

2 GRAMMAR adverbs

a Look at the **highlighted** phrases with adverbs in sentences 1–9 in 1c. Choose a or b to complete the rules.

- 1 People can earn good salaries without **working hard**.
- 2 Some people don't **dress warmly** in winter.
- 3 The President isn't paid **very well**.
- 4 People don't always **speak politely** to older people.
- 5 People have **really big** portions when they eat out.
- 6 Some hospitals are **incredibly luxurious**.
- 7 You can **travel safely** on public transport.
- 8 Doctors **speak very openly** to their patients.
- 9 You **pay** people **well** to do their job, and then you give them more money.

1 Regular adverbs

An adverb is **a** adjective + *-ly*.
b adjective + *-lly*.

2 Use of adverbs

Adverbs describe **a** nouns.
b verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

3 Position of adverbs

Adverbs go **a** **before** a verb or verb phrase.
b **after** a verb or verb phrase.

Adverbs go **a** **before** another adverb or adjective.
b **after** another adverb or adjective.

adverbs of manner

- 1 She wants to live **independently**.  11.1
Her children always speak **politely**.
She eats very **quickly**.
- 2 I work **hard**.
We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
 - Adverbs usually go after the verb or verb phrase.
*I speak English **well**. NOT ~~I speak well English.~~*
- 1 We normally form adverbs by adding *-ly* to adjectives.
 - 2 Some adverbs are irregular. They can be the same as the adjective, e.g. *fast, hard*, or a different word, e.g. *well*.

adjective	adverb	spelling
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ -ly
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + y: y + -ily
possible	possibly	le → -ly
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs.
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

very, quite, really, etc.

It isn't **very** expensive.



The exams are **quite** difficult.

She drives **incredibly** fast.

They speak **really** slowly.

- We use the adverbs *very, quite, etc.* to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.



Words ending in -ly

Be careful. Some words that end in -ly aren't adverbs, e.g. *friendly* (= adjective).

*He's a **friendly** person.*

11A

a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive quite *dangerous* / *dangerously*

- 1 He wrote down her email *careful* / *carefully*.
- 2 My neighbour's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.
- 3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
- 4 Fast food is very *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.
- 5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.
- 6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag in the sales.
- 7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.
- 8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.
- 9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.
- 10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

b Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad careful easy fast good hard healthy perfect quiet

The trains in Sweden run *perfectly* even when it snows.

- 1 Can you talk _____, please? I'm trying to sleep.
- 2 Don't drive _____ when it's raining.
- 3 I don't like being in the sea because I can't swim very _____.
- 4 She sat down _____ because the chair only had three legs.
- 5 We're working _____ because we need to finish the job.
- 6 Professional sports people usually eat very _____.
- 7 We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5-1.
- 8 She was the best student in the class and she passed the exam _____.