

# USE OF ENGLISH

## 4.6

### Adverbs

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



- 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.
- 2.18** 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?
- 2.18** Listen again and choose the correct option.
  - She doesn't speak French very well / very well French.
  - I speak more well / better than she does.
  - I stay up late / lately.
  - That sounds extreme / extremely boring.
  - Everybody goes to bed really early / real early.
  - Time goes unbelievably slowly / unbelievably slow in the country.
- 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* → *slowly*, *unbelievable* → *unbelievably*, *lucky* → *luckily*.

**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

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

- 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**

- Change the sentences in Exercise 4 to make them true for you.
- USE OF ENGLISH** Complete the second sentence with option A, B or C so that it has a similar meaning to the first.
  - My house is not very far from the school.  
My house is \_\_\_\_ near the school.  
A very      B quite      C completely
  - My cousin really hates meeting people.  
My cousin is \_\_\_\_ shy.  
A extremely      B a little      C slightly
  - I don't get up early during the holidays.  
I get up \_\_\_\_ during the holidays.  
A late      B lately      C more late
  - I don't sing as well as my best friend.  
My best friend sings \_\_\_\_ than me.  
A well      B good      C better
  - I have to make more effort in English.  
I have to work \_\_\_\_ in English.  
A hardly      B more harder      C harder

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

- The countryside near my house is ...  
[adverb] + [adjective]  
*The countryside near my house is extremely beautiful.*
- The streets in my neighbourhood are ...  
[adverb] + [adjective]
- The capital city is ...  
[adverb] + [adjective]
- My school is ... [adverb] + [adjective]
- I usually get to school ... [comparative adverb] ... my schoolmates
- I speak English ... [adverb] + [adverb]

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