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Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs

A prepositional phrase modifies a noun or pronoun when it acts as an adjective. It can tell *which one*, *what kind*, *how much*, or *how many*. A prepositional phrase modifies a verb when it acts as an adverb. It can tell *why*, *how*, *when*, or *where*.

ADJECTIVE: The girl from my class lives next door.
From my class tells which girl. The phrase modifies *girl*.

ADVERB: She ran to the store after lunch.
To the store tells where she ran. *After lunch* tells when she ran.
Both phrases modify *run*.

Read the sentences. Circle the word that the underlined prepositional phrase modifies.

1. The creek flows down the mountain.
2. Students from the high school helped the fourth graders.
3. The squirrel buried nuts in the flowerbed.
4. Jaden plays tennis with Emily.
5. The man on the ladder hung the sign.

Read the sentences. Write *adjective* or *adverb* above each underlined prepositional phrase to tell what it acts as.

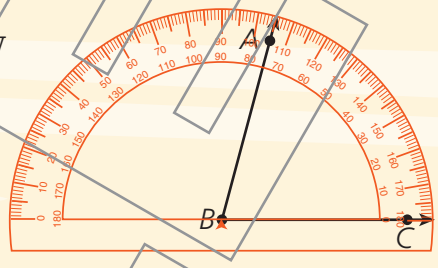
6. The park beside the firehouse has two baseball fields.
7. Tomas put the rake and shovel in the garage.
8. Reese practiced her lines for the play until dinnertime.
9. The package from my aunt arrived on Tuesday.
10. My cat ran quickly through the living room.

SAMPLE

Measuring Angles

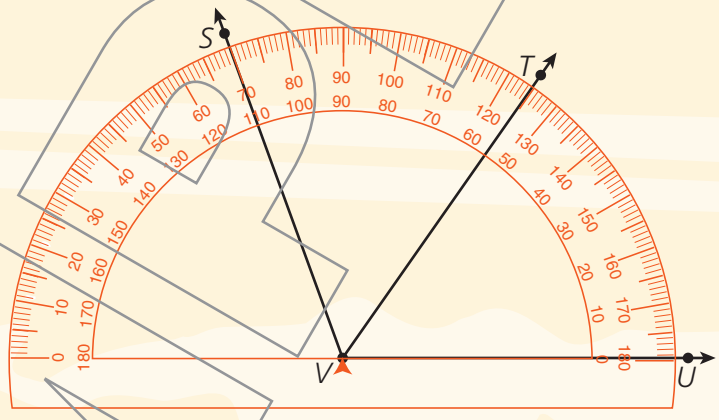
9

Use a **protractor** to measure angles. Center the protractor on the vertex, and line up 0° with one ray. Find the point on the protractor where the angle's other ray lines up. Protractors show two sets of numbers. Be sure to read from the correct direction.



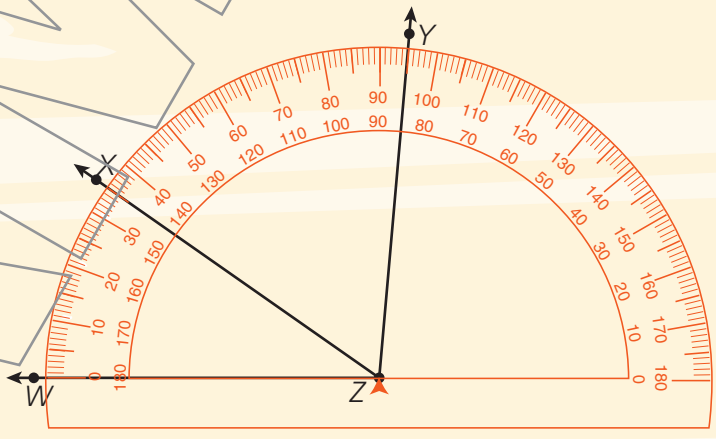
$\angle ABC$ measures 75°.
Write: $m\angle ABC = 75°$.
This means "measure of $\angle ABC$ equals 75°."

Write the measure of each angle.



1. $m\angle SVU =$ _____°

2. $m\angle TVU =$ _____°



3. $m\angle WZX =$ _____°

4. $m\angle WZY =$ _____°

5. On a separate piece of paper, use your protractor to draw three angles. Use the following information.

   A $m\angle FGH = 145°$ **B** $m\angle XYZ = 80°$ **C** $m\angle MNO = 15°$

SAMPLE

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Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

The Battle of Brooklyn

by Reba Winters

1 You have probably heard of Brooklyn, New York. But have you ever heard of the Battle of Brooklyn? Few people know about this battle. In 1776, Great Britain owned this country. But they were doing things to make life hard for early Americans. So the Americans wanted to run their own country. They fought for years to be free of Great Britain's rule. One of the many battles they fought took place in Brooklyn.

2 General George Washington was ready to defend the country with about 6,000 soldiers. He knew the battle would be tough. The British had 10,000 soldiers heading toward his troops in Brooklyn. But 15,000 more British were sneaking up behind him.

3 Washington knew his troops could be in trouble if he stayed in Brooklyn. So he headed to Brooklyn Heights. In order to save most of the American soldiers, one general brought several hundred men to fight the British. Almost every one of those soldiers died. But this bought time. Most of the other American troops were able to get away.

4 Luckily, a thick fog rolled in. Washington and the rest of the soldiers left Brooklyn. The American soldiers crossed the river to Manhattan and safety. If the British had caught Washington and his army, the war would have been over. America still would have been ruled by the British.

1. Why did George Washington take his troops to Brooklyn Heights?

_____

_____

SAMPLE

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2. Based on the passage, what caused America to be free from Great Britain?

   A America won her freedom in a war.

   B George Washington snuck across a river.

   C America won the Battle of Brooklyn.

   D A general and his men fought until almost all of them died.

3. Which sentence from the passage best supports your answer to question 2?

   A "The American soldiers crossed the river to Manhatten and safety."

   B "Almost every one of those soldiers died."

   C "Washington knew his troops could be in trouble if he stayed in Brooklyn."

   D "They fought for years to be free of Great Britain's rule."

4. Why did a general and several hundred men stay behind to fight the British?

   _____

   _____

5. Draw a line to match each cause with its effect.

CAUSES	EFFECTS
The early Americans did not want to be ruled by Great Britain.	Washington decided to leave Brooklyn.
One of George Washington's generals and his troops stayed behind to fight.	Washington's army was able to sneak away to Manhattan.
Fog rolled in.	Great Britain and the United States were at war.
George Washington's army was badly outnumbered.	The British were not able to catch Washington's army.

6. What would have been the effects of the British army catching Washington and his men? Explain two effects. Answer the question on a separate piece of paper.

SAMPLE

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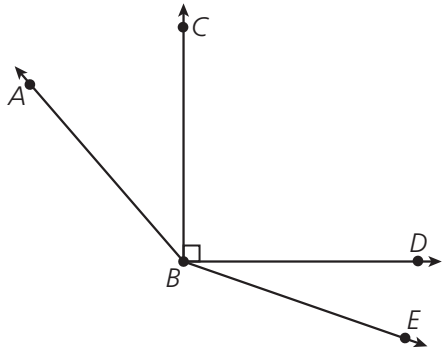
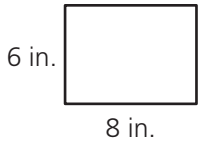
9. Mark True or False for each statement about this figure.



	True	False
Angle *CBD* is a right angle.	☐	☐
Angle *ABD* is an acute angle.	☐	☐
Angle *ABC* is an obtuse angle.	☐	☐
Angle *ABE* is an obtuse angle.	☐	☐
Angle *DBE* is an acute angle.	☐	☐

10. Which of these rectangles have an area of 48 square inches? Select all that apply.

A



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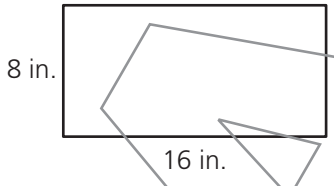

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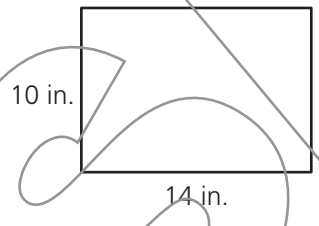

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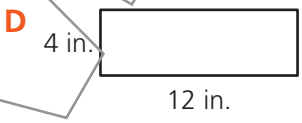

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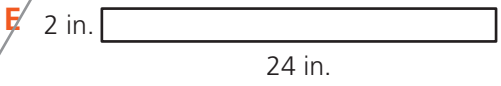

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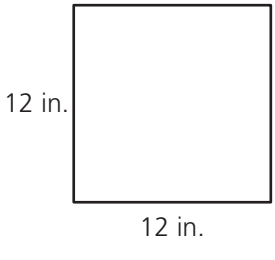

SAMPLE

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