

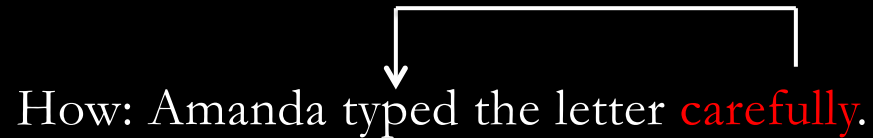


ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

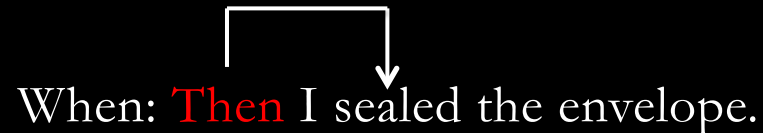
Week 27-30

WHAT IS AN ADVERB (W27)

An ADVERB is a word that describes a verb. It gives more information about *how*, *when* or *where*. Most adverbs that tell *how* end in *-ly*.



How: Amanda typed the letter **carefully**.



When: **Then** I sealed the envelope.



Where: All the stamps were **upstairs**.

MORE ADVERBS (W27)

How	When	Where
angrily	always	downtown
carefully	finally	inside
fast	often	off
loudly	sometimes	out
quickly	then	there
sadly	once	upstairs

WRITING WITH ADVERBS (W27)

Adverbs can go more than one place in a sentence.

She **neatly** arranged her posters on the wall.

She arranged her posters **neatly** on the wall.

Neatly she arranged her posters on the wall.

She arranged her posters on the wall **neatly**.

You can combine sentences with adverbs as well.

Our class is collecting one million popcorn kernels. We collect **eagerly**.

Our class is **eagerly** collecting one million popcorn kernels.

WHAT IS A PREPOSITION? (W27)

A word that shows the connection between other words in a sentence is a **PREPOSITION**. - Sula found it **on** the shelf. -

Common Prepositions						
about	around	beside	for	near	outside	under
above	at	by	from	of	over	until
across	before	down	in	off	past	up
after	behind	during	inside	on	through	with
along	below	except	into	out	to	without

The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is the “**OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION**.”

Sula found it **under** the **shelf**.

PROPOSITIONAL PHRASES (W27)

A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE begins with a preposition and ends with a object of the preposition and includes all words between them. A prepositional phrase describes another word in the sentence.

Mike glided easily **across the frozen pond**. (Where)

His friend cheered **for him**. (How)

Prepositional phrases can come at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

At dawn we began our walk. (When)

The map **of the area** was helpful. (Where)

The path went **by a forest and a large lake**. (Where)

ADJECTIVE PHRASES (W27)


An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun. Prepositional phrases can also describe nouns and pronouns. When they do, they are called ADJECTIVE PHRASES. They can answer such questions as what kind? Or which one?

She will become a musician **in an orchestra**. (What kind)


The door **to the building** is locked. (Which one)

Adjective phrases can follow each other and the second phrase will sometimes modify the object of the first phrase or they will both modify the same word.

Birds or flowers decorate much **of the paper** | **from China**.



Soon wallpaper **from France with** | **black designs** appeared.



PRONOUNS IN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES (W27)

Because the noun that follows a preposition is the OBJECT of the proposition you must use an object pronoun if you use a pronoun. Remember the object pronouns are: me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

I gave a picture to her.

Be careful when the pronoun is part of a compound object. Check by removing one of the nouns or pronouns to see if it is correct.

Sally gave a picture to Tom and her.

When you name a series of people, always name yourself last.

Sally gave a picture to Tom, her, and me.

COMPARING WITH ADVERBS (W28)

Adverbs are used to compare people, places, and things. You add –er and –est to short adverbs to make these comparisons.

One Action	Ken skis fast .
Two Actions	LaToya skis faster than Ken does.
Three or More	Katie skis fastest of the three.

Adverbs ending in –ly use more and most.

One Action	Kristina swam gracefully .
Two Actions	Did Trent swim more gracefully than Kristina?
Three or More	Kevin swam most graceful of all.

ADVERB OR PREPOSITION (W28)

Some words can be used as either an adverb or a preposition.

Adverb: Susan ran **inside**.

Preposition: Her hat was **inside** the store.

Adverb: The shopkeeper looked **up**.

Preposition: Susan raced **up** the stairs.

You can tell the difference between the two by looking at how it is used in the sentence. If the word begins a prepositional phrase it is a preposition and if it doesn't it is an adverb. Here are a few words that can be used as both:

above, below, in , off, outside, along, by, inside,
over, under, around, down, near, out, up

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB? (W28)

Many adverbs are formed by adding –ly to an adjective. Be careful to use them correctly in a sentence.

Incorrect: Robert writes clear. (adjective used as an adverb.)

Correct: Robert writes **clearly**.

Remember that an adjective describes a noun and an adverb describes a verb.

Adjective: Lee made quick moves.



Adverb: Lee moved **quickly**.




USING GOOD AND WELL (W28)

GOOD is an adjective that describes nouns, and WELL is an adverb that describes verbs.


Marcia is a **good** guide.

A white line starts from the top of the word 'good', goes up, then right, then down to an arrow pointing at the word 'guide'.

She speaks **well**.

A white line starts from the top of the word 'well', goes up, then left, then down to an arrow pointing at the word 'speaks'.

This photo album is **good**.

A white line starts from the top of the word 'good', goes up, then left, then down to an arrow pointing at the words 'photo album'.

You chose the pictures **well**.

A white line starts from the top of the word 'well', goes up, then left, then down to an arrow pointing at the word 'chose'.

You can also use well as an adjective when talking about someone's health.

Todd ate too fast and he is not well now. (adjective describes “he”)

ADVERB PHRASES (W28)

When the phrase describes a verb, adjective, or adverb it is called an ADVERB PHRASE.

Adverb alone: Let's meet **outside**.

Adverb Phrase: Let's meet **outside the house**.

Sue ran **toward the lake**. (Verb "ran")

Ted was eager **for the race**. (Adjective "eager")

Melanie swims early **in the morning**. (adverb "early")

Adverb phrases can appear anywhere in a sentence.

The plane was waiting **on the runway**.

At the gate stood many people.

I checked my luggage **at the counter** and boarded the plane.

ADVERB PHRASES (CONT.) (W28)

Adverb phrases tell us *how, when, where, why, or to what extent*.

The tour will travel **by plane**. (how)

The plane will leave **in the morning**. (when)

Our tour will stop **in many cities**. (where)

We'll visit museums **for cultural reasons**. (why)

We'll be traveling **for a long time**. (to what extent)

More than one adverb phrase can modify the same word.


After a few minutes, we stepped **onto the plane**.

USING PREPOSITIONS CORRECTLY (W29)

Between and among are also commonly misplaced.

Between refers to two people or things.

I travel often **between** France and Spain.

Between chocolate and vanilla, I like chocolate more.

Among refers to more than two.

Among his paintings, drawings, and sculptures are many masterpieces.

Beside and besides look similar but they are not. Beside means “next to,” and besides means “in addition to.”

In one picture, the policeman is **beside** the car..

Besides policeman, there were also fireman in the picture.

USING PREPOSITIONS CORRECTLY (W29)

The prepositions *in* and *into* are often used incorrectly. When you are *in* a place, you are already there. When you go from the outside to the inside, you go *into* a place.

We waited **in** the dark room. The guide led us **into** the cave.

Never use the proposition *of* as a helping verb.

Incorrect: We could of seen more.

Correct: We could have seen more.

PLACING PHRASES CORRECTLY (W29)

Misplaced prepositional phrases can confuse your reader.

Misplaced: The newspaper is on the porch **with the movie listings**.

Correct: The newspaper **with the movie listings** is on the porch.

To avoid confusion place an adjective phrase right after the word it modifies.

Misplaced: The theater is showing a good movie **near Crystal Lake**.

Correct: The theater **near Crystal Lake** is showing a good movie.

Place an adverb phrase either close to the word it modifies or at the beginning of the sentence.

Misplaced: There is a movie about dinosaurs **at the Hill Cinema**.

Correct: There is a movie **at the Hill Cinema** about dinosaurs.

WRITING WITH PREPOSITIONS (W29)

You can use prepositional phrases to add to your sentences.

My friend loves snow.

My friend **from Florida** loves snow.

Write the prepositional phrase close to the noun or verb it describes.

Misplaced: The signal tells the captain to cross **on the side of the bridge**.

Correct: The signal **on the side of the bridge** tells the captain to cross.

Don't forget that you can combine sentences that have the same verb.

Mia skied smoothly. She skied across the park.

Mia skied smoothly across the park.

NEGATIVES (W29)

A word that makes a sentence mean “no” is called a NEGATIVE.

No one picked the beans.

I didn't water the garden.

The words no, no one, nobody, none, nothing, nowhere, never and words made with the contraction of not are also negatives.

Incorrect	Correct
There weren't no trees	There weren't any trees. There were no trees.
I won't never rake leaves!	I won't ever rake leaves! I will never rake leaves.

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IDIOMS (W30)

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