

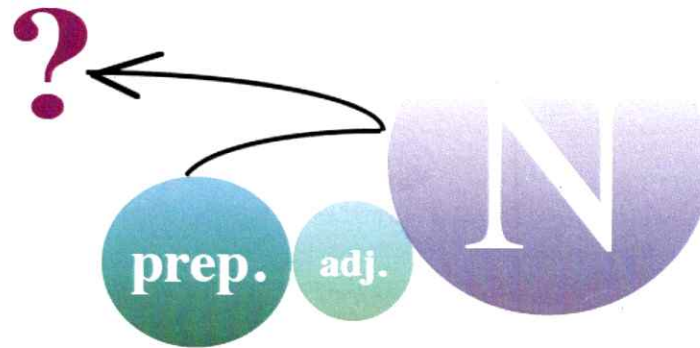


Adverbs with *The Word Within the Word* • List #5

In the sentences below, the words in **bold** contain important Latin or Greek stems. For each word in *italics*, write *noun* if the word is a noun, *adjective* if it is an adjective, *verb* if it is a verb, or *adverb* if it is an adverb.

1. In the spring of 1915, New York was a **revitalized** city. _____
2. The theory of **democracy** was proven highly effective. _____
3. If there is **stereophonic** sound, can there be stereo smell? _____
4. Is **capitalism** the opposite of Marxism? _____
5. The poet was traveling **incognito** to avoid recognition. _____
6. The economic disasters could not be **readily surmounted**. _____
7. The senator's **sonorous** voice was **easily** her best weapon. _____
8. If the **asteroid** struck *the* Earth, it would be a **disaster**. _____
9. Her **dynamic** personality made her an *obvious* choice. _____
10. Please **synchronize** your chronometers *immediately*. _____
11. The *very* hyperactive child suddenly began to **hyperventilate**. _____
12. The **amiable** astronomer was the *very* man we sought. _____
13. The **octarchy** unanimously decided to invade Macedonia. _____
14. The dancers' spinning **gyrations** *continued* long into the night. _____
15. Their **contradictory** remarks *really* offered a sharp contrast. _____
16. Which do you *prefer*, geography or **geophysics**? _____
17. Galileo thought that the solar system was **heliocentric**. _____
18. The **thermotropic** plants were *suddenly* killed by the cold front. _____
19. Is a *square* a tetragon or just a **tetrahedron**? _____
20. The **hydrometer** *accurately* measured the flow of the stream. _____

synchronize



A preposition shows the relationship
between its object
and another word in the sentence.

Preposition (prep.): A preposition shows a relationship between its object (the **object of the preposition**) and another word in the sentence. Prepositions show relationships such as **time** (*before, during, after*), **space** (*in, on, beside, around*), **direction** (*to, from, toward*), and many others. The preposition *like*, for example, shows **similarity**: *Her hair feels like silk*.

Prepositions are called **prepositions** because they come at the beginning of the prepositional phrase; they have the **PRE position** in the phrase: ***in** the temple, **on** the columns, **around** the statues*. In the prepositional phrase *beyond the horizon*, *beyond* is the preposition, and *horizon* is the **object of the preposition**. The preposition shows the relationship between its object *horizon* and some other word in the sentence. We call the group of words beginning with the preposition a **prepositional phrase**.

Prepositions are like signs in mathematics; they are small and common, but they are mighty. To use the wrong preposition is to change the operation of the idea: Consider the difference between a surprise *for* you and a surprise *from* you.