

NAME



Classify adjectives and adverbs from your written description: 1. **Transcribe the sentence** where you used it, 2. **specify its type**, i.e. adverb, and **what they modify**, i.e. verb.

How to recognize ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS

Adjectives are words that describe or modify other words, making your writing and speaking much more specific, and a whole lot more interesting. Words like small, blue, and sharp are descriptive, and they are all examples of adjectives. Because adjectives are used to identify or quantify individual people and unique things, they are usually positioned before the noun or pronoun that they modify. Some sentences contain multiple adjectives. Adjectives can be: articles (a, an, and the), demonstrative, possessive, coordinate, numbers, interrogative, indefinite, and attributive. **Adverbs** can be confused with adjectives, which also modify things. However, adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. If you said "I have a nice dog," dog is the noun which is being modified by the adjective nice. On the other hand, if you said that "My dog quickly ate his dinner," the adverb "quickly" would modify the verb "ate."

In addition to verbs, adverbs also modify adjectives and other adverbs. So, when you say "I have the most beautiful dog," the dog is the noun, beautiful is the adjective describing the noun, and most is the adverb describing beautiful. Many, but not all adverbs, end in the letters "ly." Luckily, this little trick makes it relatively easy to identify adverbs in sentences. However, this is not always the case, as some frequency adverbs, such as always, often, sometimes, seldom, and never, do not follow this rule. Still, it can be a good tip to help you along the way.

Sources:

- <http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adjectives/>
- <http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/adverbs/list-of-100-adverbs.html>

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

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ADVERB	