



Fifth Grade

Language and Grammar Workbook 2



Sample Lessons 81 to 85

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Lesson 81

Adjective Review

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns in sentences. Using adjectives gives sentences more detail.

Adjectives can relate to the five senses:

beautiful horse, noisy mower, rough sandpaper, delicious pie, stinky pig.

Adjectives can tell us number:

one duck, dozen eggs, several people, many towns, fifty dollars

Adjectives can tell us color:

blue hat, purple dress, red truck

Some adjectives are formed from verbs by adding suffixes such as -able:

believable story, washable surface, reasonable conclusion

Some adjectives can be formed from proper nouns. Proper adjectives are capitalized:

French fries, Canadian geese, English toffee, American values

Sometimes you can form proper adjectives by adding suffixes to proper nouns:

-ian, -an, -esque, -ese, -like, -istic. Other times, the proper noun doesn't have to change at all.

Adjectives That Compare

Some adjectives have three different forms. One form just describes the noun. The next form compares it to another noun. The third form compares it to more than one noun.

We add the suffix -er to some adjectives to show a comparison between two nouns. We add the suffix -est to compare more than two nouns. Usually the suffixes are only added to one or two syllable words.

smart, smarter, smartest

If a word ends with consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* before adding the suffix.

happy, happier, happiest

Sometimes instead of adding -er or -est, we add the words more, most, less, and least. Many modifiers with two or more syllables use the words more or most instead of -er or -est. Modifiers with three or more syllables use *more*, *most*, *less* or *least*. If you're not sure how the modifier changes, look in a dictionary.

plentiful, more plentiful, less plentiful, most plentiful, least plentiful

The words more and less compare two things.

The words most and least compare three or more things.

Demonstrative Adjectives and Articles

A demonstrative adjective doesn't describe a noun, as much as it puts special emphasis on the noun. It points to a specific noun. Common demonstrative adjectives are:

this, that (singular) and these, those (plural)

Find and Classify the Adjectives

The jazzy music played as we rode the elevator. It stopped at the seventh floor. When the door opened, we were greeted by a French poodle. It wore a pink collar. My sister thought it was an adorable dog.

Suddenly, lady ran down the hall. It was our new neighbor. "There's my FooFoo," she spoke with an English accent. "I've been looking for you over thirty minutes."

She rubbed the dog's soft fur. "She has an insatiable desire to go outside, but I can't take her with my allergies."

"We can take her for you!" offered my sister. "She is such a lovable dog. She would so enjoy the blue sky, green grass, and pretty flowers."

"What a wonderful offer!" said the lady. "I'll have a warm cookie waiting for you when you get back."

"Two cookies for each of us seem like a delicious offer to me," I bargained.

"Deal!" laughed our happy neighbor.

Proper adjectives: _____

Adjectives that tell color: _____

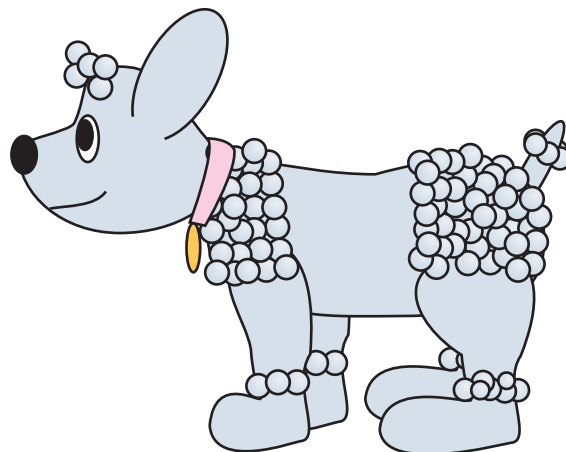
Adjectives that tell number: _____

Adjectives with the suffix -able: _____

Adjectives relating to senses: _____

Bonus Adjectives _____

What do you think happened next? On another sheet of paper continue the story. Use at least two adjectives that relate to one of the five senses, an adjective that tells number, an adjective that tells color, and adjective that ends with the suffix -able, and a proper adjective.



Lesson 81

Perfect Progressive Tense

We've learned about progressive verb tenses. The word "progressive" when referring to tenses means that the action started and then continued. We've also learned about perfect verb tenses. The word "perfect" when referring to tenses means the action has finished.

There is a tense that refers to actions that continue and then are or will be completing. The perfect progressive verb tense describes an action that was, is, or will be continually occurring or progressing. It was, is, or will be completed (perfected) at a later time. It has a past, present, and future tense like other verb tenses.

It uses the same auxiliary verbs as the perfect tense: **had, has, have, will have**

The auxiliary verbs are followed by the "be" verb **been**.

It uses the present participle (verbs with the -ing suffix) like the progressive tense.

Past perfect progressive tense: **had been**.

For example: **I had been reading for an hour before I was distracted by the noise.**

The action started in the past, continued for an hour, and then was completed.

Present perfect progressive tense: **has been or have been**.

For example: **He has been reading for an hour. The students have been reading for an hour.**

The action started in the past and sixty minutes of reading have been completed.

Future perfect progressive tense: **will have been**.

For example: **She will have been reading for an hour by the time lunch is ready.**

The action started in the past and will come to completion at the end of an hour's time.

Often times the words **for** or **since** will be added to give a clearer time frame. The word "for" indicates a duration of time. The word "since" indicates a starting point. For example:

It had been raining for most of the day, but now the sun is out.

It had been raining since noon, but now the sun is out.

Perfect Progressive Tense

Change the tense from present progressive tense to perfect progressive. Add a time frame using for or since. The words in parenthesis indicate which perfect progressive tense to use and which time frame word to use.

1. The elephant is riding the elevator. (present, for)

2. The old instructor is exploring a cave. (past, since)

3. The refrigerator is buzzing loudly. (future, for)

4. Choose one of the sentences above. Change it to a different perfect progressive tense and use a different time frame word (for, since). Change the phrase after the time frame word to create a new time frame.

Lesson 82

Adjectives That Compare

Combine the sentences using adjectives that compare. Use the bold word as a part of the comparison.

1. My instructor is interesting. Other instructors are boring.

2. My instructor uses demonstrations to underscore concepts. The other instructors' demonstrations are not that amazing.

3. The instructor has a rapport with the students. The other instructors are not as friendly.

Adding Adjectives

Read the paragraph and rewrite it adding at least one adjective per sentence. Somewhere in the paragraph add adjectives that do the following: relates to the five senses, tells number, tells color, and ends with the suffix -able.

The truck lowered the box on a ramp. It was like an elevator. Inside the box was a refrigerator. My sisters thought the box was the best thing ever. They added decorations and made it into a playhouse.

Paraphrasing

The same thing can often be said many different ways. You can change sentences by using synonyms and putting the ideas in the sentence in a different order. Sometimes this can make the idea clearer or sound more like the way you write or talk. Find key words and use a thesaurus to find synonyms.

Original: I deplored the presentation of the cuisine.

Rephrased: I didn't like how the food looked.

Match the original sentence to the rephrased sentence. Write the matching letter on the lines.

Original

1. The orator grew hoarse as he pontificated.
2. The crowd spoke favorably of the decorations.
3. The instructor made a minor arithmetical error.
4. There was nourishment galore in cold storage.

1. _____
2. _____

Rephrased

- A. Everyone liked the balloons and streamers.
- B. The teacher added the numbers incorrectly.
- C. The person speaking lost his voice during the speech.
- D. The refrigerator was full of food.

3. _____
4. _____

Paraphrase these sentences.

1. I implored my female parent to ignore the condition of my bedchamber.

2. Emphatically raising your voice is not a copasetic way to underscore your recommendation.

3. The manufacturing plant administrator knew it was imprudent to ignore procedures that prevented harm.

4. The human beings of a young age fully engaged in consuming the sugary confections.

Lesson 83

Making Adjectives By Adding Suffixes

Suffixes can turn other parts of speech into adjectives. Which suffixes work with the root words?

Check the boxes.

	-able	-ful	-ible	-ish	-less	-like	-y
ape							
reproduce							
home							
predict							
mouse							
hope							
child							
bear							
need							
reverse							
tickle							
fruit							

Write one adjective form of each of the root words. Sometimes the spelling of the root words will change to add suffixes that begin with vowels.

<hr/>	<hr/>
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Capitalization

The names of people, personal titles, holidays, dates, countries, cities, states, and proper adjectives are capitalized.

Write the words from the paragraphs that should be capitalized.

1. The instructor, doctor arnsworth showed janice and her friend elizabeth the chinese vase. It was very valuable because it was flawless. It was found outside the city of peking. It will be on display at the smithsonian institute in washington, d. c. starting in june.

2. An english archaeologist from oxford university discovered it. Her name is sheila bancroft. She is a reliable expert in asian history. She believes it was made for emperor min of the jin dynasty. It features a dragonlike creature and may have been made for the zhonghe festival, a holiday that celebrated a blue dragon.

3. Find the adjectives in the paragraphs that end with -ful, -able, -ible, -ish, -like, -less, or -y. Not all the suffixes are used.

Lesson 84

Making Adjectives

Suffixes can turn other parts of speech into adjectives. These suffixes include:

-able, -ful, -ible, -ish-, -less, -like, y

Read the paragraphs. Adjectives are missing suffixes. Find the adjectives that need help and add the correct suffixes.

The home man was help to ignore the juice hamburger. It was cheese and beef. The person response for the restaurant made one avail to the hope man. He was a bit sheep to take it at first. "Don't be fear," said the thought cook. With a child innocence, the cheer man ate the taste hamburger.

Some people are not comfort in the woods. They think it is scare. I think it is wonder. It would be fool for a child to hike alone. I am sense enough to always take a friend. My time in the woods is price. The things to discover are limit. I once saw a dog animal that climbed a tree. I was clue as to what it was, until a resource friend found a collect book about foxes.

Perfect Progressive Tense

Change the tense from present perfect tense to a perfect progressive tense. Add a time frame using *for* or *since*. The words in parenthesis indicate which perfect progressive tense to use and which time frame word to use.

1. The committee has decorated the gymnasium. (present, since)

2. The senator has toured the factory. (future, for)

3. The insulator has fallen off the post. (past, since)

4. Choose one of the sentences above. Change it to a different perfect progressive tense and use a different time frame word (for, since). Change the phrase after the time frame word to create a new time frame.

Lesson 85

Adding Negative Prefixes to Adjectives

Adding certain prefixes can create the negative form. It will make the words mean the opposite. These prefixes include:

dis, in, non, un

Add prefixes and suffixes to these words:

1. root word: profit prefix: un suffix: able _____

2. root word: flex prefix: in suffix: ible _____

3. root word: grace prefix: dis suffix: ful _____

4. root word: deduct prefix: non suffix: ible _____

5. root word: lady prefix: un suffix: like _____

Choose one of the words and write a definition and a sentence.

Adding Adjectives

Read the paragraphs. Replace the numbers with adjectives. Write the number and the adjective on the lines.

With **1** reflexes the **2** boy climbed the **3** tree to grab a **4** snack. The **5** child had to be **6**. His mother was **7** he wouldn't fall. She would be **8** if he got hurt.

Adjective List: fruitful miserable spunky fearless hopeful yummy catlike flexible

Adding Adjectives

Change the tense of these sentences to any perfect progressive tense and add at least two adjectives. Add a phrase with a time frame using *for* or *since*.

past: had been present: has been or have been future: will have been

1. The senator rode the elevator.

2. The instructor had a rapport with the students.

3. The farmer put the milk in the refrigerator.

4. We will store the decorations in the attic.

5. The students underscored sentences in the textbooks.
