

Exercise 21 Identifying Adverbs and the Words They Modify

Identify the adverb or adverbs in each of the following sentences. Then, give the word or expression that each adverb modifies. If a sentence does not contain an adverb, write *none*.

EXAMPLE 1. Have you ever thought about writing a movie script?

1. *ever—have thought*

1. Successful movie scripts, or screenplays, are written according to a very rigid formula.
2. The main character and the action of the story must grab an audience's interest quickly.
3. Almost (exactly) twenty-five minutes into the movie comes a "plot point."
4. A plot point is a surprising event that swings the story around in another direction.
5. Most of the action and conflict occurs in the next hour of the movie.
6. Then comes another plot point, about eighty-five minutes into the movie.
7. Finally, the audience learns what happens to the characters.
8. The last time I went to a movie I really liked, I checked my watch.
9. It was quite interesting to find that the movie's timing matched this formula.
10. Try this test yourself sometime.

3. *Exactly* is modified by *Almost* and modifies *twenty-five*.

5. *none*

Review B Identifying Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs

Indicate whether the italicized words in the paragraph below are used as *nouns*, *pronouns*, *adjectives*, *verbs*, or *adverbs*.

EXAMPLE [1] You may know that Brazil is the *largest* country in South America.

1. You—*pronoun*; largest—*adjective*

[1] My *best* friend's mother just *came* back from visiting her family in Brazil. [2] *She* showed us *some* pictures she took in Brasília, the capital, and told us about it. [3] It was amazing to learn that *this* area had been *jungle* until construction began in the 1950s. [4] At first, few people lived in Brasília because it was so *isolated*. [5] However, over the *years* hundreds of thousands of people *have* moved *there*. [6] Several other Brazilian cities *also* lie within one hundred *miles* of Brasília. [7] A number of *good* highways *connect* Brasília with other major cities. [8] Residents enjoy the wide streets and open spaces *that are shown* in this picture. [9] *One* of Brasília's *most* striking features is its bold architecture. [10] Aren't the government buildings at the *Plaza* of the Three Powers *fantastic*?



Review B Identifying Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs

ANSWERS

1. adj./v.
2. pro./adj.
3. adj./n.
4. adj.
5. n./v./adv.
6. adv./n.
7. adj./v.
8. pro./v.
9. pro./adv.
10. n./adj.

**HELP**

Sentences in Exercise 23 may have a compound object of a preposition.

SKILLS FOCUS

Identify and use prepositional phrases correctly.

Exercise 23 Identifying Prepositions and Their Objects

Identify each preposition and its object in the following sentences.

- EXAMPLE** 1. I've been studying Spanish in school for three years.
1. *in—school; for—years*
1. Last week, my Spanish class went on a field trip to Monterrey, Mexico, 140 miles southwest of Laredo, Texas, where we live.
 2. Señora Ayala, our teacher, wanted us to practice speaking and reading Spanish outside the classroom.
 3. Everyone was supposed to speak only Spanish during the trip.
 4. We first went to the Museo de la Historia Mexicana and saw colorful displays of art and crafts and many other cultural exhibits.
 5. J. D., Leo, Yolanda, and I looked around the museum and read the information about each exhibit.
 6. Besides the museum, we visited the Barrio Antiguo, a beautiful district that dates from the seventeenth century.
 7. Later, we decided to go to a restaurant near the Gran Plaza, the big square.
 8. As Señora Ayala walked among our tables, she listened to us order our tacos, enchiladas, and frijoles in Spanish.

9. We walked around the Gran Plaza and then went into the cathedral, which was completed in the eighteenth century.
10. As we got ready to leave, we chatted in Spanish about all of the interesting things we had seen.

**HELP**

In the first example for Exercise 25, *and* is a coordinating conjunction, and *both . . . and* is a correlative conjunction. In the second example, *Neither . . . nor* is a correlative conjunction.

Exercise 25 **Identifying and Classifying Conjunctions**

Identify all the coordinating and correlative conjunctions in the sentences below. Be prepared to tell which ones are coordinating conjunctions and which ones are correlative conjunctions.

EXAMPLES

1. For my family and me, moving is both an exciting and a dangerous experience.
1. *and, both . . . and*
2. Neither my father nor I have a sense of our limitations.
2. *Neither . . . nor*

1. When we bought our new house, my mother wanted to hire movers, but my father and I said we could do the moving more efficiently by ourselves.
2. We said that doing the job ourselves would be not only much faster and easier but also far less expensive than having movers do it for us.
3. Neither my mom nor my brother was enthusiastic, but at last Dad and I convinced them.
4. Luckily, Uncle Waldo and my cousin Fred volunteered to help, for they thought it was a great idea.
5. Both Uncle Waldo and Fred lift weights, and they love to show off their muscles.
6. The rental truck we had reserved wasn't large enough, so we had to make several trips.
7. At the new house, we could get the sofa through neither the back door nor the front door, and Uncle Waldo strained his back trying to loosen the sofa from the door frame.
8. On the second load, either Fred or my father lost his grip, and the refrigerator fell on Dad's foot.
9. By the end of the day, all of us were tired and sore, but we had moved everything ourselves.
10. Whether we saved money or not after paying both Uncle Waldo's and Dad's medical bills and having the doorway widened is something we still joke about in our family.