Pretest: Circle the number of your proficiency in the following areas.

Posttest: Put an X on the number of your proficiency in the following areas.

Unit: ABE Language Arts – Adjectives, Adverbs, and Using Negative Words Correctly

Standards: CCR.LA.ABE1.1, CCR.LA.ABE1.2, CCR.LA.ABE1.3, CCR.LA.ABE1.4

Learning Goal:
Students will be able to demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage for **adjectives**, **adverbs**, and **using negative words correctly** when writing or speaking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>Students will be able to create a paragraph of their own demonstrating command of standard English grammar and usage (<strong>adjectives</strong>, <strong>adverbs</strong>, and <strong>using negative words correctly</strong>).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Students will be able to identify <strong>adjectives</strong> and <strong>adverbs</strong> and use them properly in the comparative form and the superlative form and be able to distinguish between an <strong>adjective</strong> and an <strong>adverb</strong>.</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
Pretest – Adjectives, Adverbs, Using Negative Words Correctly

Adjectives:

Underline the adjectives in each sentence.

1. The spicy smell of warm soup filled the small kitchen.
2. She wanted to wear a long, blue dress with the new shoes.
3. The tiny house is neat and tidy most of the time.

Adverbs:

Underline the adverbs in each sentence.

1. The teacher read the directions slowly but very carefully.
2. The car was running noisily.
3. His little grandson was sleeping soundly.
4. Although he was very tired, the clerk spoke politely to the customer.

Using Negative Words:

Circle the double negative words in each sentence.

1. I wasn’t asking for no special favors.
2. Doesn’t nobody want to see that movie again?
3. I don’t want to go nowhere without my friend, Joan.
4. The workers don’t hardly know where to begin?
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Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe a noun or a pronoun. They tell which, what kind, and how many.

juicy red apple  second chance  four babies

Adjectives are useful in comparing two or more objects to each other. If the adjective has just one or two syllables, add -er to compare two things. This is called the comparative form. Add -est to compare three or more objects. This is the superlative form of the adjective.

Her score was lower than my score.
Her score was the lowest in the class.

If the adjective is a longer word (two or more syllables), use more or less to compare two things. Use most or least to compare three or more things.

Lois is more patient than I am.
I am the least patient of the six of us.

Use only one adjective form in any comparison.

Incorrect:  Her check is more bigger than mine.
Correct:    Her check is bigger than mine.

Underline the adjectives in each sentence.

1. Did you see a small brown dog run past?
2. It’s the third time I’ve missed the early bus.
3. The local park was littered with empty wrappers and rusty cans.
4. The new bulb seems brighter than the old one.
5. Is the home team in gray uniforms?
6. Come to an important meeting on Friday.
7. A nearby discount store claims to have the cheapest prices in town.
8. A kind passerby helped fix the flat tire.
9. What is the highest peak in the Rockies?
10. Leave wet umbrellas and muddy shoes at the door.
Practice

Adjectives may change their spelling when they are used in comparisons. Before adding -er or -est, follow these rules.

- If the adjective has one syllable, a short vowel, and a single consonant at the end, double the final consonant.
  wet wetter (comparative) wettest (superlative)

- If the adjective ends in e, drop the e:
  large larger (comparative) largest (superlative)

- If the adjective ends in a consonant and y, change the y to i.
  lovely lovelier (comparative) loveliest (superlative)

For a few special adjectives, change the entire word.

good better best
bad worse worst
many more most
little less least

Write the correct form of each adjective.

1. comparative form of sunny
2. superlative form of good
3. superlative form of sad
4. comparative form of peaceful
5. comparative form of wise
6. superlative form of perfect

Read each sentence. If the underlined adjective is not correct, write the proper form on the line. If there is no mistake, write Correct.

7. Where is the most deepest part of Lake Erie?
8. This summer is more drier than last summer.
9. She is more hopeful than I am about this job.
10. Did your cold get worser overnight?
11. What a clever move he made!
12. Hsu was the more loyal employee we ever hired.
13. Choose the most prettiest bouquet you can find.
14. There has to be a more better way to do this.
Apply

Write two adjectives to describe each noun.

1. ___________ ___________ tree
2. ___________ ___________ shirt
3. ___________ ___________ river
4. ___________ ___________ idea

Complete each sentence by writing an adjective on the line. Use the correct form for any comparisons. Do not repeat any adjective.

5. This is the ___________ pizza I’ve ever tasted!
6. Which of the seven continents is the ___________?
7. I picked ___________ tomatoes from the garden.
8. Nick is ___________ than Brian.
9. ___________ leaves fell to the ground.
10. Is Mt. Rushmore ___________ than Stone Mountain?
11. The ___________ waves overturned the boat.
12. Ranelle is the ___________ of the three Jefferson sisters.

Use each adjective in a sentence.

13. least expensive

_________________________________________________

14. lazier

_________________________________________________

15. rarest

_________________________________________________

16. more playful

_________________________________________________
Check Up

Read each set of sentences. Choose the sentence in which the adjective is written correctly.

1. A Chocolate ice cream is gooder than vanilla.
   B This is a good book.
   C I traded my car for a more better one.
   D He got the most good deal of all.

2. F Jamie gets more fearfuler as a storm approaches.
   G The road is more iciest than it was earlier.
   H A collie was judged the bestest dog in the show.
   J He is less confident than he was last year.

3. A Drew had a severe headache.
   B Was the pipe longest enough for the job?
   C This color is a more deeper blue than I wanted.
   D Which ocean is biggest, the Atlantic or the Pacific?

4. F My watch is even more slower than that clock!
   G The storm was most wildest during the night.
   H She is the most likely candidate for mayor.
   J I put the ice cream in the freezer to keep it more cooler.

Look at the underlined adjective in each sentence. Choose the answer that is the correct form for each underlined adjective.

5. Sal bought the most popularest video game on the market.
   A more popularer
   B popularest
   C most popular
   D Correct as it is

6. Please bring me the book that is closest to you.
   F more closer
   G most closest
   H most closer
   J Correct as it is

7. Your puppy is no worse than mine about chewing things.
   A badder
   B worstest
   C worse
   D Correct as it is

8. Is your friend a more safer driver than you are?
   F safer
   G safe
   H safest
   J Correct as it is
Answer Key continued

Page 55
1. My sister taught me how to ride a bike when I was five. 2. We lay in our sleeping bags and looked up at the stars.
3. The landlord says he will raise the rent next month. 4. Correct. 5. We saw the sun rise beside some pink clouds. 6. Correct,
7. Correct. 8. We should lay the new area rug in the guest bedroom. 9. The custodian raises the flag every morning: 10. Correct, 11. The wedding dress had lain in the old chest for years. 12. Correct
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Adjectives
Page 57
1. small, brown, 2. third, early, 3. local, empty, rusty, 4. new, brighter, old, 5. home, gray, 6. important, 7. nearby, discount, cheapest, 8. kind, flat, 9. highest, 10. wet, muddy
Page 58
1. sunnier, 2. best, 3. saddest, 4. more or less peaceful, 5. wiser, 6. most or least perfect, 7. deepest, 8. drier, 9. Correct, 10. worse, 11. Correct, 12. most loyal, 13. prettiest, 14. better
Page 59
Answers will vary.

Adverbs
Page 61
1. noisily, 2. now, 3. never, 4. more loudly, 5. boldly, 6. quickly, 7. most clearly, 8. recently, 9. Yes, 10. less vigorously, 11. almost, 12. carefully

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Adjective or Adverb?
Page 65
1. ADJ, 2. ADV, 3. ADV, 4. ADV, 5. ADV, 6. ADV, 7. ADV, 8. ADV, 9. ADV, 10. ADV, 11. ADJ, 12. ADJ
Page 67
1. A wettest, B wetly, C wetter, 2. F firmly, G firmest, H more firmly, 3. A more restful, B more restfully, C restful, 4. F most daringly, G more daring, H daringly, 5-9. Answers will vary, but the form must match the form listed here. 5. comparative form of adjective, 6. adverb, 7. superlative form of adjective, 8. adverb, 9. superlative form of adjective
Adverbs modify (that is, change the meaning of) verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often tell when, how, where, or to what degree. Sometimes they add a positive or negative sense to the words they modify. Many adverbs end in -ly.

The gentle rain fell lightly on my very warm face.
(lightly tells how; very tells how much)

No, I will not attend the meeting tomorrow.
(no and not are negatives; tomorrow tells when)

Adverbs change form in comparisons in the same way that adjectives do. For short adverbs of one or two syllables, add -er to compare two things. For longer adverbs, use more or less for the comparative form. For short adverbs, add -est to compare three or more objects. For longer adverbs, use most or least for the superlative form. Use just one form of the adverb in any comparison.

Incorrect: My mail came more earlier yesterday than it did today.
Correct: My mail came earlier yesterday than it did today.

Underline the adverb in each sentence.

1. Was your dog barking noisily all night?
2. Go to the bank now before it closes.
3. Gary never remembers to bring his lunch.
4. Sounds echo more loudly in an empty room than in a crowded one.
5. Nina boldly drew several lines on the blank paper.
6. A flock of sparrows quickly ate the birdseed I had scattered.
7. Alma sings most clearly of all the choir members.
8. Did you purchase that car recently?
9. Yes, I returned the book to the library.
10. Dante exercises less vigorously than I do.
11. We almost missed the last bus.
12. They searched carefully for the missing papers.
Practice

Follow these rules before adding -er or -est to an adverb:

- If the adverb has one syllable, a short vowel, and a single consonant at the end, double the final consonant.
- If the adverb ends in e, drop the e. (late, later)
- If the adverb ends in a consonant and y, change the y to i. (steady, steadier)

A few adverbs have a special form for comparisons.

well    better    best    much    more    most
badly   worse     worst   little  less    least

Fill in the chart below with the correct adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Superlative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>more roughly</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>most neatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read each sentence. If the form of the underlined adverb is not correct, write the proper form on the line. If the form is correct, write Correct.

11. Of the six singers at the tryouts, the first one sang more sweetly. ________________

12. The ground shook violently during the earthquake. ________________

13. We crossed the flooded street most safely. ________________

14. Jan skates more better than I do. ________________

15. Of the two fans, the gold one works most quietly. ________________

16. We closely followed our guide through the museum. ________________

17. Jack threw most farthest in the pitching contest. ________________

18. Nobody complains more loudly than Jeremy. ________________
Apply

Rewrite each sentence, adding at least one adverb to describe the verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

1. The little boy swims fearlessly.

2. Some wealthy people buy expensive boats.

3. The red car turned the corner.

4. My neighbors lost their friendly dog.

Read each pair of sentences. Choose the sentence in which the correct form of the adverb is used.

5. A We are most deeply involved in the project than you are.
   B We are more deeply involved in the project than you are.

6. A Does the bus or the train leave earliest in the morning?
   B Does the bus or the train leave earlier in the morning?

7. A Vic talks faster than anyone else I know.
   B Vic talks more faster than anyone else I know.

8. A Ann speaks French the most fluently of all the members of her family.
   B Ann speaks French the more fluently of all the members of her family.

9. A The linebacker pushed harder than he should have.
   B The linebacker pushed more harder than he should have.

10. A James thought he was treated less fairly than I had been.
    B James thought he was treated least fairly than I had been.
Check Up

Look at the underlined word or words in each sentence. Choose the answer that is written correctly for the underlined part.

1. Our hand soap cleans more better than the leading brand.
   A  gooder
   B  better
   C  best
   D  Correct as it is

2. The veteran marched proudly in the Memorial Day parade.
   F  proud
   G  more proudly
   H  proudest
   J  Correct as it is

3. Which member of the relay team runs more faster of all?
   A  fastest
   B  more fast
   C  faster
   D  Correct as it is

4. In the traffic accident, Joe was hurt more badly than the other driver.
   F  most badly
   G  worse
   H  worst
   J  Correct as it is

5. I watch TV rarerly than most people do.
   A  most rarely
   B  rare
   C  more rarely
   D  Correct as it is

6. This gasoline makes your car run more efficiently than ever.
   F  most efficiently
   G  efficiently
   H  efficient
   J  Correct as it is

7. The bus more suddenly screeched to a stop.
   A  sudder
   B  most suddenly
   C  suddenly
   D  Correct as it is

8. Some problems must be corrected most immediately than others.
   F  more immediately
   G  immediately
   H  immediate
   J  Correct as it is
Answer Key continued

Page 55
1. My sister taught me how to ride a bike when I was five. 2. We lay in our sleeping bags and looked up at the stars.
3. The landlord says he will raise the rent next month. 4. Correct 5. We saw the sun rise beside some pink clouds. 6. Correct,
7. Correct. 8. We should lay the new area rug in the guest bedroom. 9. The custodian raises the flag every morning; 10. Correct 11. The wedding dress had lain in the old chest for years. 12. Correct

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Adjectives
Page 57
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1. sunnier, 2. best, 3. saddest, 4. more or less peaceful, 5. wiser, 6. most or least perfect, 7. deepest, 8. drier, 9. Correct, 10. worse, 11. Correct, 12. most loyal, 13. prettiest, 14. better

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Answers will vary.

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Page 63

Page 64

Adjective or Adverb?
Page 65
1. ADJ, 2. ADV, 3. ADV, 4. ADV, 5. ADV, 6. ADV, 7. ADV, 8. ADV, 9. ADJ, 10. ADV, 11. ADJ, 12. ADJ

Page 66: 1. Underline: sweeter; Circle: taste, 2. Underline: angrily; Circle: glared,
3. Underline: good; Circle: recipe, 4. Underline: widest; Circle: paintbrush, 5. Underline: most beautiful; Circle: one, 6. Underline: badly; Circle: plays, 7. Underline: more clever; Circle: You, 8. Underline: warmer; Circle: water,
9. Underline: smoothest; Circle: fudge, 10. Underline: continuously; Circle: barked,
11. Underline: nearly; Circle: fell, 12. Underline: most silently; Circle: moves

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1. A wettest, B wetly, C wetter, 2. F firmly, G firmest, H more firmly, 3. A more restful, B more restfully, C restful, 4. F most daringly, G more daring, H daring,
5–9. Answers will vary, but the form must match the form listed here. 5. comparative form of adjective, 6. adverb, 7. superlative form of adjective, 8. adverb, 9. superlative form of adjective
Adjective or Adverb?

Both adjectives and adverbs are modifiers. They limit or change the meaning of the words they modify. Some words can be used as either adjectives or adverbs. Many more words that act as adjectives can be changed to adverbs simply by adding -ly. A few words fit both categories.

Drive in the slow lane. (adjective, tells what kind)
Go slow. Drive slowly. (adverbs, tell how)

Because adjectives and adverbs are so similar, it is important to know how they differ. Adjectives describe only nouns and pronouns. They tell which, what kind, or how many. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They tell how, when, where, or to what degree. Many adverbs, but not all, end in -ly.

Look at the underlined word in each sentence. If it is an adjective, write ADJ on the line. If it is an adverb, write ADV.

1. Three clients are speaking at the meeting.
2. Enroll now and save money!
3. The usher cheerfully showed us to our seats.
4. Because of heavy traffic, Ben nearly missed his flight.
5. Do you usually come this way?
6. This is a lovely portrait of your family.
7. Which store advertises the very lowest prices in town?
8. I bought a new car yesterday.
9. Video Barn carries a large selection of CDs.
10. She is most likely to be elected president.
11. Your homemade ice cream is fabulous.
12. Take the scenic route if you have the time.
Practice

Adding -ly to an adjective that describes what kind changes the word to an adverb that describes how. Here are a few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>softly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave</td>
<td>bravely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>easily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the difference between adjectives and adverbs when they are used in comparisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soft, softer,</td>
<td>softly, more softly,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>softest</td>
<td>most softly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave, braver,</td>
<td>bravely, more bravely,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>most bravely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy, easier,</td>
<td>easily, more easily,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easiest</td>
<td>most easily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A few special adjectives and adverbs have the same form in comparisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective:</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>better</th>
<th>best</th>
<th>bad</th>
<th>worse</th>
<th>worst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Adverb:</td>
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<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
<td>badly</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read each sentence and determine which word is being modified. Circle the word being modified and underline the correct modifier, either adjective or adverb.

1. Which one has a (more sweetly, sweeter) taste, molasses or honey?
2. The impatient driver glared (angrily, angry) at the slow truck before him.
3. This is a (good, well) recipe for salsa.
4. Use the (widest, most widely) paintbrush you have for that job.
5. Of all the varieties of roses, which one is (most beautiful, most beautifully)?
6. He plays golf very (bad, badly).
7. You are (more clever, more cleverly) at solving puzzles than I am.
8. Is the water in the pool (more warmly, warmer) than the lake?
9. Your fudge is the (smoother, most smoothly) I’ve ever tasted!
10. Rover barked (continuous, continuously) in obedience class.
11. We (near, nearly) fell on the icy sidewalk.
12. What animal moves (most silently, most silent) through the jungle?
Apply

Read each set of sentences. Use either the adjective or adverb to complete each sentence. Change the word to its comparative or superlative form if necessary.

1. wet wetly
   A. This is the ____________ spring in 50 years.
   B. The tree branch smacked ____________ against my face.
   C. The ground seems ____________ in this spot than over there.

2. firm firmly
   F. Dave spoke ____________ to the unruly child.
   G. This is the ____________ mattress I’ve ever slept on.
   H. She gripped the wheel ____________ than she had done earlier.

3. restful restfully
   A. This ad claims that a train trip is ____________ than a bus tour.
   B. Did you sleep ____________ last night than you did the previous night?
   C. What a ____________ day this has been!

4. daring daringly
   F. Of the three gymnasts, Mandy moved ____________ on the balance beam.
   G. No pilot was ____________ than Major Anderson was.
   H. At first, only a few women were ____________ enough to wear bloomers.

Write an adjective or an adverb to complete each sentence. Use the correct form for any comparison.

5. A steak is ____________ than a hamburger.

6. The faucet dripped ____________ all night long.

7. The second sled glided ____________ down the track than the other sleds.

8. Drive ____________ through the construction zone.

9. What is the ____________ mountain in North America?
Check Up

Read each group of sentences. Choose the sentence in which the adverb or adjective is written correctly.

1. A This is the prettiest bouquet in the flower shop.
   B Yesterday was more icily than today.
   C She honestly stated her opinion to us.
   D Was the house built on a solidly foundation?

2. F He easiest made the catch.
   G The couple swayed to the music most graceful.
   H We were hopelessly lost in the vast museum.
   J She sighed unhappier.

3. A This rapidly pace is too much for me.
   B The river is more shallowly than usual.
   C Last summer was the driest on record.
   D Phil spoke calmest to the group.

4. F After swimming far from shore, the boy called weak for help.
   G She acted braver than her sister did.
   H Al reads more fluent than he did last year.
   J Dad gently laid my baby in her crib.

Read each sentence and look at the underlined word or words. Choose the answer that is written correctly for each underlined part.

5. Which of these two pictures is more darkly?
   A most darkly
   B darker
   C darkly
   D Correct as it is

6. It was the happily moment of my life!
   F most happily
   G happiest
   H more happily
   J Correct as it is

7. The referee judged the game fairly.
   A fair
   B fairer
   C fairest
   D Correct as it is

8. Were you treated more helpful than I was?
   F most helpful
   G helpfully
   H more helpfully
   J Correct as it is
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Answer Key continued

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Using Negative Words Correctly
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1. doesn’t, no, 2. don’t, hardly, 3. Correct
4. Didn’t, no one, 5. Correct, 6. haven’t, nothing, 7. Doesn’t, nobody, 8. don’t, nowhere, 9. can’t, hardly, 10. didn’t, none

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Two negative words in the same clause or sentence are often referred to as a **double negative**. In formal or business situations, double negatives should be avoided. Contractions that end in *n't* are negative words, and so are the words *hardly, scarcely, and barely*. Here are some other common negative words:

- never  no  none  not
- nothing  nobody  no one  nowhere

To correct a double negative, remove one of the negative words.

**Double negative:** Keith couldn’t find the folders nowhere.

**Standard:** Keith couldn’t find the folders anywhere.

**Standard:** Keith could find the folders nowhere.

Circle the double negatives in each sentence. If the sentence does not have a double negative, write Correct on the line.

1. The secretary doesn’t see no mistakes in the letter. _________
2. The workers don’t hardly know where to begin. _________
3. I wasn’t asking for any special favors. _________
4. Didn’t no one look at a map before we got into the car? _________
5. Ellen didn’t ever expect to be elected club president. _________
6. Our neighbors haven’t said nothing to us about building a fence. _________
7. Doesn’t nobody want to see that horror movie with me? _________
8. I don’t want to go nowhere until this storm ends. _________
9. My children can’t hardly get to see their grandparents anymore. _________
10. The waiter offered Shaylah black pepper, but she didn’t want none. _________
Practice

Circle the word that completes each sentence correctly.

1. I couldn’t (never, ever) give a speech to a crowd of people.
2. The thief stole the necklace when no one (was, wasn’t) looking.
3. Didn’t (nothing, anything) addressed to me come in today’s mail?
4. Mom offered me some spaghetti, but I couldn’t eat (none, any).
5. Kevin hasn’t been (anywhere, nowhere) east of the Mississippi River.
6. Tess couldn’t read (none, any) of the fine print at the bottom of the coupon.
7. I wouldn’t want (anyone, no one) else to be my maid of honor.
8. We knew Carrie was sick when she didn’t want (anything, nothing) for dinner.
9. Bill never had (no, any) interest in skydiving until now.
10. There (were, weren’t) scarcely enough doughnuts for everyone to have one.

Read the paragraph and look at the numbered, underlined parts. Choose the answer that is written correctly for each underlined part.

Fire safety is of primary importance when you are camping. Clearly, (11) no one wants to see no flames destroying the beauty of our forests. When (12) you enjoy a campfire, don’t take no chances. Stay by the fire at all times. (13) When you go to bed, never leave no embers burning. Douse them with (14) water and make sure they aren’t hardly touching one another. If (15) no one never breaks these simple rules, we will all enjoy our forests for many years.

11. A no one hardly wants to see flames  
   B no one wants to see flames  
   C no one never wants to see flames

12. F don’t take any chances  
   G never take no chances  
   H don’t never take no chances

13. A you shouldn’t leave barely any  
   B don’t never leave any  
   C never leave any

14. F they don’t hardly touch  
   G they are not never touching  
   H they aren’t touching

15. A we never break  
   B we don’t hardly break  
   C no one doesn’t break
Apply

Read each sentence. If it contains a double negative, rewrite it correctly on the line. If it uses negative words correctly, write Correct.

1. Moira’s car won’t never start on cold mornings.

2. I didn’t hardly have time to relax before I had to cook dinner.

3. I don’t want none of you to worry about me.

4. Won’t this speaker ever get to the point?

5. My cat doesn’t jump onto the furniture no more.

6. Erika didn’t want nothing to spoil her perfect evening.

7. Don’t let no one in while I am away.

8. Nancy never wants no mushrooms on her pizza.

9. We haven’t gone anywhere together in a long time.

10. Lamar never has no time to watch TV anymore.
Check Up

Read each set of sentences. Choose the sentence that uses negative words correctly.

1. A Wendy couldn’t understand none of the pilot’s words.
   B No one could teach that dog no tricks.
   C Doesn’t anybody have some change for the parking meter?
   D I don’t have nothing more to say to you.

   3. A There wasn’t no lifeguard on duty that night.
      B I couldn’t eat no more pie right now.
      C Aunt Jean didn’t ever forget our birthdays.
      D One storm wasn’t scarcely over before the next one began.

2. F Tony couldn’t find anything on the menu that he wanted.
   G I can’t never find the Big Dipper in the sky.
   H Jake doesn’t go nowhere without his wallet.
   J Lauren wouldn’t let nobody give her a loan.

   4. F I can’t never get my checking account to balance.
      G Pat can’t find none of the pencils she just bought.
      H There isn’t nothing I like better than a walk by the ocean.
      J Today’s forecast doesn’t say anything about rain.

Read each sentence and look at the underlined words. Choose the answer that is written correctly for the underlined words.

5. You can’t hardly expect me to remember everything.
   A can’t never expect
   B can hardly expect
   C can’t scarcely expect
   D Correct as it is

   7. Mike won’t let anything distract him from his job.
      A won’t let nothing
      B won’t hardly let anything
      C never lets nothing
      D Correct as it is

6. Matt hasn’t never taken any classes in computer science.
   F has never taken no
   G hasn’t never taken no
   H hasn’t ever taken any
   J Correct as it is

   8. Adam never shares none of his lunch with his friends.
      F never shares any
      G doesn’t share none
      H doesn’t never share any
      J Correct as it is
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Review

Nouns

Nouns name persons, places, or things. A singular noun names one, and a plural noun names more than one. Common nouns name any person, place, or thing. Proper nouns name particular persons, places, and things. Every word in a proper noun should be capitalized.

Pronouns

Pronouns are words used in place of nouns. Pronouns should agree with their antecedents in number, gender, and person. Some types of pronouns include personal, relative, and reflexive.

Verbs

Verbs name actions or states of being. Verbs are classified as action verbs, linking verbs, or helping verbs.

The form of a verb changes to show the time of its action. These different forms are called tenses. Simple and perfect are two verb tenses. Every verb must agree with its subject in number.

Certain verb pairs (rise, raise; lie, lay; teach, learn) can be confusing. Take special care to use them correctly.

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns or limit them in some way. They tell which, what kind, or how many. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They tell how, when, where, or to what degree. Adjectives and adverbs change their forms when they are used to compare things or actions.

Negative Words

Do not use two negative words in the same clause or sentence. Negative words include the following: no, not, never, hardly, scarcely, barely, and all contractions made using the word not.
Assessment

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. When _____ came to this country, I was six years old.
   A we
   B them
   C me
   D your

2. If we want the bedroom painted, we must do it _____.
   F themselves
   G myself
   H ourself
   J ourselves

3. The artists _____ created the mural used unusual colors.
   A that
   B whom
   C whose
   D who

4. The train _____ on Track 14.
   F have arrived
   G arrive
   H is arriving
   J arriving

5. Next June, my parents _____ their fiftieth wedding anniversary.
   A will celebrate
   B have celebrated
   C celebrating
   D celebrated

6. Some medicines in the bathroom cabinet _____.
   F has expired
   G was expired
   H have expired
   J expires

7. The club _____ money to help families in need.
   A rises
   B raises
   C has risen
   D rised

8. Please speak _____ when you are talking to adults.
   F politer
   G more politely
   H more politer
   J most politest

9. That cereal is _____ than a cookie.
   A sweetly
   B sweet
   C sweeter
   D more sweetly

10. Ginny watched _____ as her daughter played the violin solo.
    F most proudest
    G proud
    H prouder
    J proudly
Read each set of sentences. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.

11. A I am trying to see who just rang the doorbell.
   B Tonight, we will seen the new horror flick.
   C Roy has ate the last cookie from the cookie jar.
   D Trash and litter was left behind after the rock concert.

12. F Don couldn’t hardly think of what to write on the card.
   G Phyllis hadn’t never gone camping before last weekend.
   H Robin couldn’t see anything clearly using the binoculars.
   J I hope this job won’t be nothing like my last one.

13. A The nurses and the doctor reports that Mom is feeling better.
   B A cold and a cough is keeping me out of work this week.
   C Muffins or a coffeecake makes a nice breakfast treat.
   D My dogs and my neighbor’s dog disturbs my sleep every night.

14. F Which of these black suitcases is your?
   G When the house is mine, I will take down those dead trees.
   H You told I that joke several times before.
   J The manager hisself argued with the umpire.

15. A I am never seen such a tall tree before.
   B Americans has been enjoying their forests for centuries.
   C Many old trees have been cut down for their lumber.
   D When we has destroyed the trees, what will happen to forest animals?

16. F The most easiest solution is often the best one.
   G I’m afraid that the problem is now worse than before.
   H I will plant the fern in the shadier spot in the whole yard.
   J Van can see more better with his new glasses.

17. A You can solve this simply math problem if you concentrate.
   B Of all my students, she wrote her name most legible.
   C The secretary’s phone rang constant all day.
   D The runner gratefully accepted a bottle of water.

18. F I’m sure I lay my keys on this table.
   G If you lie quietly, you can hear the sound of the waves.
   H Gabrielle laid on the sofa and watched TV.
   J Mary has lain a blanket over her sleeping son.
Read the paragraphs and look at the numbered, underlined parts. Choose the answer that is written correctly for each underlined part.

A few days ago, I tried to teach my younger sister Lynn how to drive.

(19) What a mistake! I thought that there was no one more sweetly than Lynn, but when she got behind the wheel, she was downright scary! She thought she knew everything. There wasn’t nothing I could do or say that she would take seriously. If I am asked her to turn right, she would turn left.

(20) If I told her to slow down, she would speed up. Maybe her will listen more closely to a teacher from the local driving school.

19. A sweetest
   B sweeter
   C sweetlier
   D Correct as it is

20. F wasn’t hardly anything
   G was never nothing
   H was nothing
   J Correct as it is

(23) There isn’t nothing more relaxing than tubing down a lazy river. What is tubing? It’s probably the least strenuously sport possible. To tube, all you do is sit in an old inner tube and let a river carry you downstream.

(24) While people in canoes work hard paddling, you just be watching the clouds go by. Next summer, go tubing! You will have a great time.

23. A is nothing
   B wasn’t nothing
   C is scarcely nothing
   D Correct as it is

24. F less strenuous
   G strenuously
   H least strenuous
   J Correct as it is

25. A has been watching
   B am watching
   C watch
   D Correct as it is

26. F were had
   G is having
   H has had
   J Correct as it is
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