

Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparisons Too – Enough

12



27 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 **-ly** 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 → -illy
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.

- 1 You are quite *good* at playing the piano, aren't you? (**good**)
- 2 Think about it before you make a decision. (**careful**)
- 3 I like my bedroom because it's so (**cosy**)
- 4 It makes me feel to think of you all alone. (**sad**)
- 5 , I can't help you. (**unfortunate**)
- 6 You look in your new dress. (**lovely**)
- 7 I believe this to be the finest novel ever written. (**true**)
- 8 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
fast, <i>here</i> , <i>soon</i> , <i>almost</i> , <i>often</i> , <i>certainly</i> , <i>when</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 (*Lastly, 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.

1 The arrow flew **wide** / **widely** of the target.

2 Computers are **wide** / **widely** used in schools.

3 Students can enter the museum **free** / **freely** on Saturdays.

4 He **free** / **freely** admitted that he was guilty.

5 I like sitting **near** / **nearly** the fire.

6 Be careful! You **near** / **nearly** hit the window.

7 She left too **late** / **lately** to catch the train.

8 Have you seen any good films **late** / **lately**?

9 She loved her brother **deep** / **deeply**.

10 To find water, they had to dig **deep** / **deeply** into the ground.

11 I think he's a **pretty** / **prettily** good singer, actually.

12 The rooms were **pretty** / **prettily** furnished.

13 He tries very **hard** / **hardly** to make her happy.

14 Jim **hard** / **hardly** goes out these days.

15 Tommy came **last** / **lastly** in the 100m sprint.

16 **Last** / **Lastly**, I would like to thank the chef for providing such a delicious meal.

17 Mr Tibbs isn't in at the moment but he'll be here **short** / **shortly**.

18 The woman stopped **short** / **shortly** when she saw the robber.

19 The eagle was flying **high** / **highly** in the sky.

20 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.