

Adjectives and Adverbs

We use them to describe nouns and pronouns. Adjectives can come before nouns or after linking verbs.

Example before nouns: I have a black cat.

What a beautiful view.

Example: after a linking verb: He seems tired.

The view is beautiful.

Some linking verbs can be: **become**, **seem**, **be**.

Are used to describe verbs, adjectives or the adverbs. They are often (**but not always**) made by adding "ly" to the adjective.

Example: I walk **slowly** (**slowly** tell us about the verb walk)

They worked **quickly**.

She sang **loudly**.

Irregular Adverbs

Good Well

Fast Fast

Hard Hard

Late Late

1. Complete the following sentences by choosing an adjective or adverb.

a. Julia is a _____ person.	carefully	careful
b. The journey was_____.	quickly	quick
c. She ran _____ to the station.	quickly	quick
d. You look _____. Didn't you sleep?	Tiredly	tired
e. You sound_____.	Happily,	happy
f. The music was _____.	Beautiful	beautifully
g. She plays the piano_____.	Beautiful	beautifully
h. She answered_____.	Cleverly	clever
i. Your flat seems _____ today.	Tidily	tidy
j. Her Korean is _____.	Well	good

2. Complete the following reading with the adverbs in the box.

Adverbs

healthy gently early warmly quickly(x2)
closely carefully

Maria is a nurse. She works in a big hospital in the city. Every day, she arrives _____ and prepares everything _____. Maria is a kind and patient person. She always smiles _____ at her patients, making them feel comfortable.

One morning, a young boy came into the hospital. He was very nervous. Maria spoke to him _____ and explained the treatment. The boy listened _____ and soon felt better. Maria _____ prepared the medicine and gave it to him. She works hard to ensure all her patients are _____.

Maria loves her job because she enjoys helping people. She feels proud when her patients recover _____. Her colleagues admire her because she is always cheerful and hardworking.