

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons Too – Enough

12



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns i.e. they tell us what the noun is like. *This is a beautiful painting. (What is the painting like? Beautiful.)*
- **Adjectives** have the same form in both the singular and the plural. *It's a nice dress. They are nice dresses.*
- **Adjectives** can be used before a noun or after a linking verb (*appear, be, become, feel, seem, etc.*). *He's got a new car. His car is new.*
- **Adjectives** can also be used after verbs of the senses (*smell, taste, feel, etc.*) instead of an adverb. *The food smells delicious. (NOT: smells deliciously)*

Adverbs

- **Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They can be one word (*quickly*) or a phrase (*in the morning*).
- **Adverbs** can describe manner (**how**), place (**where**), time (**when**), frequency (**how often**), degree (**to what extent**), etc.
Sophie speaks German fluently. (How does she speak? Fluently. – adverb of manner)
Leave your bag on the floor. (Where? On the floor. – adverb of place)
He's flying to Rome tomorrow. (When is he flying? Tomorrow. – adverb of time)
She usually gets a sandwich for lunch. (How often does she get a sandwich for lunch? Usually. – adverb of frequency)
She's very beautiful. (How beautiful is she? Very. – adverb of degree)

Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives

- Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective *quick* → *quickly*.
- Adjectives ending in **-ic** add **-ally** to form their adverbs *dramatic* → *dramatically*.
- Adjectives ending in **-le** drop **-le** and add **-ly** to form their adverbs *terrible* → *terribly*.
- Adjectives ending in **consonant + y** drop **-y** and add **-ily** to form their adverbs *happy* → *happily*.
- Adjectives ending in **-ly** (*friendly, lonely, lovely, fatherly, motherly, silly, lively, etc.*) form their adverbs with **in a ... way** *in a friendly way*.
- Adjectives ending in **-e** form their adverbs adding **-ly** without dropping **-e** *rare* → *rarely*.
Exceptions: *whole* → *wholly*, *true* → *truly*.
- The adverb of **good** is **well**. *Andrea is a good pianist. She plays the piano very well.*
- Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives (*daily, early, fast, hard, late, monthly, best, easy, low, etc.*) *He works hard. This is a hard job.*
- In spoken English the adverbs **loud, quick, slow, cheap** are the same as their adjectives. In formal English we use: **loudly, quickly, slowly, cheaply**. *He speaks loud. (spoken English) He speaks loudly. (formal English)*

1 Write the correct adverbs.

+ -ly	-ic + -ally	-le → -ly	consonant + y → -ily
1 quick ... <i>quickly</i>	4 tragic	7 horrible	10 lazy
2 safe	5 comic	8 sensible	11 sleepy
3 kind	6 dramatic	9 impossible	12 witty

2 Fill in the correct adjective or adverb using the words in brackets.

- You are quite *good* at playing the piano, aren't you? (good)
- Think about it before you make a decision. (careful)
- I like my bedroom because it's so . (cosy)
- It makes me feel to think of you all alone. (sad)
-, I can't help you. (unfortunate)
- You look in your new dress. (lovely)
- I believe this to be the finest novel ever written. (true)
- You'd better work if you want to keep your job. (hard)

3 Put these adverbs below into the correct column: *why, here, soon, where, well, near, almost, away, hard, now, often, only, never, then, when, certainly, far, fast, there, slowly, lately, usually, probably, definitely, obviously, always, frequently, in the park, tomorrow.*

How (manner)	Where (place)	When (time)	How much (degree)	How often (frequency)	Sentence Adverbs	Relative Adverbs
<i>fast,</i>	<i>here,</i>	<i>soon,</i>	<i>almost,</i>	<i>often,</i>	<i>certainly,</i>	<i>when,</i>

4 For each gap, choose an adjective from the list given and turn it into an adverb.

sudden

exact

fortune

slow

A Tom was 1) *slowly* walking out of his favourite café when a notice board 2) caught his attention. "Frateriny", a local band, was holding auditions for a new drummer in a week's time. It was 3) what he was looking for. 4), Tom had been practising regularly and was ready to perform!

B

Simon loved extreme sports. So, when he got his new snowboard, he went down a dangerous mountain incredibly 1) 2), he fell and hurt his knee. It took many months but 3) he recovered from his injury and was able to snowboard again. Today, he is a snowboard instructor who 4) advises his students not to take risks.

strong

lucky

fast

unfortunate

Some pairs of adverbs have different meanings

- deep** = a long way down (He dug **deep** into the ground.) **deeply** = greatly (The scientist was **deeply** respected.)
- free** = without cost (Children travel **free** on buses.) **freely** = willingly (He spoke **freely** about his past.)
- hard** = with effort (He works **hard**.) **hardly** = scarcely (I **hardly** see him.)
- high** = to / at a high level (The pilot flew **high** above the clouds.) **highly** = very much (She is **highly** regarded by her employers.)
- last** = after all others (He got here **last**.) **lastly** = finally (Last**ly**, read the instructions then do the test.)
- late** = not early (They arrived **late**.) **lately** = recently (I haven't seen him **lately**.)
- near** = close (I live **near** the school.) **nearly** = almost (I have **nearly** finished.)
- pretty** = fairly (I thought the film was **pretty** awful.) **prettily** = in a pretty way (She smiled **prettily**.)
- short** = suddenly (The driver stopped **short**.) **shortly** = soon (He will be arriving **shortly**.)
- wide** = far away from the right point (He threw the ball **wide**.)
- widely** = to a large extent (It's **widely** believed that the Prime Minister will resign soon.)

5 Underline the correct item.

- The arrow flew **wide** / **widely** of the target.
- Computers are **wide** / **widely** used in schools.
- Students can enter the museum **free** / **freely** on Saturdays.
- He **free** / **freely** admitted that he was guilty.
- I like sitting **near** / **nearly** the fire.
- Be careful! You **near** / **nearly** hit the window.
- She left too **late** / **lately** to catch the train.
- Have you seen any good films **late** / **lately**?
- She loved her brother **deep** / **deeply**.
- To find water, they had to dig **deep** / **deeply** into the ground.
- I think he's a **pretty** / **prettily** good singer, actually.
- The rooms were **pretty** / **prettily** furnished.
- He tries very **hard** / **hardly** to make her happy.
- Jim **hard** / **hardly** goes out these days.
- Tommy came **last** / **lastly** in the 100m sprint.
- Last** / **Lastly**, I would like to thank the chef for providing such a delicious meal.
- Mr Tibbs isn't in at the moment but he'll be here **short** / **shortly**.
- The woman stopped **short** / **shortly** when she saw the robber.
- The eagle was flying **high** / **highly** in the sky.
- My father is a **high** / **highly** respected surgeon.

Order of Adjectives

- Adjectives normally go before nouns. She bought an **expensive** house. Adjectives can also be used without a noun after certain verbs (**appear**, **be**, **feel**, etc.). His new house is **expensive**.
- The adjectives **afraid**, **alone**, **alive**, **awake**, **asleep**, **glad**, etc. are never followed by a noun. The baby was **asleep**. (NOT: ~~an asleep baby~~)
- Nouns can be used as adjectives if they go before another noun. They have no plural form in this case. Could you repair the **garden** gate? a **two-week** holiday (NOT: ~~a two-weeks holiday~~)
- Certain adjectives can be used as plural nouns referring to a group of people in general. These are: **the poor**, **the rich**, **the blind**, **the young**, **the old**, **the disabled**, **the homeless**, **the hungry**, **the strong**, **the deaf**, **the living**, **the dead**, **the sick**, **the elderly**, etc. The government must provide more homes for **the homeless**. (homeless people in general). When we want to refer to a specific person / group, then we add the word 'people' or 'man / woman'. The **homeless people** in our city grow in number.
- Opinion adjectives (**wonderful**, **awful**, etc.) go before fact adjectives (**large**, **old**, etc.). She lives in a **lovely big** flat. She bought a **beautiful leather** bag.
- When there are two or more fact adjectives, they normally go in the following order:

Fact Adjectives									
	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	used for / be about	noun
That's a	wonderful	large	old	rectangular	black	Chinese	wooden	linen	chest.