

Name _____

- An **adverb** describes an action verb.
- Adverbs can tell the place, time, or the manner an action takes place. Adverbs answer the questions *Where? When? or How?*
- Most adverbs that tell *how* an action takes place end in *-ly*.

Draw one line under each adverb that tells *how*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

1. Mom and I walked carefully down to the edge of the pond.
2. We eagerly ate our picnic lunch.
3. Mom silently pointed to a turtle sunning itself on a rock.
4. The turtle quickly woke up.
5. It looked around worriedly.
6. Then it lazily closed his eyes and went back to sleep.
7. Next, a frog noisily jumped into the water.
8. It swam briskly across the pond.
9. In the tree above us, a bird sang sweetly.
10. We watched as it gracefully flew away.

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- Some **adverbs** that tell where are *there, ahead, outside, around, up, far, here, away, nearby, and everywhere*.
- Some adverbs tell the time, or when an action happens. Some adverbs that tell when are *first, soon, always, early, next, today, later, tomorrow, and then*.

A. Draw one line under each adverb that tells *where*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

1. My family goes outside on weekends if the weather is nice.
2. Last week, we hiked far into the woods.
3. There were several hills that we climbed up.
4. We saw a big lake ahead of us.
5. We ate our lunch there.

B. Draw one line under each adverb that tells *when*. Circle the verb that the adverb describes.

6. My dad always bakes a big cake for the school bake sale.
7. First, he buys all the ingredients for the cake.
8. Next, he mixes everything together.
9. Then he bakes the cake in the oven.
10. He decorates the cake later, when it has cooled.

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- Use an adjective to describe a noun.
- Use an adverb to describe a verb.
- Don't mix up adjectives with adverbs that tell *how*.

Read the sentences below. Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The dragon is an (important, importantly) part of a Chinese New Year parade.
2. People dressed as a dragon dance (bold, boldly) down the street.
3. The costume is made of (colorful, colorfully) silk.
4. The dragon weaves (quick, quickly) in and out of the crowd.
5. The people shout (loud, loudly) to get the dragon's attention.
6. (Happy) Happily children wave to the dragon.
7. Some children bring (beautiful, beautifully) dragon puppets to the parade.
8. They call (excited, excitedly) to the dancing dragon.
9. The dragon (glad, gladly) puts on a great show.
10. People cheer (noisy, noisily) as the dragon dances away.

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Name _____

- Use an adjective to describe a noun. Use an adverb to describe a verb.
- Some adverbs tell *when* or *where*. Some adverbs tell *how* an action takes place and usually end in *-ly*.
- Don't mix up adjectives with adverbs that tell *how*.

A. Proofread this passage. Circle any adjectives and adverbs that are not used correctly.

Today my grandfather and I made a (beautifully) kite. I helped him (careful) cut the paper into the right size and shape. We (happy) worked on the kite the entire morning. (Sudden) my mom called us in for lunch. I was surprised that the morning had gone by so (quick). After we finished lunch we went back to the garage and (easy) attached the long tail to the kite. We will let the glue dry (slow) overnight. We are (hopefully) that there will be a good breeze tomorrow so that we can fly our new kite.

B. Rewrite the passage. Use the correct adjectives and adverbs.

Today my grandfather and I made a beautiful kite. I helped him carefully cut the paper into the right size and shape. We happily worked on the kite the entire morning. Suddenly my mom called us in for lunch. I was surprised that the morning had gone by so quickly. After we finished lunch we went back to the garage and easily attached the long tail to the kite. We will let the glue dry slowly overnight. We are hopeful that there will be a good breeze tomorrow so that we can fly our new kite.

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A. Change the adjective in parentheses to an adverb. Write the adverb on the line.

- The airplane landed (smooth) smoothly on the runway.
- The cat prowled (quiet) quietly through the house.
- My brother played the drums (loud) loudly.
- The big dog (noisy) noisily turned over the trash can.
- I (quick) quickly cleaned my room before Mom got home.
- The mother (soft) softly sang her baby to sleep.
- The snail crawled (slow) slowly across the sidewalk.

B. Choose the word in each sentence that is an adverb.

8. Today my grandmother will visit us.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. Today | <input type="radio"/> c. grandmother |
| <input type="radio"/> b. my | <input type="radio"/> d. visit |

9. She always comes on Saturday.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> a. She | <input type="radio"/> c. comes |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. always | <input type="radio"/> d. on |

10. I hope she arrives early!

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> a. I | <input type="radio"/> c. arrives |
| <input type="radio"/> b. hope | <input checked="" type="radio"/> d. early |

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- **Adverbs** can be used to compare two or more actions.
- To compare using most one-syllable adverbs, add *-er* or *-est*.
- The words *more* and *most* are used with adverbs that have two or more syllables to make comparisons.

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- My brother runs (faster, fastest) than I do.
- Jay solved the problem (more, most) quickly than Frank.
- The first band played the song the (louder, loudest) of any of the bands.
- Kara answered the question (quicker, quickest) than the other students.
- Hurricanes happen (more, most) frequently during September than April.
- Birds migrate (more, most) often before winter than after.
- That piano recital lasted (longer, longest) than the last one.
- The last math problem was the (harder, hardest) one of all.
- Do you know if the Atlantic Ocean is (deeper, deepest) than the Pacific?
- We can travel to Florida (more, most) easily by air than train.

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- To make comparisons using the adverb *well*, use *better* and *best*.
- To make comparisons using the adverb *badly*, use *worse* and *worst*.

Write the correct form of the word in parentheses to complete each sentence. Then write the sentence on the line.

- Jai scored better on the last test than the first one. (well)
Jai scored better on the last test than the first one.
- Jai scored best of all on yesterday's spelling test. (well)
Jai scored best of all on yesterday's spelling test.
- Mom's flowers looked worse during August than July. (badly)
Mom's flowers looked worse during August than July.
- Mom's flowers looked worst of all during the hot, dry months. (badly)
Mom's flowers looked worst of all during the hot, dry months.
- Do you think our team will do better against the Eagles or the Panthers? (well)
Do you think our team will do better against the Eagles or the Panthers?

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- Add *-er* or *-est* to the end of short adverbs to compare.
- Use *more* and *most* with adverbs that have two or more syllables.
- Adverbs that are used with *more* or *most* do not change their endings to make comparisons.

Circle the correct word or words to complete each sentence.

- The scientists worked (more quickly, most quickly) than they had ever worked before.
- That was the (more carefully, most carefully) planned expedition ever.
- He travels to Texas (oftener, more often) than Florida.
- The owl swooped in the (lowest, most low) possible to catch the mouse.
- Some people wait (more patiently, most patiently) than others.
- Jim swam the (most fastest, fastest) of all the swimmers.
- It rains (more heavily, heavilier) during April than in August.
- A hawk sees (clearly, more clearly) than many other birds.
- The little bird sang (more sweetly, sweetlier) than the crow.
- The captain sailed the boat (more skillfully, most skillfully) than the first mate.

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- A **preposition** is a word that shows a relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in a sentence.
- Common prepositions include *in, on, at, over, under, to, from, for, with, by, of, into, before, after, and during*.
- The noun or the pronoun that follows a preposition is the object of the preposition.

Underline the preposition in each sentence. Write the preposition on the line.

1. My dad brought home plans for a picnic table. for
2. We will build it in the backyard. in
3. First, we will drive to Jon's Lumber Yard and buy the wood. to
4. It is across town. across
5. I think it is by the old skating rink. by
6. Dad said that we could go after lunch. after
7. He is making a list of the supplies we need. of
8. It will be fun building the picnic table from the wood we buy. from
9. We will get everything we need at Jon's Lumber Yard. at
10. I climb into Dad's big truck and we are ready. into

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- A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words in between, such as *at the beach* and *by the tree*.
- When a pronoun follows a preposition, it should be an object pronoun, such as *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*.

Underline the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. Last weekend, Uncle Dan and I went on a hike.
2. A few years ago, Uncle Dan hiked across the country.
3. He took photographs along the way.
4. His photos were made into a book.
5. We have his book on our bookshelf.
6. He took some amazing pictures during his long hike.
7. One photo shows some hikers near the top of Mt. Everest.
8. Another photo shows the sun setting behind the Rocky Mountains.
9. It is always fun to hike with Uncle Dan.
10. I plan to write an essay about our adventure.

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- A comma is used to separate an introductory word from the rest of a sentence.
- An introductory word could be a name, an adverb, or another word that should be separated from the rest of the ideas in the sentence.

Rewrite each sentence. Add a comma after the introductory words in the sentences.

1. Yes we had a great time on our camping trip.

Yes, we had a great time on our camping trip.

2. No it didn't rain at all.

No, it didn't rain at all.

3. First we set up our tent and unpacked our supplies.

First, we set up our tent and unpacked our supplies.

4. Later we went canoeing down Green River.

Later, we went canoeing down Green River.

5. Mom what was your favorite part of the trip?

Mom, what was your favorite part of the trip?

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- A prepositional phrase is a group of words that includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words in between, such as *at the beach* and *by the tree*.
- A comma is used to separate an introductory word from the rest of a sentence.
- An introductory word could be a name, an adverb, or another word that should be separated from the rest of the ideas in the sentence.

A. Proofread this passage. Add commas where they are needed after introductory words.

The people in my neighborhood started a community garden. Yes, it's one of the first community gardens in our city. Dad, do you remember what year it was started? Lately, lots of reporters have come out to write stories about it. We donate lots of the vegetables to the local shelter. Wow, they are always in need of help from the community. Therefore, it is important for all of us to do what we can.

B. Rewrite the passage, using commas correctly.

The people in my neighborhood started a community garden.

Yes, it's one of the first community gardens in our city. Dad, do you

remember what year it was started? Lately, lots of reporters have come

out to write stories about it. We donate lots of the vegetables to the

local shelter. Wow, they are always in need of help from the community.

Therefore, it is important for all of us to do what we can.

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A. Choose the best preposition to complete each sentence. Circle your answer and write the word on the line.

1. Clint tossed the basketball into the air.
a. by b. of **c. into**
2. Jed caught it and raced across the court.
a. under **b. across** c. during
3. When it rains, they play in the gym.
a. in b. before c. of
4. There is a new court near the city park.
a. after **b. near** c. down
5. You have to walk over the Evan Street bridge to get there.
a. over b. into c. with

B. Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Add commas where needed.

6. Yes, the basketball is in the garage.
7. Hopefully, the court on Baker Street will be empty.
8. Dad, can you give us a ride across town?
9. First, let's pick up Danny at the library.
10. Sam, your sneakers are under the chair.