

NAME

Lesson 9.5.4
pp. 95–96

Adjectives

EXERCISE 1 Identifying Adjectives

Underline all the adjectives, except definite and indefinite articles. If there are any predicate adjectives, write PRED on the line.

EXAMPLE PRED In ancient times, Persia was powerful.

1. _____ Persian territory was vast.
2. _____ For effective communication, the rulers of Persia needed a road for royal couriers.
3. _____ The eastern end of the road was the imperial capital of Susa.
4. _____ The western ends were the Mediterranean ports of Ephesus and Smyrna.
5. _____ The early road stretched more than 1,500 miles from end to end.
6. _____ By ancient standards, the royal couriers who traveled the highway were swift.
7. _____ The Greek historian Herodotus wrote about the couriers.
8. _____ He estimated that they covered the entire route in twenty days.
9. _____ According to Herodotus, there were excellent stops along the long road.
10. _____ The region the road ran through was inhabited and safe.

EXERCISE 2 Using Adjectives to Revise Sentences

Revise the following sentences on the lines below. Add or replace adjectives to provide more information and create interest for the reader.

EXAMPLE Herodotus is a good historian.

Herodotus is a vivid, readable, ancient historian.

1. This book is about the Persian Empire.

2. The description of the royal road is nice.

3. I thought about the journeys the couriers took.

4. The couriers did a very good job when carrying out their missions.

5. Have you ever had to take a long journey?

When two or more adjectives precede a noun, try putting *and* between them. If *and* makes sense, use a comma to separate them. If *and* makes no sense, avoid using a comma.

With comma:

a new, significant book (*and* makes sense)

Without comma:

two new books (*and* doesn't make sense)