

4.6

USE OF ENGLISH

Adverbs

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



- 1 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** **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?
- 3** **2.18** Listen again and choose the correct option.
 - 1 She doesn't speak *French* very well / very well *French*.
 - 2 I speak *more well* / better than she does.
 - 3 I stay up *late* / lately.
 - 4 That sounds *extreme* / extremely boring.
 - 5 Everybody goes to bed *really early* / real early.
 - 6 Time goes *unbelievably slowly* / unbelievably slow in the country.
- 4** 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

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

- 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**

- 5** Change the sentences in Exercise 4 to make them true for you.
- 6 USE OF ENGLISH** Complete the second sentence with option A, B or C so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- 1 My house is not very far from the school.
My house is ___ near the school.
A very **B quite**
C completely
- 2 My cousin really hates meeting people.
My cousin is ___ shy.
A extremely B a little
C slightly
- 3 I don't get up early during the holidays.
I get up ___ during the holidays.
A late B lately
C more late
- 4 I don't sing as well as my best friend.
My best friend sings ___ than me.
A well B good
C better
- 5 I have to make more effort in English.
I have to work ___ in English.
A hardly B more harder
C harder

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

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

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