

The woman is really fast.

★ **Adjectives** describe subjects when they come after the verb *be*. They also describe nouns when they come before the nouns.

★ **Adverbs** describe verbs. They often come after the verbs.
Some adverbs **describe adjectives** or other **adverbs**, such as *very*, *really*, *so*, and *too*.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair, wearing a green sweater and a purple skirt, looking down sadly. She is standing in the rain, with raindrops visible around her. The background is a simple grey and blue gradient.

Pam had a **terrible** day today.
She got up **very late** and ran to school.
But it rained **heavily**, and her clothes were **wet**.

 **Circle the adjectives and underline the adverbs.**

very

A Circle the correct words.

1. Alex runs (quick / quickly).
2. Sam is a (shy / shyly) boy.
3. I studied (hard / hardly) for the test.
4. My kite flies (high / highly).
5. Annie's puppy is (noisy / noisily).
6. He was (busy / busily) last week.
7. The bridge is (real / really) long.
8. The man speaks (quiet / quietly).

B Complete the sentences.

1.



My uncle is a good engineer.
He fixes things well.

2.



Janet is a hard worker.
She works _____.

3.



Josh's mom is a _____ driver.
She drives slowly.

4.



We had heavy snow last night.
It snowed _____.

C Write the adverbs in the correct places.

1. very This puzzle _____ is very difficult _____.
2. really The _____ photo exhibition was _____ great _____.
3. too There _____ were _____ many people _____ in the store.
4. so I'm _____ glad _____ to see you again.
5. very Fred _____ speaks _____ Spanish _____ well.

A Choose and complete the sentences.

study
talk

~~ride a bike~~
mix the eggs and milk

~~fast~~
quietly

hard
carefully



1. Kate rides a bike fast. It is dangerous.
2. We should _____ in the museum.
3. I'll _____.
4. My classmates _____ for the exam.

B Change and complete the sentences using the adverbs.

1. The noodles were delicious. (really) → The noodles were really delicious.
2. On my way home, it rained. (heavily) → On my way home, it _____.
3. Tommy swims well. (very) → Tommy swims _____.
4. Why is the bus late? (so) → Why is the bus _____?
5. My model airplane is flying. (high) → My model airplane _____.

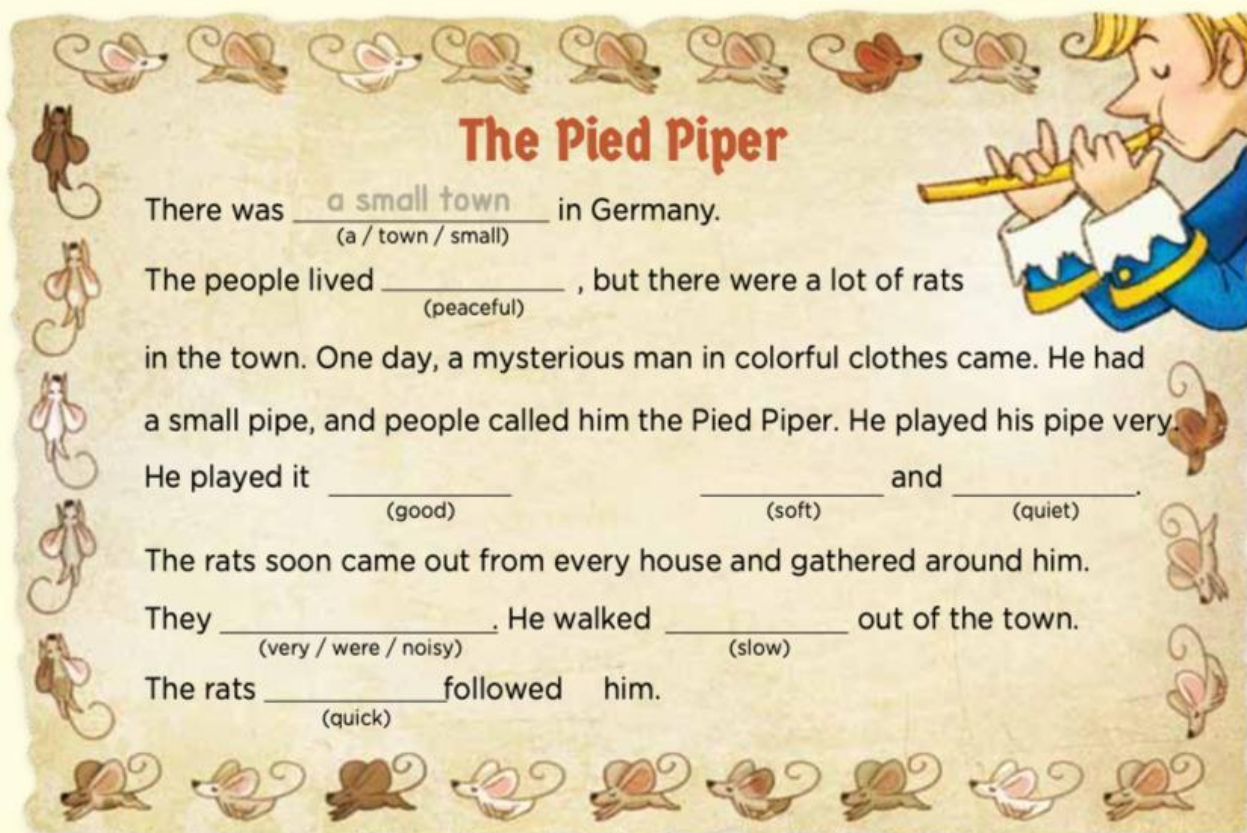
C Correct the underlined words and rewrite the sentences.

1. The ballerina dances beautiful. → The ballerina dances beautifully.
2. I went to sleep lately last night. → _____
3. The baby smiled happy. → _____
4. They arrived earlily. → _____



When you write a folk tale, you can make your sentences more precise by using adjectives and adverbs.

★ Complete the folk tale.



The Pied Piper

There was a small town in Germany.
(a / town / small)

The people lived _____, but there were a lot of rats
(peaceful)

in the town. One day, a mysterious man in colorful clothes came. He had a small pipe, and people called him the Pied Piper. He played his pipe very.

He played it _____ and _____.
(good) (soft) (quiet)

The rats soon came out from every house and gathered around him. They _____. He walked _____ out of the town.
(very / were / noisy) (slow)

The rats _____ followed him.
(quick)

Review!

• Complete the chart.

Adjective	Adverb
The children are <u>noisy</u> .	The children talk <u>noisily</u> .
Zebras are <u>fast</u> runners.	Zebras run _____.
Our train was <u>late</u> .	Our train arrived _____.
She sang a <u>beautiful</u> song.	She sang a song _____.
These puzzles are <u>easy</u> .	I solved these puzzles _____.
Mrs. Grace is a <u>careful</u> driver.	Mrs. Grace drives _____.
My uncle is a <u>good</u> dancer.	My uncle dances _____.