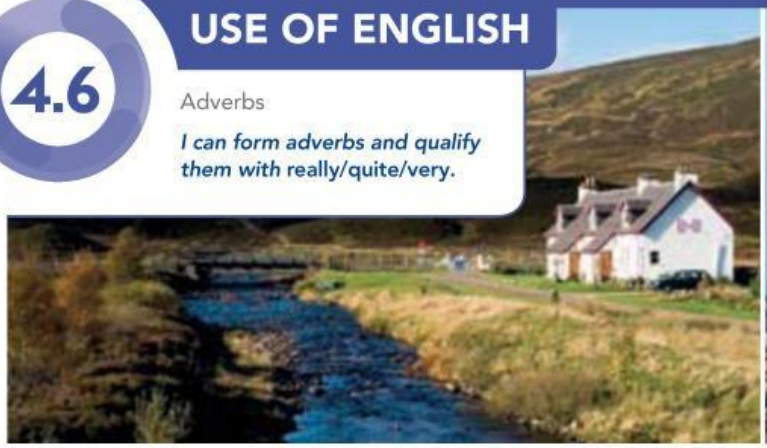
4.6 USE OF ENGLISH

Adverbs

I can form adverbs and qualify them with really/quite/very.



1 SPEAKING **Look at the photos. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each place? Where would you like to spend the weekend? Discuss with a partner.**

2 2.18 **Listen to Robbie trying to decide which place to go to. How many of your ideas in Exercise 1 does he mention? What does he decide to do and why?**

3 2.18 **Listen again and choose the correct option.**

1 She doesn't speak *French very well / very well French.*
2 I speak *more well / better* than she does.
3 I stay up *late / lately.*
4 That sounds *extreme / extremely* boring.
5 Everybody goes to bed *really early / real early.*
6 Time goes *unbelievably slowly / unbelievably slow* in the country.

4 Read the LANGUAGE FOCUS. Form appropriate adverbs from the adjectives in bold in sentences 1–6 below. Then put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Adverbs

- You use adverbs to modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.
- You form adverbs by adding **-ly**, **-y**, **-ily** to adjectives:
  *slow → slow**ly**, unbelievable → unbelievab**ly**, lucky → luck**ily**.*
  Note: Some adverbs and adjectives have the same spelling:
  hard, fast, late, early.
  He is a fast runner./He runs fast.
- You never put an adverb between a verb and its object.
  VERB OBJECT
  *He speaks English **well**.* NOT ~~*He speaks well English.*~~
- Use adverbs of degree to modify adjectives and adverbs.

WEAKER		STRONGER
a little/a bit/slightly	*quite/rather/pretty*	*really/extremely/completely*
*She's **a little shy**.*	*My French is **pretty bad**.*	*Everybody goes to bed **really early**.*

- You form comparative adverbs with *more*:
  *Alice speaks **more clearly** than John.*
  Note: Some comparative adverbs are irregular:
  well → better, badly → worse, hard → harder.

1 go to bed / I / at the weekend / **real late**
2 eat / I / quite **healthy**
3 I / my money / **wise** / spend
4 **extreme easy** / new words / learn / I
5 **pretty fast** / drives / My father / his car
6 understand / My parents / I do / English / than / **good**

5 Change the sentences in Exercise 4 to make them true for you.

6 USE OF ENGLISH **Complete the second sentence with option A, B or C so that it has a similar meaning to the first.**

1 My house is not very far from the school.
My house is ___ near the school.
A very B quite
C completely
2 My cousin really hates meeting people.
My cousin is ___ shy.
A extremely B a little
C slightly
3 I don't get up early during the holidays.
I get up ___ during the holidays.
A late B lately
C more late
4 I don't sing as well as my best friend.
My best friend sings ___ than me.
A well B good
C better
5 I have to make more effort in English.
I have to work ___ in English.
A hardly B more harder
C harder

7 SPEAKING **Make the sentences true for you. Then compare your sentences with a partner.**

1 The countryside near my house is … [adverb] + [adjective]
The countryside near my house is extremely beautiful.
2 The streets in my neighbourhood are … [adverb] + [adjective]
3 The capital city is … [adverb] + [adjective]
4 My school is … [adverb] + [adjective]
5 I usually get to school … [comparative adverb] … my schoolmates
6 I speak English … [adverb] + [adverb]

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LIVEWORKSHEETS