

Name _____ Date _____

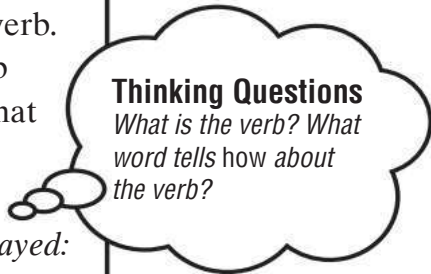
Adverbs that Tell *How, When, and Where*

**The Right Dog
for the Job**
Grammar: Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that tells something about a verb. Some adverbs tell *how, when, or where*. An adverb can come before or after the verb. Most adverbs that tell *how* end in *-ly*.

The adverbs in this sentence tell about the verb *played*:

when **how where**
Yesterday, our puppy played happily outside.



1-5. The verb in each sentence is underlined. Write the adverb. Then write whether it tells *when, how, or where*.

- 1. Leon talked softly to the new puppy. _____
- 2. Robo licked Leon's face excitedly. _____
- 3. Suddenly, Leon hugged Robo. _____
- 4. Now the family plays with Robo. _____
- 5. Leon taught Robo to sit there. _____

6-10. Underline each adverb. Write the verb it describes.

- 6. Someday Robo will learn how to behave. _____
- 7. He secretly chewed Dad's new slippers. _____
- 8. Mom put the puppy outside. _____
- 9. Robo wagged his tail innocently. _____
- 10. Everyone immediately laughed at the dog's expression.

Lesson 17
READER'S NOTEBOOK

Name _____ Date _____

Adverbs of Frequency and Intensity

**The Right Dog
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Grammar: Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that tells something about a verb. Some adverbs tell how often something happens.

We usually walk in the park.

Ralph sometimes barks at birds.

Some adverbs tell how much of something is done.

He ate enough, but he hardly slept.

She almost won the race.

Thinking Questions

Which word is the verb? Which word tells how often or how much?

1–5. The verb in each sentence is underlined. Write the adverb that tells *how often*.

1. I always take my dog, Pal, for a walk. _____

2. Pal and I visit the dog park often. _____

3. I usually make him wear his leash in the park.

4. One little black dog seldom barks. _____

5. Pal never barks or bites. _____

6–10. Underline each adverb. Write the verb it describes.

6. We sometimes swim with our dogs. _____

7. Pal scarcely stopped at the water's edge. _____

8. I almost won a race with Pal. _____

9. My good dog, Pal, nearly lost that race! _____

10. Pal follows me a lot. _____

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Adverbs in Different Parts of Sentences

The Right Dog for the Job
 Grammar: Adverbs

An **adverb** is a word that tells something about a verb. Adverbs often follow the verb, though some adverbs can be used at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

adverb: carefully

Carefully, Mrs. Marsh trained her service dog.
 Mrs. Marsh carefully trained her service dog.
 Mrs. Marsh trained her service dog carefully.

Thinking Questions

What is the adverb that tells about the verb?
 In what part of the sentence is the adverb?

1–5. The verb in each sentence is underlined. Write the adverb.

1. Often a dog trainer makes careless mistakes. _____
2. Puppies in their first year of life learn best. _____
3. A trainer repeats the commands again. _____
4. Our teacher usually knows every dog. _____
5. I think about my dog a lot. _____

6–10. Underline each adverb. Write the verb it describes.

6. Once, five of the guide dogs got an award. _____
7. Three of the dogs had won before. _____
8. He quickly drank all the water in his bowl. _____
9. The best guide dog works for Mrs. Hatcher now. _____
10. Spot, please come here. _____

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Progressive Verb Tenses

**The Right Dog
 for the Job**
 Grammar: Spiral Review

Progressive verb tenses express continuing action. Each progressive tense is formed by joining a form of *be* with the *-ing* form of a verb.

Present Progressive: is teaching, are teaching (now)

Past Progressive: was teaching, were teaching (earlier)

Future Progressive: will be teaching (at a later time)

1–9. Complete each sentence using the verb and progressive form in parentheses ().

- The trainers _____ a new guide dog to Alisha. (giving, future)
- Alisha _____ excitedly for the new dog. (waiting, present)
- Her old dog _____ her until he became ill. (guiding, past)
- The trainers _____ the new dog now. (evaluating, present)
- They _____ sure to prepare the dog for its tasks. (make, future)
- The dog _____ very quickly. (learn, present)
- He already _____ for red lights. (stop, present)
- Yesterday, Alisha _____ the application to get the dog. (filling out, past)
- She hopes the new dog _____ her for many years. (serve, future)

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Word Choice

Good writers choose precise **adverbs**. An adverb can change the meaning of a sentence.

She walked painfully across the street.

She walked lazily across the street.

She walked proudly across the street.

**Read the story. Then fill in the blanks with precise adverbs.
 Create a story that makes sense.**

My aunt Remedios is ninety years old. _____
 we visited her in Arizona. Her canine companion, Charles,
 whined _____ when we arrived. Aunt Remy sat
 _____ in her wheelchair. My mother told us that
 she could _____ walk.

During our visit, we saw that Charles helped Remy
 _____. That good dog _____ left my
 aunt's side. When Remy accidentally dropped something,
 Charles _____ picked it up in his mouth. When
 she rolled her chair _____, Charles followed.

I know that Aunt Remy would be lonely without her
 dog. I _____ miss Charles, too.

Lesson 17
READER'S NOTEBOOK

The Right Dog for the Job
Writing:
Narrative Writing

Name _____ Date _____

Focus Trait: Purpose

Using Informal Language

A friendly letter is written to tell a person you know well about something interesting that happened. Friendly letters are often written in informal language.

Heading	450 Bond Street Lakeside, OH 12345 June 1, 2014
Salutation	Dear Grandma,
Message	Hot dog! I just opened the birthday gift you sent me. It is awesome! I love the necklace and matching bracelet. How did you know blue gemstones are my favorite? I will think of you whenever I wear the pretty jewelry. Thank you very much.
Closing	Your loving granddaughter,
Signature	Alyssa

Write a message for a thank-you note on the lines below. State the reason you are writing the letter and connect ideas in an orderly way. Write your letter as a short narrative. Use words you would in regular speech.

Dear _____
