

2. **Verbs.**—But we cannot speak about a thing without using another kind of word called a **verb**, to express what we mean in regard to the thing named :

A desk *stands*. Thunder *roars*. London *is* a city. Temperance *brings* health. John *beat* James.

In the following sentences, write the nouns in one column and the verbs in another :

1. Rain falls. 2. Smoke rises. 3. John broke the window.
4. The Thames flows. 5. Paris is a city. 6. Lucy visited Thomas.
7. The sun shines. 8. The teacher gave a holiday.
9. Robert spins a top. 10. Mary played a game.

3. **Adjectives.**—A mere name is not always a sufficiently definite sign of the meaning of a noun. Other words, called **adjectives**, are sometimes joined to it to denote colour, shape, size, kind, quantity, etc. :

A *blue* tie. A *black* dog. A *white* swan.
A *small* letter. A *capital* letter. A *round* table.
A *fine* pear. A *sweet* apple. *Twenty* dollars.

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences :

1. The man stole a brown muff. 2. A fine brown horse won the long race.
3. Many persons saw it. 4. Pleasant weather makes us cheerful.
5. Sweet sleep brings fairy dreams. 6. Three sunny days have followed two gloomy ones.

4. **Adverbs.**—A fuller meaning is often given to the verb, and also to the adjective, by the use of words called **adverbs**, to express time, place, manner, and degree :

He called *yesterday*. Go *quickly*. He will be *here to-day*. She sang *sweetly*. Richard was *very* angry. He was *exceedingly* sorry.

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences :

1. Try again. 2. Write carefully. 3. You will soon learn.
4. She behaves well. 5. It is very easy. 6. Step backward.
7. Nobody really tries to write carelessly.