

Practice with Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs

Step 1: fill in the blank with the proper form of the verb listed at the beginning of each sentence.

Step 2: circle all nouns in each sentence.

Step 3: use a squiggly underline to identify all adjectives. Draw an arrow to the nouns they describe.

Step 3: double underline the subject of each verb and draw an arrow from it to the verb it does.

Step 4: use a square box to identify adverbs. Draw an arrow to the verbs they describe.

1. **to crawl:** On the tables in the library _____ the many germs that have escaped in the hot breath of hardworking students.
2. **to be:** This week's National Inquisitor claims that there _____ photographs of the Loch Ness Monster eating Elvis.
3. **to work:** At Tito's Taco Palace _____ friends who will stuff double meat into our burritos for free.
4. **to be:** None of this breakfast that Lilly Mae cooked _____ fit to eat.
5. **to taste:** None of these chocolate-broccoli muffins _____ good, either.
6. **to make:** Fifteen gallons of chocolate milk _____ Herbert the elephant a happy pachyderm.
7. **to hope:** Everyone on the roller coaster, including Martha and Angie, _____ that the hot dogs, onion rings, funnel cake, and cotton candy will stay down during the twisting ride to come.
8. **to get:** Florida alligators usually _____ severe indigestion after eating poodles.
9. **to hug:** That pair of jeans _____ the curves of Hannah's body as nicely as tinfoil on a baked potato.
10. **to take:** The shine on my hardwood floors _____ abuse from the ragged toenails of Floyd, my dog.

Adjective or Adverb Exercise

Choose the correct item - identify whether or not you've circled an ADJECTIVE or ADVERB:

I find this novel very (interesting, interestingly). It was (interesting, interestingly) written.

1. He (correct, correctly) defined the terms. The answer sounded (correctly, correct).
2. She (quickly, quick) adjusted the fees. She adapted (quick, quickly) to any situation.
3. He measured the floor (exact, exactly). They proved to be (perfectly, perfect) (exact, exactly) measurements.
4. The stillness of the tomb was (awfully, awful). The tomb was (awfully, awful) still.
5. It was a (dangerously, dangerous) lake to swim in. The man was (dangerous, dangerously) drunk. The gas smelled (dangerously, dangerous).
6. She performed (magnificent, magnificently). It was a (magnificent, magnificently) beautiful performance.
7. Her voice sounds (beautifully, beautiful). She sang the song (exact, exactly) as it was written. We heard it (perfectly, perfect).
8. He was a very (sensibly, sensible) person. He acted very (sensible, sensibly).
9. Mike wrote too (slow, slowly) on the exam. He always writes (slow, slowly).
10. Talk (softly, soft) or don't talk at all. The music played (softly, soft).
11. Andrea knows the material very (good, well). She always treats us (good, well).
12. You must send payments (regular, regularly). We deal on a (strictly, strict) cash basis.
13. The mechanic's tools were (well, good). The foreman said that his work was (good, well) done.
14. She worked (careful, carefully) with the sick child. She was a very (careful, carefully) worker.
15. He did not pass the course as (easy, easily) as he thought he would.

Verb Tense

Recognizing Shifts in Sentences

Check the following sentences for confusing shifts in tense. If the tense of each underlined verb expresses the time relationship accurately, write S (satisfactory). If a shift in tense is not appropriate, write U (unsatisfactory) and make necessary changes. In most cases with an inappropriate shift, there is more than one way to correct the inconsistency. Reading the sentences aloud will help you recognize differences in time.

- ___ 2. While Barbara puts in her contact lenses, the telephone rang.
- ___ 3. Thousands of people will see the art exhibit by the time it closes.
- ___ 4. By the time negotiations began, many pessimists have expressed doubt about them.
- ___ 5. After Capt. James Cook visited Alaska on his third voyage, he is killed by Hawaiian islanders in 1779.
- ___ 6. I was terribly disappointed with my grade because I studied very hard.
- ___ 7. The moderator asks for questions as soon as the speaker has finished.
- ___ 8. Everyone hopes the plan would work.
- ___ 9. Harry wants to show his friends the photos he took last summer.
- ___ 10. Scientists predict that the sun will die in the distant future.
- ___ 11. The boy insisted that he has paid for the candy bars.

Completing Sentences

Complete these sentences, using the tense suggested.

When the final report is published, _____ . (use future tense)

1. We stand patiently, hoping that _____ . (use future tense)
2. Advertisers seem to believe that _____ . (use present tense)
3. By the time the fog lifted, _____ . (use past perfect tense)
4. We will leave for Florida as soon as _____ . (use present tense)
5. One student keeps repeating what _____ . (use present perfect tense)
6. Yesterday our track team competed in a meet that _____ . (use past tense)
7. Before the crew paves a driveway, they always _____ . (use present tense)
8. By the time the letter arrives, _____ . (use future perfect tense)

Active to Passive Voice Exercise

Turn each of the following sentences into PASSIVE voice.

Gertrude walks through the doorway.

1. The teacher gave an assignment.
2. Many people visit Disneyland.
3. The Yankees lost the World Series.
4. The police captured the thief.
5. The referee stopped the game.
6. The pitch hit the batter.
7. The teacher gave a good lecture.
8. The president greeted the crowd.
9. The storm destroyed all the homes.
10. The congressmen cheered the president.

Subordinating and Coordinating Conjunctions

For each independent (principal) clause below, write a subordinating clause (using a subordinating conjunction) and an independent clause (using a coordinating conjunction).

	I cannot drive by myself.

	Julia opened the gift.

	Horace is without love.