

## Theme 4

### Lesson 16:

#### Comparing with Adjectives

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- The **comparative form** of an adjective compares two persons, places, or things.
- The **superlative form** of an adjective compares three or more persons, places, or things.

Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
light	lighter	lightest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

- Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

#### Adjectives

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- **Adjectives** modify or describe nouns and pronouns. They tell *what kind, which one, how many, or how much* to make the noun or adjective more specific and definite.
- *A, an, and the* are special adjectives called **articles**.
- Some **pronouns** may be called adjectives when they are used to modify nouns: *his* inventions, *her* watch.
- **Proper adjectives** are formed from proper nouns: *France*, the *French* language.

Lesson 17:

- Forms of *have* and *do* can also be main or helping verbs.

*have      has      had      do      did      done*

## Verbs and Verb Phrases

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- Verbs are words that can show action or state of being.

## Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

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- A **verb phrase** consists of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.  
Verb phrases can be found in questions and statements.

Are you going to the movies today?  
I am going to the movies today.

- A verb phrase contains a main verb and one or more helping verbs.  
These are some helping verbs:

*am      is      are      was      were      will*  
*can      shall      should      would      could*

## Linking Verbs

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A **linking verb** connects the subject of a sentence to a word that renames or describes it. If the subject is linked to a noun or pronoun, that word is called a **predicate nominative**. If the subject is linked to an adjective, that word is called a **predicate adjective**.

**EXAMPLE 1:** The Martian is a visitor.

**EXAMPLE 2:** The Martian feels happy.

## Action Verbs and Their Objects

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An **action verb** tells what the subject does, did, or will do. A **direct object** is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. The direct object tells who or what receives the action.

**EXAMPLE 1:** I bought a book.

An **indirect object** tells to whom, to what, for whom, or for what the action of the verb is done. Some verbs that take indirect objects are: *ask, buy, get, give, make, send, show, and tell*.

**EXAMPLE 2:** I bought you a book.

## Lesson 19:



### Some verbs are **easily confused**.

**lie** (rest or recline)

**lay** (put or place)

**sit** (be seated; perch)

**set** (put something down)

**rise** (get up)

**raise** (move to a higher place;  
grow)

**bring** (to transport from a farther  
place to a nearer place)

**take** (to transport from a nearer  
place to a farther place)

## Subject-Verb Agreement; Easily Confused Verbs

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A verb must **agree** in number and person with its subject. Use a singular verb with a singular subject and a plural verb with a plural subject. Always use a plural verb with *you*.



### Some verbs are **easily confused**.

**lie** (rest or recline)

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place to a farther place)

- The **present tense** of a verb shows that the action is happening now or that it happens over and over.

### Present Tense for Regular Verbs

Singular Subjects ( <i>he, she, it, or a singular noun</i> )	Rule
most verbs verbs ending in <i>s, ss, sh, ch, x, z</i> verbs ending in consonant + <i>y</i>	Add <i>s</i> . Add <i>es</i> . Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>es</i> .

### Present Tense for *Be* and *Have*

Subject	Forms of Be	Forms of Have
<i>I</i>	am	have
<i>he, she, it, or a singular noun</i>	is	has
<i>we, you, they, or a plural noun</i>	are	have

An **indirect object** tells to whom, to what, for whom, or for what the action of the verb is done. Some verbs that take indirect objects are: *ask, buy, get, give, make, send, show, and tell*.

**EXAMPLE 2:** I bought you a book.

## Subject-Verb Agreement; Easily Confused Verbs

A verb must **agree** in number and person with its subject. Use a singular verb with a singular subject and a plural verb with a plural subject. Always use a plural verb with *you*.

Some verbs are **easily confused**.

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## Adjectives; Main and Helping Verbs

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- **Adjectives** modify or describe nouns or pronouns. They tell *what kind, which one, how many, or how much*. Proper adjectives begin with a capital letter.
- **Comparative** adjectives compare two things using the word *more* or the ending *-er*. **Superlative** adjectives compare three or more things using the word *most* or the ending *-est*.
- A **verb phrase** contains a main verb and one or more helping verbs. Verb phrases can be found in statements and questions.

## Action and Linking Verbs; Present Tense Verbs

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- An **action verb** describes an action or activity. The noun or pronoun that receives the action is the **direct object**. The noun or pronoun that receives the action indirectly is the **indirect object**.
- A **linking verb** joins the subject of the sentence to words in the predicate. These words in the predicate are **predicate nominatives** (nouns or pronouns) or **predicate adjectives**.
- A **present tense verb** shows that the action is happening now or that it happens over and over. A verb must agree in a number and person with its subject.

