

*Adverbs* modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They tell *how* (manner), *when* (time), *where* (place), *how much* (degree), and *why* (cause). *Why* is a common one-word adverb that tells why. Adverbs that tell us *how*, *when*, *where*, and *why* always modify the verb. Adverbs that tell us *how much* modify adjectives or other adverbs. These adverbs are also called *qualifiers* because they strengthen or weaken the words they modify.

Examples: He kicked the ball solidly. (how); He kicked the ball immediately. (when); He kicked the ball forward. (where); He kicked the ball *too* hard. (how much).

**Instructions:** Find the adverbs in the following sentences and what they tell us.

1. Paul answered the question quickly.
2. The answer was given too softly.
3. I soon understood what he said yesterday.
4. Becky and Pam wanted to know then and there.
5. Why do we misunderstand others so often?

A *preposition* is a word that begins a *prepositional phrase* and shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence. A *preposition* must always have an object. A *prepositional phrase* starts with a *preposition*, ends with an *object*, and may have *modifiers* between the preposition and object of the preposition.

The following words are commonly used as prepositions: *about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, but* (when it means *except*), *by, concerning, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through, to, toward, under, until, up, upon, with, within, and without.*

**Instructions:** Find the prepositional phrases in the following sentences.

1. Jim painted a picture on the wall of the house.
2. I like to lie in the shade of the apricot tree and think of the jobs for the day.
3. The dog jumped over the mound behind the barn and ran into the street.
4. Everyone but you will need a note from home with parental permission.
5. Around the yard for miles, you could see nothing except junk.

An *interjection* is a word or word group that shows feeling. A comma follows a mild interjection; a strong interjection is followed by an exclamation mark.

**Examples:**

Well, we will soon be home.  
Oh! I didn't know he had died.

**Instructions:** Find the interjections in these sentences.

1. Dear me! That is terrible.
2. Nonsense, you can do it.
3. Wow! You look gorgeous!
4. Sh! The baby is asleep.
5. Oh, what a beautiful baby you have.

Many adverbs end with *ly*, which is a good clue to adverb recognition. Not all words that end in *ly* are adverbs, however. Some words such as *daily*, *yearly*, and *hourly* can be either adverbs or adjectives.

**Instructions:** Pick out the adverbs in these sentences.

1. Daily we did our very hard lessons.
2. The yearly crop was totally ruined by the weather.
3. Hourly we listened to the rapidly falling rain.
4. The friendly person suddenly ran up to me.
5. The unusually large dog jumped outside and licked my face.

**Instructions:** Remember what was taught in the previous lesson and find the prepositions in these sentences. Remember that a preposition must have an object to complete it.

1. I like the color of the curtain on the window.
2. Jane walked along in the rain during the shower.
3. Hang the picture up or set it down behind the couch.
4. Eric was shining his light around in the car beside us.
5. The bird swooped down, picked up the mouse, and landed on the fence.