4 Adjectives / Adverbs / Comparisons

12 **Listen and repeat. Then act out.**





- **Adverbs usually describe verbs and past participles, adjectives, other adverbs or whole sentences.** *She walks* ***slowly****. (How does she walk? Slowly.)* ***extremely good, incredibly quickly***
- **They say how (adverbs of manner –** *carefully*), **where (adverbs of place –** *here*), **when (adverbs of time –** *yesterday*), **how much/to what extent (adverbs of degree –** *extremely*) **or how often (adverbs of frequency –** *usually*) **something happens. There are also sentence adverbs** *(probably, maybe, etc.)* **and relative adverbs** *(where, why, when)*.

Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives

- **We usually form adverbs by adding -ly to the adjective.** *careful → carefully, serious → seriously*

1 **Adjectives ending in consonant + -y drop the -y and take -ily.** *cosy → cosily, happy → happily, angry → angrily*
2 **Adjectives ending in -ic add -ally.** *drastic → drastically, frantic → frantically*
3 **Adjectives ending in -le drop -le and add -ly.** *horrible → horribly, terrible → terribly*
4 **Adjectives ending in -e add -ly.** *scarce → scarcely, but: whole → wholly, true → truly*
5 **Adjectives ending in -ly (elderly, fatherly, friendly, lively, lonely, lovely, motherly, silly, ugly, etc) form their adverbs with in a(n) ... way/manner.** *in a silly manner, in a friendly way, etc.*

Adjectives and Adverbs which have the same form

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives. These include: best, better, big, cheap*, clean*, clear*, close*, cold, daily, dead, dear*, deep, direct, dirty, early, easy, extra, far, fast, fine*, free, further, hard, high, hourly, inside, kindly, last, late, long, loud*, low, monthly, past, quick*, quiet*, right, slow*, straight, sure, thin*, thick, tight, weekly, well, wide, wrong, yearly etc.
Ann was our ***last*** *guest. She came in* ***last****.* **Those adverbs with an asterisk (*) can be found with -ly ending without a difference in meaning, but then they are more formal.** *Walk slow! (informal) ALSO Walk slowly! (formal)*

Adverbs with two forms and differences in meaning

deep = a long way down
deeply = greatly
direct = by the shortest route
directly = immediately
easy = gently and slowly
easily = without difficulty
free = without cost
freely = willingly
full = exactly; very
fully = completely
hard = intently; with effort
hardly = scarcely
high = at / to a high level
highly = very much
last = after all others
lastly = finally
late = not early
lately = recently
near = close
nearly = almost
pretty = fairly
prettily = in a pretty way
short = suddenly; off target
shortly = soon
sure = certainly
surely = without doubt
wide = fully; off target
widely = to a large extent
wrong = incorrectly
wrongly = unjustly

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- **Most of the -ly forms can come before an adjective, a past participle or a verb.** *I'm* ***highly aware*** *of the situation. (NOT: ~~high~~) He is* ***fully trained****. NOT: ~~full~~) He* ***easily found*** *his way. (NOT: ~~easy~~)*
- **Hardly means "almost not".** *I could* ***hardly*** *see in the dark.* **Hardly can be used with any / anyone / anything / anywhere / ever.** *There was* ***hardly any*** *food left. (= almost no food left) She* ***hardly ever*** *goes out of the house. (= She almost never goes out of the house.)*
- **Wrongly usually goes before verbs or past participles.** *You* ***wrongly accused*** *him. He was* ***wrongly accused****. (NOT: wrong)*

7 Form adverbs from the following adjectives.

1 dreadful ...dreadfully....
2 easy .....
3 dramatic .....
4 terrible .....
5 wonderful .....
6 comfortable .....
7 delicate .....
8 rare .....
9 serious .....
10 rude .....
11 fantastic .....
12 free .....
13 scarce .....
14 logical .....
15 happy .....
16 wrong .....
17 hopeful .....
18 sad .....

8 Fill in: *hard*, *hardly* or *hardly ever* / *anyone* / *anything*.

Hi Kate!
It's a pity you couldn't come to Peter's birthday party. I gave it a lot of thought before I decided to go. You know me, I 1) ...hardly ever... go to parties, so I had 2) ..... to wear. Also, I was feeling tired because I had 3) ..... slept at all the night before. But, I borrowed a dress from my sister and decided to go. I knew 4) ..... there, but when I sat down, Peter's friends were really nice and I had a great time. What about you? Are you studying 5) ..... for the exams next week? We 6) ..... see each other these days! We should meet up soon.
Love,
Pam

How to form opposites

dis-, un-, in-, il- (before l), im- (before m or p), ir- (before r), mal- are negative prefixes which are used to make opposites of certain adjectives or adverbs. *like – **dis**like*

9 Write the opposites of the following words.

1 honest ...dishonest.....
2 legally .....
3 possible .....
4 tolerant .....
5 regularly .....
6 logically .....
7 successful .....
8 polite .....
9 responsibly .....
10 satisfied .....
11 true .....
12 capable .....
13 agreeable .....
14 adjusted .....
15 gratefully .....

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10 Underline the correct item, then explain the difference in meaning.

1 Simon told everyone he would pass the exam **easy** / **easily**, so he was **deep** / **deeply** embarrassed when he came **last** / **lastly** in the class with 20%.
2 "I **sure** / **surely** am happy to meet you," said the reporter to the **high** / **highly** respected singer. "You're **pretty** / **prettily** famous around here, you know."
3 When he was almost **full** / **fully** recovered from his illness, the doctor told him to take it **easy** / **easily** and said that he would be able to return to work **short** / **shortly**.
4 As he was found **near** / **nearly** the scene of the robbery with a gun in his hand, it is **hard** / **hardly** surprising that he was arrested. It turned out that he had been **wrong** / **wrongly** accused.
5 **Sure** / **Surely** you can't have answered every question **wrong** / **wrongly**.
6 Rob was a very poor archer. His first arrow fell **short** / **shortly** of the target, his second flew about 10 metres **wide** / **widely** and the third flew **high** / **highly** into the air and landed behind him.
7 Although he arrived an hour **late** / **lately**, he started work immediately and tried **hard** / **hardly** to make up for lost time.
8 **Lately** / **Late**, she has been getting all her clothes **freely** / **free** from the fashion company, so I can't understand why she dresses so **badly** / **bad**.
9 It is **wide** / **widely** believed that there is a bus that goes **direct** / **directly** from here to the airport, but it's not true.
10 **Last** / **Lastly**, I would like to encourage you to **free** / **freely** donate money to the cause to find a cure for cancer.

Word Order of Adverbs

- **Adverbs usually go after verbs but before adjectives, other adverbs and participles. They can be used in front, mid or end position in a sentence.**
  e.g. *He **speaks loudly**.*
  *He is **amazingly handsome**.*
  *She runs **very fast**.*
  *Mobile phones are **extensively used** nowadays.*

Front	Mid	End
Obviously *they will* ***never*** *see her* ***again***.		

- **Adverbs of manner go before the main verb, after the auxiliary verb or at the end of a sentence.**
  e.g. *He **easily answered** the questions in the test.*
  *We **are eagerly waiting** for his call.*
  *She acted **childishly**.*
- **When there is more than one adverb in the sentence, their usual order is manner – place – time.**

subject	verb	(object)	manner	place	time
He	*watched*	*TV*	***quietly***	***in his room***	***until 6:00***.

- **When there is a verb of movement such as *go*, *come* or *leave* in the sentence, then the adverbs come in the following order: place – manner – time.**

subject	verb	place	manner	time
Ann	*was rushed*	***to hospital***	***suddenly***	***an hour ago***.

- **Adverbs of place and time usually go at the end of the sentence. Adverbs of time can go in the front position to emphasise the time.**
  e.g. *Have you been **here recently**?*
  ***Every day** he goes to the gym on foot.*

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- **When there is more than one time adverb, we usually put the more specific ones before the more general ones (time – day – date – year).** *He was born at 22:15 on Monday, March 17th, 1958.*
- **Adverbs of frequency (often, seldom, never, ever, usually, normally, scarcely, rarely, always, etc.) go after the auxiliary verb (be, have, do), but before the main verb. In short answers, however, we put them before the auxiliary.** *She **has never travelled** abroad. "She **never** comes to work on time. She is **often** late." "Yes, she **always** is."*
- **Adverbs of degree (absolutely, completely, just, totally, extremely, quite, seriously, very, etc.) go before the adjective or the adverb they describe.** *He's **absolutely** hopeless at Maths.* **When these adverbs describe verbs, they go before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb.** *We **quite** enjoyed the film. I've **quite** finished.*
  Absolutely, completely and totally can go in the middle or end position. *He **completely** forgot our appointment.* **or** *He forgot our appointment **completely**.* **A lot, much, a little, a bit, awfully, terribly can go in the middle position (before adjectives) or end position (when they describe verbs).** *I'm **terribly** sorry. My tooth hurts **terribly**.*
- **The adverbs already, no longer, hardly, nearly, almost, still go in the middle position.** *He **nearly** knocked the old lady down as he could **hardly** see her in the dark.*
- **Sentence adverbs (probably, certainly, possibly, perhaps, maybe, clearly, luckily, etc.) go in any position: front, middle or end. The front position is the most usual, though.** ***Luckily**, he didn't crash into the tree. He **luckily** didn't crash into the tree. He didn't crash into the tree, **luckily**.* **In negations certainly, possibly and probably usually go before the auxiliary or between two auxiliaries.** *He **certainly** didn't do it. He **couldn't possibly have** done it.*
- **We use adverbs after action verbs and adjectives after linking verbs: appear, be, become, get, feel, look, seem, smell, stay, taste.** *It tastes **bad**. (NOT: ~~badly~~). She looked **happy** at the party.* (**Looked** means 'appeared' here and is a linking verb.) *She looked **happily** at the children.* (**Looked** is an action verb here, not a linking verb, and 'happily' describes the action.)

11 Rewrite the sentences, putting the adverbs in the right position.

1 She has lived in England. **(luxuriously/in a large house)**
She has lived luxuriously in a large house in England.

2 Train services have been affected. **(by the heavy snow/seriously)**

3 The witness recounted everything that had happened. **(during the robbery/accurately)**

4 John read my essay and changed everything I had written. **(incorrectly/virtually/carefully/very)**

5 The wind is blowing. **(hard/today/extremely/outside)**

6 We will be travelling. **(around Australia/this summer/definitely)**

7 Ted is polite, but he was rude to Jenny. **(surprisingly/normally/last night)**

8 I'm certain you'll be happy with the service. **(in this hotel/very/absolutely)**

9 The cost of living has risen. **(dramatically/recently)**

10 The injured victims of the fire were taken to hospital. **(quickly/seriously/fortunately)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS