d Use your instinct. Where should the adverb go in these sentences?

1 He speaks three languages.	**fluently**
2 I have breakfast during the week.	**hardly ever**
3 My brother was in a car crash, but he wasn't hurt.	**fortunately**
4 It's often hot in Greece in July and August.	**extremely**
5 When I know the date, I'll call you.	**straight away**

e p.134 Grammar Bank 2C. Read the rules and do the exercises.

f 2.8 Listen to some sound effects or short dialogues. Then use the adverb in **bold** to complete the sentence.

1 When he got to the bus stop, *the bus had just left.*	**just**
2 They were having a party when…	**suddenly**
3 He thought he had lost his boarding pass, but…	**luckily**
4 The woman thought Andrea and Tom were friends, but in fact…	**hardly**
5 The driver couldn't see where he was going because…	**hard**
6 Alain couldn't understand the man because…	**incredibly**

2 VOCABULARY confusing adverbs and adverbial phrases

a Match each pair of adverbs with a pair of sentences.

at the moment / actually	5	in the end / at the end	☐
especially / specially	☐	late / lately	☐
ever / even	☐	near / nearly	☐
hard / hardly	☐	still / yet	☐

	Adverb
1 a Her French isn't very good. She can ____ say anything.	_____
b He works very ____ – at least ten hours a day.	_____
2 a My boss always arrives ____ for meetings.	_____
b We haven't seen Mary ____. She's been very busy.	_____
3 a ____ of the concert, everybody applauded.	_____
b I didn't want to go, but ____ they persuaded me.	_____
4 a I love all sports, but ____ basketball.	_____
b All her clothes are ____ made for her in Paris.	_____
5 a She looks younger than me, but ____ she's two years older.	_____
b He's unemployed ____, but he's looking for a job.	_____
6 a It's ____ stopped raining. We'll be able to leave soon.	_____
b Does your boyfriend live ____ here?	_____
7 a Have you found a flat ____?	_____
b No, we're ____ looking.	_____
8 a Have you ____ been to Texas?	_____
b I've been all over the USA – I've ____ been to Alaska!	_____

b Now decide which adverb goes where and write it in the adverb column. Compare with a partner, and say what you think the difference is between the two adverbs.

c Cover the adverb column and look only at sentences 1–8. Try to remember the adverbs.

3 PRONUNCIATION word and sentence stress

a Underline the main stressed syllable in these adverbs.

absolutely actually almost apparently definitely especially even fortunately ideally incredibly luckily unfortunately

b 2.9 Listen and check.

> Remember adverbs, like other 'information' words, are normally stressed in a sentence.

c 2.10 Now underline the stressed words in each sentence. Listen and check. Practise saying the sentences.

1 There was a lot of traffic, and unfortunately we arrived extremely late.
2 We definitely want to go abroad this summer, ideally somewhere hot.
3 It's incredibly easy – even a child could do it!
4 I thought he was Portuguese, but actually he's Brazilian.
5 You said they'd already gone, but apparently they're still here.
6 I absolutely love Italian food, especially pizza.

4 WRITING

a You are going to write a mini saga.

> Your story must be 50 words exactly (not including the title) and you must include at least two adverbs. Contracted forms (e.g. *I'd*) count as one word. First choose one of the titles below.
>
> **A holiday romance** **Revenge is sweet**
> **The lie** **Never again**

b Think of a plot. Then write a first draft without worrying about the number of words.

c Now count the words and then try to cut or add words until the story is the right length. Write your final version.

d Read two other students' stories. Which do you like best?

A short story

WRITING 2

It was only a small mistake, but it changed my life.



I had been working at JB Simpson's for ten years. It was a small [1]_____ company which exported garden furniture. I was [2]_____ happy with my job – I got on [3]_____ with the owner, Arthur Simpson but not with his wife, Linda. She was a loud, [4]_____ woman, who [5]_____ used to turn up at the office and start criticizing us for no reason. Everyone disliked her.

One afternoon Mrs Simpson came in while I was finishing writing a report. She looked at me and said, 'If I were you, I wouldn't wear that colour. It doesn't suit you at all.' I was wearing a [6]_____ pink shirt that I was [7]_____ fond of, and her comment really annoyed me. I typed a [8]_____ email to Alan Simmonds in Sales. 'Watch out! The old witch is on the warpath!' and pressed 'send'. A couple of minutes later I was surprised to receive an email from Mr Simpson asking me to come to his office [9]_____. When I opened the door, I saw his wife glaring at the computer screen, and I realized, to my horror, what I had done. I had clicked on Simpson instead of Simmonds. [10]_____ I was packing my things. I had been sacked!

a Read the story. What was the 'small mistake'? What happened?

b Using adverbs and adjectives helps to make a story come alive and makes it more enjoyable to read. Complete the story with an adjective or adverb from the list below.

aggressive an hour later extremely family-run frequently immediately new reasonably quick well

c You may want to write some dialogue as part of your story. Rewrite the following with the correct punctuation. Use the dialogue in the story to help you.

sit down mr simpson said coldly i want to talk to you about an email you sent

'Sit _____

_____

_____

d You are going to write a story beginning with the sentence *It was three o'clock in the morning when the phone rang.* Look at the time expressions in **Useful language** and correct one word in each.

Useful language

Time expressions

[1] ~~In~~ that moment, the door opened. *At*
[2] As soon than I saw him, I knew something was wrong.
[3] Ten minutes after, I went back to sleep.
[4] A morning in September I got to work early.
We got to the station [5] just on time to catch the train.

PLAN the content.

1 Invent a plot and write what happened simply, in about 50 words.
2 Then think about how you could improve your story by adding more details, e.g. with adjectives and adverbs.
3 Think about what tenses you need for each part of the story, e.g. how to set the scene, what significant events happened before the story starts.

WRITE 120–180 words, organized in two or three paragraphs. Use a variety of narrative tenses and adverbs and adjectives to make your story more vivid.

CHECK your short story for mistakes (grammar, punctuation, and spelling).