

I'm not robot!

Add a Prepositional Phrase to an Adjective Phrase

Some prepositional phrases work as adjectives.

Example: The dog in that yard belongs to Bill.

The phrase *in that yard* is a prepositional phrase that describes *dog*.

Add to each sentence below a prepositional phrase that works as an adjective. Underline the word that the added phrase modifies.

Example: The clown was funny.
The clown in the circus was funny.

1. The man bought a car.
2. The choir sang a song.
3. The children played a game.
4. The farmer fed his cow.
5. The snow covered the road.
6. The woman sat in the chair.
7. A cowboy rode the horse.
8. That clock belonged to the old man.

Adjective and Adverb Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** is made up of a preposition and a noun or pronoun, called the object of the preposition. These phrases function either as adjectives by modifying nouns and pronouns, or as adverbs by modifying verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

An **adjective phrase** is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or pronoun by telling *what kind* or *which one*.

Examples: The tepee of buffalo hide was sturdy. (what kind of tepee?)
The decoration on the hide was painted carefully. (which decoration?)
The opening in the front was narrow. (which opening?)

An **adverb phrase** is a prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb by pointing out *where*, *when*, *in what way (how)*, or *to what extent*.

Examples: We sat on the park bench. (sat where?)
He should arrive within the hour. (arrive when?)
Will you dance with me? (in what way?)
Except for the border, the quilt was finished. (to what extent?)

A. Circle the adverb or adjective phrase in each sentence, then tell what kind it is.

1. Walt scored fourteen points in twenty minutes. _____
2. The carpenter slipped off the ladder. _____
3. The Mardi Gras parade goes along Canal Street. _____
4. Ms. Reyes solved the problem about your claim. _____
5. The tape pulled a patch of paint from the wall. _____
6. Many of the viewers responded to the poll. _____
7. The information in the ad was incorrect. _____
8. In summer we eat dinner on the porch. _____
9. The bank served coffee to the customers in line. _____
10. The paper with no title belongs to me. _____
11. During the bus ride I talked with my seat mate. _____
12. The dime slipped between the slats of the boardwalk. _____
13. Gold and silver jewelry rose sharply in price. _____
14. Two of the candidates withdrew after the first primary. _____
15. Few of the landlords live on the premises. _____
16. The watchdog slept under the counter. _____
17. People in street shoes aren't allowed in the gym. _____
18. At the party Ed danced only with Sue. _____
19. The country of Burma isolates itself from the West. _____
20. Nobody but Sue could think of a plan like that. _____

B. Write five ORIGINAL sentences with adverb phrases and five with adjective phrases. You will have 10 ORIGINAL sentences.

Fleck won first prize in the school's running race.

↓
verb

↓
adverb phrase

The adverb phrase tells us *where* Fleck won.

When an adverb phrase gives us information about the place where the action happens, it is an adverb phrase of place.

An adverb phrase of place answers the question: *Where?*

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CHAPTER 12: PARTS OF SPEECH OVERVIEW page 90-92

The Prepositional Phrase

A preposition always has at least one noun or pronoun as an object. This noun or pronoun is called the *object of the preposition*. The preposition, its object, and any modifiers of the object make up a *prepositional phrase*. A preposition may have more than one object.

EXAMPLES The most valuable pearls are found in tropical seas. (Sea is the object of the preposition in. Tropical is an adjective modifying the object sea.)

Here is a picture of Mick and Yoshi holding an oyster. (The preposition of has the two objects Mick and Yoshi.)

EXERCISE A For each underlined prepositional phrase, write P above the preposition and OP above its object.

- Example 1. Beneath the water lay rich pearl beds.
- 1. Pearls are formed when sand or other debris gets trapped inside the oyster shell.
- 2. The oyster begins covering the piece of debris with a special substance.
- 3. After several years, a pearl is formed.
- 4. In the early 1900s, a Japanese man discovered a way to feed oysters.

The noun alludes to the terms or words that most often are the names of persons, animals, places (locations), or items or things and qualities, ideas, or actions. A noun is employed in the phrase either as subjects or the objects of the verbs or the as the objects of the prepositions employed in the phrase. What is a noun? The noun make up one of the most big class of words in various languages, including English. So in just basic definition, Noun is the term that alludes to things like a pens, pencils or books or to a persons or individuals like - Joey, Bishma, Richa and animals - like a cats, dogs, cows, or places like England, Delhi, Paris; Qualities like - gentle, intelligent; or ideas like honesty, truth, freedom, and actions like -dancing, limping, singing, etc. The noun mostly or generally implies to an individual or independent word but not always like - pastry, slipper, car, and cone, and etc. There are several kinds, types of nouns. Below you can understand the concept of nouns with the help of noun exercises which can help in grasping the concept and knowledge of the subject. Types of Noun The most common kind of nouns are; Common Noun- It refers to the persons, places, or things but they definitely not allude to the names of the particular individuals, places, or things like the animals, tables, chairs, lawn and so on. Proper Noun- It implies to the names of a specifies individual, location, or object and most often starts with a capitalized alphabet or letter like Shahrukh Khan, Alaska, Dublin, China all of these are instances of proper noun. Singular and Plural Noun- A singular noun refers to an individual, location, or object (They are one in number). A plural noun alludes to several individuals, locations, or objects. Examples include- dog- dogs; cat- cats; table- tables, and so on. Countable and Uncountable Noun- Countable nouns, as the title refers, are items that can easily be counted or quantified like dogs, cats, bottles, and so on. Uncountable nouns, on the opposite, lack the capacity to be counted or quantified. They specifically encompass of the single type and do not have the plural forms - you cannot put an "s" to all of these. For example, mud, rice, knowledge, and hair. Abstract Noun- Abstract noun refer to the notion or idea that can never be seen, heard to, touched or one can also not ever taste or smell. Abstract noun, on the contrary, are intangible notions or ideas. Examples include love, knowledge, trust, and so on. Concrete Noun- Concrete noun refer to the total opposite of abstract nouns. Concrete nouns, are dissimilar to abstract nouns, they can be physically seen or sighted. They are tangible and they exist in the physical or the real world. Concrete nouns are just specific person or place or item that you can see or feel with one or more of the individuals' 5 senses. Examples include cars, books, trees, and so on. Possessive Noun- Possessive nouns imply that individuals, places, or objects own something. They mostly conclude with "s," like plural noun, but possessive noun comprise of an apostrophe just prior to the "s," like Meisa's shirt, Ireland's capital, Boy's book, and so on. Collective Noun- A collective nouns, like the flock or team or band, these are the noun that denote a collection of people or items. Material Noun- This type of the noun that refers to the material or substance out of which objects or items are formulated. Examples include- cotton, gold, silver, and so on. Compound Noun- It is a noun that seems to be a straightforward concept at initial look. It's a statement consisting of up of two or more individual noun joined together, like bathroom, password, cupboard, notebook, etc. Now let us try a few noun exercises; please answer the questions without seeing the answers. Noun Exercises Part 1 Mark or circle out the nouns and also name the noun that you have found in the following statements. Like whether they are common, proper, possessive, nouns, and so on. One should always speak the truth. People tend to believe more in individuals who have the trait of honesty. Are these two children yours? Of all the animals, ' Lion is my favorite. Shakespeare has been my all-time favorite. It is believed that cleanliness attracts positivity and a good aura. Birdies have the freedom to glide wherever they wish. Is Jessica your new class teacher? Ganga is a spiritual river in India Our office will be visited by the Inspection committee tomorrow. I love traveling places on the train. The flock of sheep was running on the lawn The Taj Mahal is an icon of love This jewelry is made of gold. The firemen were called immediately when the fire broke out. Answers of Noun Exercises- Part 1 Truth - abstract noun Honesty - abstract noun Children - common noun Lion - common; animals- plural noun/ common noun Shakespeare - proper noun Cleanliness - abstract noun Birds - common noun; freedom- abstract noun Jessica- Proper Noun; Class teacher- compound noun Ganga - proper noun; river - common noun Committee - collective noun; Office- Common Noun Train- Common Noun Flock- Collective Noun; lawn - common noun Taj Mahal (Proper Noun) Jewelry, Gold -Material Noun Fireman- Common Noun). Fire - Abstract Noun Noun Exercises - Part 2 Write the appropriate noun in the below mentioned phrase. I think I have lost my _____ of keys. I am unable to find them. Our music _____ has become everyone's favourite and has recently being listed as one of the famous. The Ramayana is a holy _____ of the Hindus. The Ganges is the one of the most spiritual _____ in India and is worshipped by people. Salman Khan is a famous _____. Our Sofa is made of _____, which makes it super strong. A _____ can survive only in waterbodies. Virat Kohli is my favourite _____. The shopkeeper sold three _____ eggs. Always speak the _____ Ram was driving a _____ when I saw him yesterday. _____ lies in the vision of the beholder. Note: Please attempt the exercise before seeing the Answers. Answers- Noun Exercises - Part 2 bunch Band book river actor wood fish cricketeter dozen truth car/ bike beauty Noun Exercises - Part 3 Categorize the following nouns as appropriate and suitable noun categories like Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Possessive Noun, Abstract Noun, Material Noun, and so on. Chair, Desk, squad, lion, Delhi, bike, gold, lawn, bat, basketball, Officer, Vidhu, Paris, Nelson Mandela, platinum, Sofa, team, flock, mountain, earrings, cow, honesty, knowledge, Goa, wood Please categorize without seeing the Answers and only see when you are unable to categorize on your own. Answers to Noun Exercises- Part 3 Proper Noun: Delhi, Vidhu, Paris, Nelson Mandela, Goa Common Noun: Chair, Desk, lion, bike, lawn, Bat, basketball, Officer, Sofa, Mountain, earrings, cow Collective: squad, team, Flock Abstract: Honesty, knowledge Material: Gold, platinum, wood All the noun exercises mentioned below will help you have a better hold over the subject and clear your concept about it. Next TopicNoun Sentences 10 Questions | Total Attempts: 41583 Check all the prepositions: Which word is the prepositional phrase modifying? Her family from Chicago decided to plan their trip later. What question is being answered by the prepositional phrase? Her family from Chicago decided to plan their trip later. Which one(s) or What kind? What question is the prepositional phrase answering? Inside the room, kids sat quietly, wishing their guardians would return soon. What kind or Which one(s)? Adjective or adverb? Inside the kitchen, kids sat quietly, wishing their guardians would return soon. Check all the prepositions: Which word in the sentence is the prepositional phrase modifying? The boys were running with the man from the center. What question is the prepositional phrase answering? The boys were running with the man from the center. What kind or Which one(s)? Check all the prepositions: What word is the prepositional phrase modifying? The room was cleaned for the party. Article Adjective Word Adverb Conjunction Back to top Circle the adjective in each sentence. Then, tell what noun it describes. Kindergarten to 2nd GradeAdd adjectives for each letter of the alphabet to describe Kiki's kitty. Kindergarten to 2nd GradeThinking About AdjectivesThis activity has kids defining the word adjective. They'll also look for adjectives in a sentence. They'll also write a sentence with two adjectives in it, and correct an improperly-written sentence.3rd GradeThe Adjective Store (Poem) Can you find all the adjectives in this silly poem? This adjective activity includes comprehension questions. An answer key is also included with this printable English language arts worksheet. 2nd through 4th GradesArticles: Fix the SentencesDetermine whether the article was used correctly in each sentence. If the sentence is incorrect, re-write it using the correct article. Kindergarten to 2nd GradeCircle the best article for each sentence. This worksheet features sentences with a zoo theme. Kindergarten to 2nd GradeThis worksheet covers the advanced usage of the words a and an. Complete the sentences with the correct word. Includes exceptions, such as: an hour, a uniform, a unicorn, and an x-ray. Kindergarten to 2nd GradeUse the clues to determine whether the underlined word is an adjective or adverb. This is a 2-sided worksheet. Kindergarten to 2nd Grade Find the adverb that is describing the given action verb in each sentence. Double-sided printable worksheet. 1st through 3rd GradesCircle the adverb. Then, determine whether it is describing how the action takes place, where the action is happening, or when the action occurs. 1st through 3rd GradesComplete the poem by adding descriptive adverbs to each action verb. Use words from the word bank, or think of your own. 2nd through 5th GradesStanley vs. The Storm (Poem) Stanley becomes quite frightened when a storm howls eerily outside his window. Can you find all the adverbs in this fun poem? This adverb activity includes comprehension questions and an answer key. 2nd through 4th GradesAnswer a set of questions about adverbs. Explain how they are used in the given sentences, and differentiate from adjectives. 3rd through 5th Grades

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