staff is also the **(b. youngest)**.

### 4. Coordinate adjectives:

The **(a. red, white and blue)** colors used in the July 4 advertisement were chosen **(b. carefully and purposefully)**.

### 5. Noncoordinate adjectives:

The **(a. red cotton)** fabric is being worn **(b. by some of)** the world's best tennis players.

### 6. An adverb showing degree:

The applicant types **(a. quite)** **(b. well)**, but his spelling is **(c. inadequate)**.

### 7. An appositive adjective:

It was a **(a. dark and stormy night)**, **(b. foggy and gloomy)** beyond description.

### 8. An adverbial objective:

He went **(a. home)** **(b. after)** he had written the public relations

(c. releases).

**9. A conjunctive adverb** (just one is used even though there are two sentences):

The company plane was damaged severely; **(a. therefore,)** the flight had to be postponed. The mechanic promised, **(b. however,)** to complete repairs in two days.

**10. A parenthetical adverb** (just one is used even though there are two sentences):

The company plane was damaged severely; **(a. therefore,)** the flight had to be postponed. The mechanic promised, **(b. however,)** to complete repairs in two days.

## Exercise 26, “Adjectives,” “Adverbs” and “Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs” (Handbook 129-132, 133-139 and 140-143))

Select the correct answer from the choices offered in each of the following sentences.

1. The three parts of speech that can be modified by an adverb are  
(a. nouns, pronouns and verbs    b. nouns, pronouns and adjectives  
c. verbs, adjectives and adverbs).
2. Johnson is better educated than **anyone** in his family. The meaning of the preceding sentence is (a. complete as is    b. incomplete unless *else* is added after anyone).
3. When, where and why are three of the questions that can be asked to help locate (a. nouns    b. adverbs    c. adjectives).
4. Which and what are two of the questions that can be asked to help locate (a. adverbs    b. adjectives).
5. Words that end in ly are usually (a. participles    b. adverbs  
c. infinitives).
6. Direct objects are modified by (a. adjectives    b. adverbs).
7. In comparing things that are *perfect*, *unique* or *clear*, we (a. add er or est to the words    b. precede the words with more or most    c. do not change the words because they can't be compared).
8. In the following sentence, *extremely* is (a. an adverb modifying an adjective  
b. a passive verb    c. a predicate adjective).

The college president is extremely capable.

9. In the following sentence, quite is (a. an adjective showing degree or extent  
b. an adverb showing degree or extent).

The new printing press makes color photographs look quite impressive.

10. In the following sentence, very is (a. an adverb modifying an adjective  
b. a participle    c. an adjective modifying a noun).

Many editors and journalism professors claim using this word is not a very good idea.