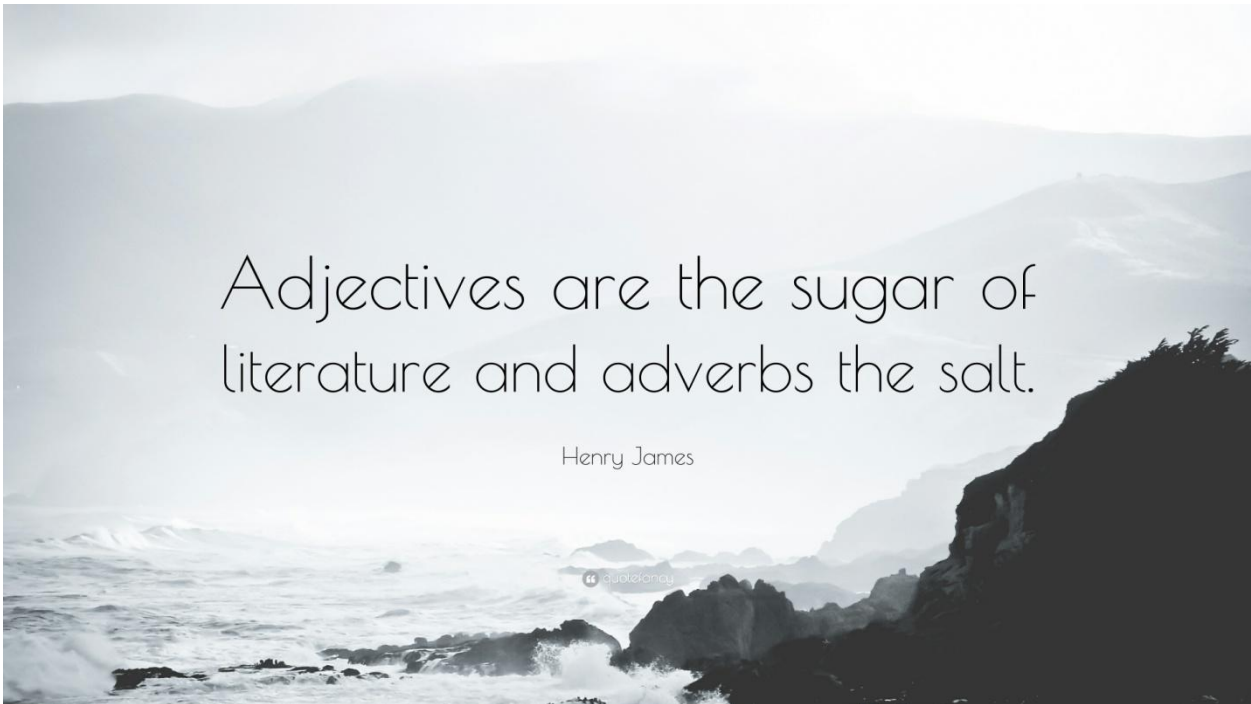




ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS



Adjectives are the sugar of
literature and adverbs the salt.

Henry James

“quoteology”

Adverbs



Sprinters run **quickly**. They wake up **early in the morning** and train **hard all day**.

- ◆ Adverbs usually describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs or sentences.
- ◆ An adverb can be one word (*carefully*) or a phrase (*in the morning*). Adverbs can describe manner (how), place (where), time (when), frequency (how often), degree (to what extent), etc.

Formation of Adverbs

- ◆ We usually form an adverb by adding **-ly** to the adjective.
e.g. *serious* - *seriously*
- ◆ Adjectives ending in **-le** drop the **-e** and take **-y**.
e.g. *gentle* - *gently*
- ◆ Adjectives ending in consonant + **y** drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.
e.g. *happy* - *happily*
- ◆ Adjectives ending in **-l** take **-ly**.
e.g. *awful* - *awfully*
- ◆ Adjectives ending in **-ic** usually take **-ally**.
e.g. *dramatic* - *dramatically* **But:** *public* - *publicly*
- ◆ Adjectives ending in **-e** take **-ly**.
e.g. *polite* - *politely* **But:** *true* - *truly*

- ◆ The following words end in -ly, but they are adjectives: *elderly, cowardly, friendly, likely, deadly, lively, lonely, silly, ugly, lovely, etc.*

e.g. *She's a lively child.*

We use the words *way/manner* to form their adverbs.

e.g. *She greeted me in a friendly way/manner.*

He complained in a cowardly way/manner.

- ◆ The adverbs *loud(ly), cheap(ly), quick(ly), tight(ly), fair(ly)* and *slow(ly)* are often used without -ly in everyday English.

e.g. *Come here quick/quickly.*

- ◆ Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives. These include: *hard, fast, free, high, low, deep, early, late, long, near, straight, right, wrong*. Also *hourly, daily, weekly, monthly* and *yearly*.

e.g. *The lake is deep. (adjective)*

They went deep into the forest. (adverb)

These biscuits are very hard. (adjective)

He tried hard in order to succeed. (adverb)

'Bella Donna' is a weekly magazine. (adjective)

It comes out weekly. (adverb)

◆ **The adverbs below have two forms, each with a different meaning:**

- The treasure was buried **deep** underground. (= a long way down)
He is **deeply** in love with her. (= very)
- The hotel guests can use the swimming pool **free**. (= without payment)
The animals in the safari park can roam **freely**. (= without limit or restriction.)
- The kite flew **high** in the sky. (= at/to a high level)
He is a **highly** respected doctor. (= very much)
- She arrived **late** for the meeting. (= not early)
He hasn't been feeling well **lately**. (= recently)
- Which of his songs do you like **most**? (= superlative of much)
I'm **mostly** interested in modern art. (= mainly)
- As he came **near**, I realised that something was wrong. (= close)
She **nearly** fainted when she heard the news. (= almost)
- He is a **pretty** strange man. (= rather)
The bridesmaids were **prettily** dressed in pink. (= in a pretty way)
- He is working **hard** these days. (= with a lot of effort)
They **hardly** go anywhere now that they have children. (= almost never)

Note: Hardly has a negative meaning and is often used with: any, anyone, anywhere, anything and ever.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. This is a *pretty/prettily* complicated situation.
2. They had *hard/hardly* been home for a minute when the phone rang.
3. My friends are *most/mostly* vegetarians.
4. Her loose outfit allowed her to move *free/freely*.
5. The shelf was so *high/highly* that he couldn't reach it.
6. John may be *late/lately* home tonight, as he has a lot of work to do.
7. The room was *pretty/prettily* decorated.

8. Children under five years old travel *free/freely*.
9. Sue has *near/nearly* finished her homework.
10. They have been going out a lot *late/lately*.
11. This college is *high/highly* recommended for its range of courses.
12. The miners dug *deep/deeply* to find coal.
13. The new supermarket is very *near/nearly* our house.
14. He is *deep/deeply* involved in the scandal.
15. We found it *hard/hardly* to get used to living in a foreign country.
16. Which of Mel Gibson's films do you like *most/mostly*?

II. Choose the correct item.

It was Lucy's birthday and she was very 1) *sad/sadly*. She had been waiting 2) *hopeful/hopefully* all morning for the postman to arrive. 3) *Sudden/Suddenly*, the letterbox rattled 4) *gentle/gently* and an envelope fell 5) *soft/softly* onto the doormat. Picking it up, Lucy noticed 6) *miserable/miserably* that It was a bill. There were no cards, no presents and no 7) *pretty/prettily* bouquets of flowers. Lucy 8) *near/nearly* burst into tears. Just then, there was a 9) *loud/loudly* knock on the door. Opening the door 10) *slow/slowly*, Lucy saw all her friends holding 11) *brightly/bright* wrapped gifts and shouting "Happy Birthday". Lucy 12) *immediate/immediately* cheered up and greeted her friends 13) *warm/warmly*.

III. Choose the right answer.

1. He kicked the ball high *adjective / adverb* into the air.
How high *adjective / adverb* is the Eiffel Tower?

2. My brother loves fast *adjective / adverb* cars.

My mother is often anxious because he drives too fast *adjective / adverb*.

3. Mozart learnt how to play the harpsichord at an early *adjective / adverb* age.

He started writing music as early *adjective / adverb* as 6.

4. Mary has to work late *adjective / adverb* tomorrow.

It was late *adjective / adverb* summer and the sun was still hot.

5. My mother has bought this beautiful dress at a low *adjective / adverb* price.

The plane was flying too low *adjective / adverb* above the houses.

6. If you want to pass this difficult exam you will have to work very hard *adjective / adverb*.

It was hard *adjective / adverb* work to repaint the whole house.

7. Freddie reads quite well *adjective / adverb* for his age.

Frank hasn't been too well *adjective / adverb* lately.

8. The Times is published daily *adjective / adverb*.

There are daily *adjective / adverb* flights to San Francisco.

9. This exercise is harder *adjective / adverb* than I thought.

I hope you will try harder *adjective / adverb* next time.

IV. Choose the adverb or the adjective.

1. As the play unfolds, the audience is (*subtle / subtly*) brought into the grip of an awful evil.
2. In a bold, sometimes (*careless / carelessly*), form there is nothing academic.
3. The (*clever / cleverly*) updated detective tale succeeded despite a serious flirt with cliché.
4. Last week we buried my closest friend, and it was a (*deep / deeply*) moving service.
5. She straightened up and looked out the window (*direct / directly*) at him.
6. In times gone by, the paddle steamers docked to pick up their loads of (*fresh / freshly*) baled cotton.
7. All goes (*good / well*), and after some time he feels relaxed enough to go for a walk.
8. Your trigger – (*happy / happily*) friend isn't in the house.
9. The gulf between the 'rich' and the 'poor' has narrowed, to the point that the word 'poor' is (*hard / hardly*) applicable.
10. (*Interesting / Interestingly*), the changes the adapter has made seem designed to make the story even more frightening.
11. He joined dozens of others that sailed (*lazy / lazily*) toward the surface.
12. He swore so (*loud / loudly*) at the top of his voice, that she didn't get any sleep all the next night.
13. Frankly, it is very (*clever / cleverly*) done.
14. Such (*nice / nicely*) balances of economic integration are hard to sustain for more than a single generation.
15. There are already rumors that publishers are feeling (*nervous / nervously*).
16. Children should be cared for by a (*normal / normally*) and healthy family.
17. We hoped this war could be resolved both (*quick / quickly*) and with as few civilian casualties as possible.
18. All we wanted to do was to stand very (*quiet / quietly*) and look and look and look.

19. He wanted to pat her neck (*most / mostly*) because she was so wonderful to touch.

20. It was (*nice / nicely*) packaged and wrapped in pretty, recycled paper.

V. You are interviewing people for a position within your company. Look at the information below and make comparisons using the adjectives and adverbs in the list, as in the example.

qualified, fluently, experienced, reliable, friendly, fast

e.g. *Miss Houston is more qualified than Mr Spencer.*

Mrs Thompson is the most qualified of all.

Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts
Experience: 3 years in similar position
Languages: fluent French
Skills: types 100 words per minute
Personality: very reliable. quite friendly



Miss Houston



Qualifications: 4 A-levels
Experience: 1 year in similar position
Languages: a little French
Skills: types 80 words per minute
Personality: not very friendly. quite reliable

Mr Spencer

Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts.
Master of Arts
Experience: 2 years in similar position
Languages: working knowledge of French
Skills: types 120 words per minute
Personality: very friendly. not very reliable



Mrs Thompson