

# Lesson

# 4

# ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

Let's  
Learn!

## Adjectives

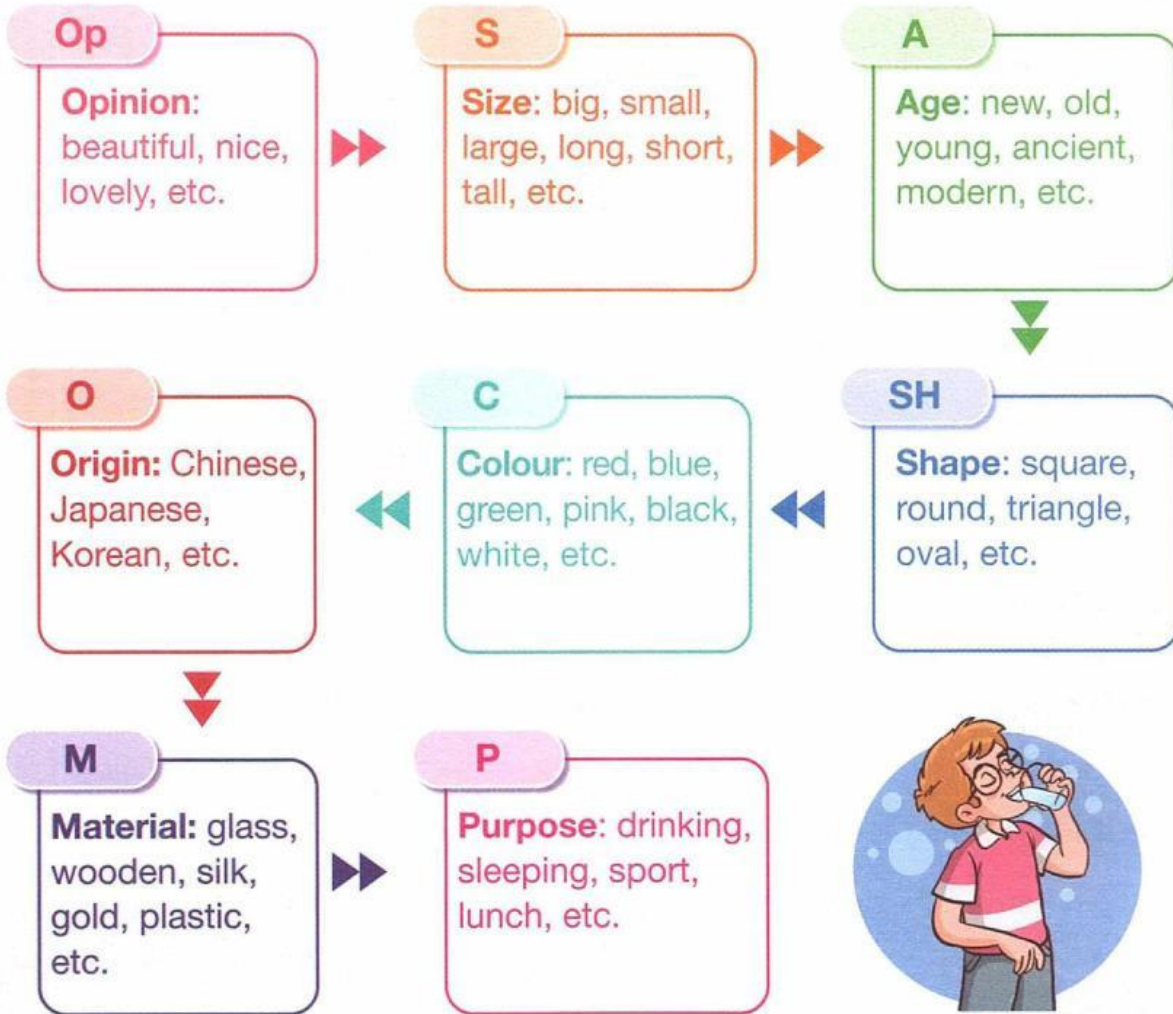
### Positions

Vị trí	Ví dụ
• Trước danh từ	He is a <i>famous</i> singer.
• Sau động từ nối (Linking verbs): <i>be, appear, become, come, get, go, grow, keep, prove, remain, seem, stay, turn, make, etc.</i>	John is <i>lucky</i> to pass the exam. The man became <i>angry</i> after hearing the news.
• Sau động từ chỉ giác quan: <i>feel</i> (cảm thấy), <i>look</i> (trông có vẻ), <i>smell</i> (có mùi), <i>sound</i> (nghe có vẻ), <i>taste</i> (có vị)	This soup tastes <i>good</i> .



### Order of adjectives

Op S A SH C O M P



Examples:

Order of Adjectives									BOX
a	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose	
	lovely	small	new	square	blue	Korean	plastic	lunch	

### Adjectives ending in -ed /-ing

#### Adjectives ending in - ED

Miêu tả cảm xúc, tâm trạng của người/ con vật.

E.g. bored (cảm thấy chán)  
frightened (cảm thấy sợ hãi)



## Adjectives ending in - ING

Miêu tả sự vật, hiện tượng hoặc người. (gây ra cảm xúc).

E.g. boring (chán)  
frightening (gây sợ hãi)

Examples: ▶ A **boring** lesson makes you feel **bored**.  
Miêu tả tiết học chán (*boring lesson*) gây ra cảm xúc chán (*feel bored*) cho người học.

### Một số tính từ hay gặp

1. Interesting	Thú vị	Interested	Thấy thú vị, thấy thích
2. Surprising	Làm ngạc nhiên	Surprised	Thấy ngạc nhiên
3. Disappointing	Làm thất vọng	Disappointed	Thấy thất vọng
4. Shocking	Gây sốc	Shocked	Thấy sốc
5. Worrying	Gây lo lắng	Worried	Thấy lo lắng
6. Boring	Gây chán	Bored	Thấy chán
7. Frightening	Gây sợ hãi	Frightened	Thấy sợ hãi
8. Embarrassing	Gây bối rối	Embarrassed	Thấy bối rối
9. Terrifying	Kinh khủng	Terrified	Thấy kinh khủng
10. Exciting	Hào hứng	Excited	Thấy hào hứng

## Adverbs

### Positions

#### Trước hoặc sau động từ

E.g. Read the instructions **carefully**!  
I **politely** opened the door for my grandmother.





### Trước tính từ

E.g. I was extremely happy when I was awarded the prize.

### Trước hoặc sau trạng từ khác

E.g. She speaks very quickly.



### Đầu hoặc cuối một câu

E.g. Luckily, he passed the exam.

## 💡 Common kinds of adverbs

### Adverbs of Manner

- ★ Trạng từ chỉ cách thức (slowly, quickly, etc.)
- ★ Cấu tạo: Adj + ly (Ngoại trừ: good - well)
- ★ Đứng trước / sau động từ chính, tân ngữ



E.g. He typed the letter slowly.  
He slowly typed the letter.

### Adverbs of Place

- ★ Trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn (here, there, in the kitchen, etc.)
- ★ Thường đứng ở cuối câu.

E.g. I'll see you there.



## Adverbs of Time

- ★ Trạng từ chỉ thời gian (now, soon, recently, last..., etc.)
- ★ Thường đứng ở cuối câu.
- ★ Đứng đầu câu để nhấn mạnh.



**E.g.** Please call me soon.  
Last year, we went to Spain for our holiday.

## Adverbs of Frequency

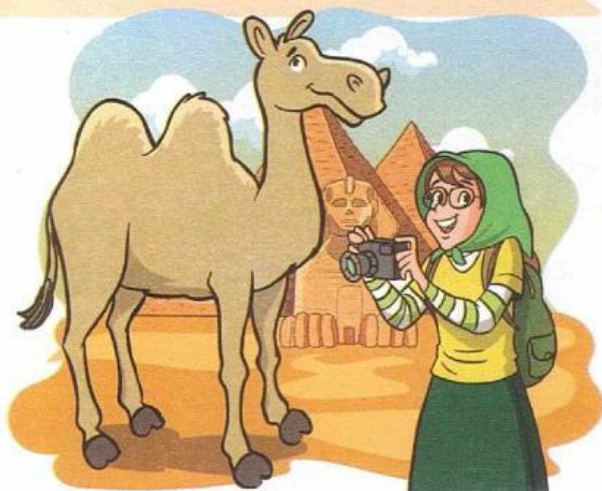
- ★ Trạng từ chỉ tần suất (always, usually, often, rarely, never, etc.)
- ★ Thường đứng trước động từ chính.
- ★ Đứng sau trợ động từ và động từ "to be".

**E.g.** She rarely listens to classical music.  
I don't often go to the zoo.  
He is never at home on Sundays.

## Adverbs of Degree

- ★ Trạng từ chỉ mức độ (rather, quite, very, hardly, absolutely, etc.)
- ★ Thường đứng trước từ mà chúng bổ nghĩa.

**E.g.** The trip was rather interesting.





Chú ý

**Thứ tự các trạng từ trong câu**

★ **Manner – Place – Frequency – Time**

I run quickly (manner) down the street (place) each morning (frequency) after breakfast. (time)

**Các trạng từ đặc biệt**

★ **Một số từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ly, là tính từ, không phải trạng từ:**

- elderly (già)
- lively (sống động)
- lovely (đáng yêu)
- friendly (thân thiện)
- lonely (cô đơn)
- silly (ngớ ngẩn), etc.

★ **Một số từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ly, vừa là tính từ, vừa là trạng từ:**

- daily (hàng ngày)
- weekly (hàng tuần)
- early (sớm)
- monthly (hàng tháng), etc

Examples:

*This is a daily programme. (tính từ)*

*He brushes his teeth twice daily. (trạng từ)*

**Một số trạng từ dễ gây nhầm lẫn**

Tính từ	Trạng từ	Trạng từ (nghĩa thay đổi)
Late <i>Muộn</i>	Late <i>Muộn</i>	Lately <i>Gần đây</i>
Hard <i>Khó, cứng, chăm</i>	Hard <i>Chăm chỉ</i>	Hardly <i>Hầu như không</i>
Far <i>Xa (khoảng cách)</i>	Far <i>Xa (khoảng cách)</i>	
Fast <i>Nhanh</i>	Fast <i>Nhanh</i>	
Well <i>Khỏe</i>	Well <i>Tốt</i>	

Examples:

*Tom is late for school today. (tính từ)*

*Linda stays up late every night. (trạng từ)*

*Have you seen John lately? (trạng từ nghĩa thay đổi)*





## Let's Practice

**Exercise 1. Underline the adjective(s) in each of the following sentences.**

*Gạch chân các tính từ trong những câu sau.*

- 1 Lucy is a beautiful girl in this music band.
- 2 This room is small but cosy.
- 3 The students look nervous before sitting for the final examination.
- 4 Antony is the most intelligent student in my class.
- 5 It is brave of James to save the little boy from the river.
- 6 The leaves turn yellow when autumn comes.
- 7 The chicken tastes really good if you add some salt.
- 8 That house over there is really big.
- 9 The man kept silent because he didn't know what to say.
- 10 I really feel comfortable when I stay at home.

**Exercise 2. Underline the adverb(s) in each of the following sentences.**

*Gạch chân các trạng từ trong những câu sau.*

- 1 The man shouted loudly when he heard a terrible noise.
- 2 Bill arrived early so that he could get the best seat.
- 3 The train has already left, so you have to catch the next one.
- 4 It is quite interesting to take part in this competition.



- 5 The students are going to have a picnic next weekend.
- 6 Where are the kids? – They are playing outside.
- 7 Let's go now to avoid traffic jams.
- 8 Tom spoke politely to his teacher.
- 9 Have you seen my mobile phone in the living room?
- 10 Jane often goes swimming with her friends.

**Exercise 3. Are the bold words in the following sentences adverbs or adjectives? Write "adv" or "adj" on the line after each sentence.**

*Những từ in đậm là tính từ hay trạng từ? Viết "adv" nếu là trạng từ, "adj" nếu là tính từ vào mỗi dòng sau mỗi câu.*

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 The teacher smiled <b>kindly</b> .                        | ..... |
| 2 She has a <b>lovely</b> smile.                            | ..... |
| 3 The children in my class are very <b>friendly</b> .       | ..... |
| 4 John had no friends and felt very <b>lonely</b> .         | ..... |
| 5 It was raining, so they <b>wisely</b> decided to stay in. | ..... |
| 6 My dad buys a <b>daily</b> newspaper.                     | ..... |
| 7 Don't drive so <b>fast</b> . It's dangerous.              | ..... |
| 8 I've <b>nearly</b> finished my homework.                  | ..... |
| 9 I shook hands <b>politely</b> with the head teacher.      | ..... |
| 10 They played some very <b>lively</b> games.               | ..... |

**Exercise 4. Change the following adjectives into adverbs.**

*Chuyển những tính từ dưới đây thành trạng từ.*

- |             |       |                |       |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1 slow      | _____ | 11 fast        | _____ |
| 2 beautiful | _____ | 12 noisy       | _____ |
| 3 strong    | _____ | 13 late        | _____ |
| 4 tidy      | _____ | 14 easy        | _____ |
| 5 quiet     | _____ | 15 good        | _____ |
| 6 busy      | _____ | 16 honest      | _____ |
| 7 happy     | _____ | 17 early       | _____ |
| 8 hard      | _____ | 18 interesting | _____ |
| 9 careful   | _____ | 19 safe        | _____ |
| 10 quick    | _____ | 20 clear       | _____ |

**Exercise 5. Complete each sentence with a suitable adjective from the box.**

*Hoàn thành câu với một tính từ phù hợp trong hộp.*

- |            |           |            |      |         |
|------------|-----------|------------|------|---------|
| easy       | good      | interested | busy | nervous |
| surprising | wonderful | careless   | kind | funny   |

- 1 It was ..... of you to break the cup.
- 2 Peter looks very ..... before performing in front of a lot of people.
- 3 This exercise is very ....., so all students can do it.
- 4 My father is a ..... tennis player.
- 5 Antony has told us a ..... story about a silly man.
- 6 The exam is coming, so Jane is ..... with her studies now.
- 7 John is ..... in collecting stamps.



- 8 The weather today is extremely ..... ! Let's go out!
- 9 It was really ..... of you to help me, Andrea!
- 10 It's ..... that Sarah passed the text although she is very lazy.

**Exercise 6. Choose an adjective from the box and turn it into an adverb to complete the sentences below.**

*Chọn một tính từ trong hộp và chuyển sang trạng từ để điền vào chỗ trống.*

close	safe	bright	correct	careful
quick	sad	regular	quiet	clear

- 1 The plane landed ..... at Noi Bai International airport.
- 2 You have to talk ..... when you're in the library.
- 3 Carry the glass ..... so you don't drop it.
- 4 You should exercise ..... if you want to stay fit.
- 5 "Goodbye. I'm going to miss you," she said .....
- 6 The sky was blue and the sun was shining .....
- 7 If you follow us ....., you won't get lost.
- 8 I can't understand you. Please speak more .....
- 9 Let's walk ..... so we get home before it starts to rain.
- 10 The girls answered all the questions .....

**Exercise 7. Put the correct adjective form (ed/ing) of the word in brackets.**

*Điền dạng đúng của tính từ trong ngoặc: đuôi ed/ ing.*

- 1 My daughter was very ..... **excite** when she was given a scholarship.

- 2 This is the most ..... **frighten** ..... film I've ever seen.
- 3 I found this novel quite long and ..... **bore** .....
- 4 We get ..... **annoy** ..... when people smoke in restaurants.
- 5 My sister was terribly ..... **disappoint** ..... that she couldn't go to the concert.
- 6 Susan is ..... **interest** ..... in learning a foreign language.
- 7 Every kid said that the story was quite ..... **amuse** .....
- 8 It's sometimes ..... **embarrass** ..... when you have to ask people for help.
- 9 My mother was ..... **shock** ..... when she heard the bad news.
- 10 The football match was quite ..... **excite** ..... I enjoyed it.

**Exercise 8. Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given with the ending – ing or – ed.**

*Hoàn thành câu cho mỗi tình huống sau, sử dụng tính từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ing hoặc -ed.*

**1 Disappoint-**

- A. The movie was \_\_\_\_\_, it wasn't as good as we expected.
- B. We were \_\_\_\_\_ with the movie.

**2 Exhaust-**

- A. After driving for five hours, David felt \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. David found five-hour driving \_\_\_\_\_.

**3 Bore-**

- A. I am \_\_\_\_\_ with doing the same housework every day.
- B. The job is so \_\_\_\_\_ that we decide to quit it.



**4 Confuse-**

- A. There are a lot of road signs. It's all very \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. The instructions of the man made me \_\_\_\_\_, so I couldn't find the right way to the market.

**5 Please-**

- A. My parents are really \_\_\_\_\_ that I got mark 10 in the final exam.
- B. The weather is very \_\_\_\_\_ here in summer.

**Exercise 9. Put the adjectives in the correct section.**

*Đặt các tính từ vào các phần phù hợp.*

French	old	ancient	round	delicious	shopping	modern
sports	short	Italian	plastic	yellow	long	beautiful
square	red	small	leather	young	white	wooden
English	tiny	large	silk	cheap	paper	huge

**Opinion** \_\_\_\_\_

**Size** \_\_\_\_\_

**Age** \_\_\_\_\_

**Shape** \_\_\_\_\_

**Colour** \_\_\_\_\_

**Origin** \_\_\_\_\_

**Material** \_\_\_\_\_

**Purpose** \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10.** Write the following sentences using the words in brackets in the correct order.

*Viết câu sử dụng đúng thứ tự của từ trong ngoặc.*

- 1 My mom has bought me a [blue-big-school] bag.

.....

- 2 Julia is wearing a pair of [pink-leather-new-Italian] shoes. It is very expensive.

.....

- 3 I want to have a look at that [black-round-Swiss-small] watch, please.

.....

- 4 Sam will bring a [sleeping-white-new] bag to go for a picnic.

.....

- 5 There is a [metal-reading-tall] lamp on his desk.

.....

- 6 This [dining-wooden-rectangular] table is big enough for six of us.

.....

- 7 Akiko is a [Japanese-short-pretty] girl. She is my new classmate.

.....

- 8 She found a [brown-small-leather] wallet in the street.

.....

- 9 My brother owns a [red-modern-small] car.

.....