

FOCUS 10 ADVERBS

We use adverbs in the following cases:

She walked slowly to tell us more about actions (verbs). They show how, where or when something is done.

Paul went quite quickly past the house to relate to other adverbs.

I had a tenably difficult day. (very difficult indeed)

The dress is quite cheap (fairly cheap) to relate to adjectives; they may strengthen or weaken the adjective.

Perhaps somebody lives here to relate to whole sentences

There are several different types of adverbs. We classify them according to their meaning. Here are some examples:

1. Manner: quietly, fast, gently, slowly, well.
2. Place: away, in, down, anywhere, round, there.
3. Time: daily, monthly, tomorrow, how, immediately
4. Frequency: often, frequently, sometimes, always, never
5. Whole sentence: obviously, perhaps, possibly, luckily
6. Degree: quite, very, hardly, completely

EXERCISES

Ex.1_ Underline the adverbs in the sentences and define what kind of adverb it is .

1. She looked rather carefully at her notes before she answered. 2. The little girl went upstairs to bed. 3. This journal is published weekly. 4. She speaks Chinese very well. 5. Luckily, he managed to escape from the burning building. 6. We often have dinner at a restaurant. 7. The problem is relatively common among teenagers. 8. The Collins family moved away. 9. We cannot find the dog anywhere. 10. My son never listens to me.

Ex. 2 Form the adverbs from the following adjectives by adding suffix *-ly*: guilty, rosy, greedy, clumsy, busy, pretty, noisy, hasty, heavy, uneasy, steady, happy, angry, gay, shy, dry, complete, nervous, clever, quiet, genuine, absolute, peaceable, noticeable, real, sympathetic, appreciative, strange, beautiful, free, uncomfortable, brave, polite, enthusiastical, immense, cheerful, careful, wonderful.

Ex. 3 Give the degrees of comparison of the following adverbs:

heavily, hard, gaily, fast, cheerful, politely, late, shyly, far, dryly, peaceably, happily.

Ex. 4 Use the correct form of the adverbs in brackets.

I suppose actions speak (loud) than words. 2. She spoke very (sadly) and (slowly). 3. His heart leaped as he saw himself running, running, (fast) than any of the other boys. 4. They went (slowly) than Ralph had bargained for. 5. Piggy spoke (softly) to Ralph than his sister. 6. Godfrey drove (carefully) than usual. 7. Each time the words were screamed (loudly) than before. 8. He looked at her (narrowly) than usual. 9. How long have you been here? A child of five after two lessons would draw (well) than you do. 10. Mr and Mrs Carey were (frankly) shocked at Philip's idea of being an artist.

Ex. 5 Translate the adverbs in brackets into English.

1. We shan't get out of the muddle we're in except by thinking (усиленно) and realistically. 2. He could (едва) speak. 3. Piggy took off his glasses, (глубоко) troubled. 4. The geologists dug too (глубоко) to find oil. 5. The boy came (близко) and peered down at Ralph, screwing up his face as he did so. 6. Holly, followed (внимательно) by her elderly French governess, came rushing toward them from under the oak tree. 7. The lantern held (высоко) was in his left hand. 8. He had thought (высоко) of Desert. 9. He will be here at ten (ровно). 10. He spoke (резко) to the children, and told them to go in to their tea. 11. He lives (близко) the Institute. 12. She put her arm round my shoulders and (почти) wept over me. 13. Jon's eyes opened (широко). 14. It is (широко) known that John is the best sportsman in our town. 15. It is (весьма) probable that

they are in the Crimea now. 16. The trickle of smoke sketched a chalky line up the solid blue of the sky, wavered (высоко) up and faded. 17. But we really got a beast, though I can't (едва) believe it, we'll need to stay (близко) to the platform. 18. I decided he must be lying flat, and set off along the beach, examining the base of the cliffs very (тщательно). 19. He always came away (глубоко) depressed. 20. "Never mind my reason!" said Soames (вскоре). 21. You have stated that the agreement which he has so unfortunately cut (внезапно) with his own hand was for a period of five years.

Ex. 6 Translate into English.

1. Он поскользнулся и чуть не упал. 2. Он оставил собаку около дома. 3. Тропинка круто поворачивала к деревне. 4. Он пристально смотрел на Елену, которая сидела напротив него. 5. Дверь была широко открыта, и они вошли не позвонив. 6. «Джейн спит, и я не хочу, чтобы ее беспокоили», — сказал Том резко. 7. «Извините», — сказала Элиза, внезапно остановившись. 8. Он пришел домой вскоре после того, как мы ушли. 9. Вы так сильно изменились, что я едва вас узнала. 10. Джон порезал большой палец и сильно плакал, когда мать вошла в детскую. 11. Она дышала медленно и глубоко после соревнования. 12. Тихие воды глубоки. 13. Во время беседы он внимательно ее рассматривал. 14. Маленький Джон спустился вниз и сел на нижнюю ступеньку. Белла подошла вплотную и стала его рассматривать. 15. Том следовал тут же за сестрой. 16. В течение двух или трех дней доктор

внимательно следил за Филиппом. 17. Мы можем жить с высоко поднятыми головами и смотреть всему миру в лицо. 18. Нас считали высокообразованными людьми. 19. Когда Джек выступал, он сильно жестикулировал руками. 20. Чем скорее вы прочтете книгу, тем лучше. 21. Чем больше он думал о своем путешествии, тем больше оно ему нравилось.

FOCUS 11 POSITION OF ADVERBS

There are three main positions for adverbs which modify a verb:

- front position (before the subject)

Finally he could stand the noise no longer

- mid position (between the subject and verb, or after be)

He usually plays better than this.

She is usually here by 10.00

- end position (after the verb)

I've been waiting for hours.

a) Most types of adverbs can go in front position. in particular:

- connecting adverbs e.g. as a result, similarly

As a result, Japan faces a crisis.

- time and place adverbs e.g. tomorrow, in the kitchen

Tomorrow the weather will be much cooler.

- comment and viewpoint adverbs e.g. presumably, financially
Presumably, she will want to go home.

b) The following types of adverbs usually go in mid position: adverbs of indefinite frequency e.g. always, never, usually; degree adverbs e.g. completely quite; and focus adverbs e.g. just, even:

He always sings when he is having a shower.

I completely forgot her birthday, and I just don't know how to make it up to her.

c) In end position we usually put an adverb after an object or complement if there is one:

He studied the problem briefly.

When there is more than one adverb in end position, the usual order is: adverb of manner, place and time:

In the accident she was thrown violently against the door.

However, if one adverb is much longer than another then it is placed last:

They left at 3.00 with a great deal of noise.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Correct these sentences if needed:

1. We together walked to the end of the garden. 2. So far in my job I have mainly had to deal with complaints. 3. I just have bought a new car. 4. He speaks fluently five languages. 5. Jenny has been appointed recently Professor of Nursing. 6. I was totally unprepared for the news. 7. It was now time for me to make my speech. 8. He had been to London never before. 9. Susan became soon bored with the new toys. 10. John frequently was away from home in his new job. 11. They are at home these days hardly ever. 12. I could never understand why he got so annoyed. 13. We had been already given three leaving presents. 14. Although he is sixty, he still enjoys playing football.

Ex.2 Complete the sentences

I last saw ... (on Monday/my keys)

1. She sailed ... (around the world/in ten months)
2. He was arrested ... (at the customs desk/ last week).
3. He stayed ... (all day/at home).
4. You shouldn't take ... (what she says/seriously).
5. He walked ... (dangerously/along the top of the wall).
6. The recipe uses... (only/the finest ingredients).
7. He sat ... (for a few minutes/silently).
8. We are going ... (to Athens/next summer).
9. He wanted ... (patiently/outside the door).
10. They cheered ... (through the match/excitedly).

Ex. 3 Place the adverb of manner in its correct position.

1. (beautifully) The chorus sang that evening.
2. (carefully) Mr. Harrison prepared his speech.
3. (fast) Does your teacher speak?
4. (slowly) They mixed the soft white flour and the warm milk.
5. (excellently) That couple dances the tango.
6. (well) The girls have studied the laboratory procedure.
7. (well) As usual, they are prepared.
8. (softly) I heard the mother singing a lullaby.
9. (reluctantly) The student put down the worn-out volume with the faded cover.
10. (arrogantly) The accused addressed the judge.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions by using one of the words in brackets Be sure to put it in the right position.

1. How did he act last night? (good, well). - He acted well last night.
2. How is Mr. Parks writing the report? (meticulous, meticulously)
3. How should Janet study for the exam? (hard, hardly)
4. How will Mr. Adams feel after we tell him? (sad, sadly)
5. How does their mother cook? (wonderful, wonderfully)

6. How did Miss Moody look after your child while you were away? (loving, lovingly)

7. How did the bride look after the ceremony? (happy, happily)

8. How does Helen Todd usually type? (slow, slowly)

9. How is Sue's grandmother after her operation? (good, well)

10. How did they find the wallet that had been stolen? (accident, accidentally)

Ex. 5 Complete the sentences with one of the adverbs below. Be sure to put it in the right position.

In away outside abroad somewhere there

1. I can't find it here. Why don't you look ...?

2. The birthday party was organized ...

3. My son has decided to study...

4. I don't know where she is. She has obviously gone...

5. The house is dark. The Jeffersons must have gone ...

6. Hold on! I'll check if he's ...

Ex. 6 Put the words below into the correct order.

1. There/the plane/go *There goes the plane!*

2. here/the missing ring/ be

3. here/it/be

4. there/Mary/be

5. there/they/be

6. here/the jazz band/come

7. here/we/be

Ex. 7 Choose the right adverbs of time for each sentences. Be sure to put it in the right position.

1. (yesterday, tomorrow) My uncle was taken to the emergency room.

My uncle was taken to the emergency room yesterday. Or Yesterday my uncle was taken to the emergency room.

2. (soon, now) Dad is going to buy a new car.

3. (recently, immediately) Let's go!

4. (already, still) The electrician hasn't arrived.

5. (yet, yesterday) This dirty room hasn't been cleaned.

6. (eventually, last night) Don't worry! He'll finish it.

7. (yet, already) I've seen it.

8. (still, afterwards) The twins went bowling.

9. (now, lately) Don't take a bath!

10. (then, today) He's feeling quite cheerful.

Ex. 8 Put the words into correct order.

1. (yesterday, away) Moritz, our cat, ran.

Moritz, our cat, ran away yesterday.

2. (last night, the guitar, at the concert, beautifully) Alexandra played

3. (in lab class, a frog, tomorrow) The students will dissect

4. (hard, soon, here) I'm sure it's going to rain ...

5. (angrily, him last night) The speaker answered ...

6. (since 1977, here) Teresa has been living ...

7. (out, still, at dawn) He loves going ...

Ex. 9 Place the adverb of frequency into the right position. In some cases there may be two or three possibilities.

1 Always: Dr Webster cycles to his parents' homes.

Dr Webster always cycles to his parents' homes.

2. every morning: They drink black coffee.

3. Occasionally: Paul borrows money from his friend.

4. Usually: The guests have to sign the register on entering the building.

5. Ever: Have you won the lottery?

6. Rarely: That cactus plant needs watering.

7. Often: Their dog is aggressive.

8. Never: The fireman had seen such a disaster!

9. Once a day Aunt Daisy takes an aspirin.

10. Sometimes: You ought to write him a note.

Ex.10 Henry and Bill are two students who have reached the end of their studies. They are discussing what to do after graduation. Put the adverbs of position into the right position.

Bill:

1. I don't know what I am going to do after graduate. (honestly)

Honestly, I don't know what I am going to do after graduate.

2. I'll take a year off to travel. (perhaps)

3. I won't go back to college for another degree (certainly)

4. My parents are hoping I'll find a job. (naturally)

Henry:

5. I'll have to work (definitely)

6. My family cannot afford to support me anymore. (frankly)

7. I'd prefer to go on a trip instead.(obviously)

8. but that's out of the question. (clearly)

9. I could travel a bit during my first paid holiday. (probably)

Bill:

10. We still have a few months before we're on our own! (luckily)

Ex. 11 Put the adverbs of degree into the right position.

1. Old Mrs. Hardy fell on those stairs. (almost)

Old Mrs. Hardy almost fell on those stairs.

2. You have touched your food! (barely)

3. Tommy is a smart kid. (very)
4. This closet isn't big for all my clothes. (really, enough)
5. Mr.Dodd has discussed the matter. (just)
6. That author has been successful. (fairly)
7. They have worked for today. (enough)
8. In my opinion Peterson is driving fast. (too)
9. Oh, yes, I like modern dance. (very much)
10. They had time to get acquainted! (hardly)

Ex. 12 Put each of the adverbs below into the right column.

Insistently / quite / surely / usually / silently / always / never / vaguely / overseas / today / well / too / fast / outside / everywhere / recently / enough / so / very / soon / even / carefully / offshore / up / almost / fiercely / abroad / angrily / fairly / obviously / seldom / downstairs / yesterday / nowhere / here / foolishly

Adverbs of manner	Place	Time	Frequency	Opinion
Degree				

Insistently

Ex.13 Put this mixed group of adverbs into the right position.

1. Sandy glanced around the room. (furtively)
2. She knew that Ned had hidden the letter in the room. (somewhere, yesterday)
3. She opened the cupboard and looked. (softly, inside)
4. Ned was predictable. (usually, very)
5. Ah, it was! (there)
6. She would have chosen to hide the letter. (personally, elsewhere)
7. But she felt relieved that it had been easy. (actually, so)
8. She heard footsteps coming. (suddenly, upstairs)
9. Sandy thought. (quickly, very)
10. Should she hide? (where)

FOCUS 12 ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

Some adverbs are formed from an adjective + ly: happy- happily, etc. When an adjective already ends in -ly (e.g. cowardly, friendly, kindly, lively, lonely) we don't add -ly to it to make an adverb. Instead we can use a prepositional phrase with fashion, manner or way:

He smiled at me in a friendly way.

She waved her hands around in a lively fashion.

Most participial adjectives ending in -ed don't have an adverb form and we can use a similar prepositional phrase: They rose to greet me in a subdued manner. She walked around the room in an agitated way (or ... in agitation)

Some adverbs have two forms one ending -ly and the other not. We can sometimes use either of the two forms of the adverbs although the form ending in -ly is more usual in a formal style:

I'll be there as quick(ly) as I can.

Try to sing loud(ly) in the last verse.

Other words like this include cheap(ly), clean(ly), fine(ly), slow(ly), thin(ly).

In other cases there is a difference in the meaning of the adverb with and without -ly:

She gave her time free (= for no money)

She gave her time freely (=willingly)

Do I have to change trains in Leeds? – No, you can go direct (= without stopping)

I'll be with you directly (= very soon)

He saw Susan directly (= straight) ahead.

She worked really hard and passed her exams.

The telephone line was so bad, I could hardly (= only just) hear what he was saying.

He kicked the ball high over the goal.

Everyone thinks highly of her teaching (= they praise her for it).

They cut short their holiday when John became ill (= went home early).

The speaker will be arriving shortly (= soon).

The door was wide (= completely) open.

It won't be difficult to get the book. It's widely available (in many places).

Note: Remember that good is an adjective and well is an adverb.

I asked Francis to clean the car, and he did a good job /... and he did the job well.

However, well is also an adjective meaning "healthy".

You're not looking too well. Are you okay?

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Find the appropriate Russian equivalents for the English adverbs.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1) shortly | a) вероятно |
| 2) hardly | b) внимательно |
| 3) nearly | c) упорно |
| 4) late | d) весьма |
| 5) hard | e) почти |
| 6) lately | f) едва |
| 7) sharp | g) недавно |
| 8) pretty | h) поздно |
| 9) closely | i) ровно |

10) likely j) вскопе

Ex.2 Are the underlined words adjectives or adverbs?

1. It's getting late. 2. "The Times" is a daily paper. 3. She is a lovely, friendly, lively person, but she seems lonely. 4. It doesn't seem likely that your children will be ugly. 5. The postman's early. 6. She speaks English very well. 7. We have monthly meetings. 8. Don't talk so loudly. 9. If you have got a fast car, why don't you drive fast? 10. If you want me to work hard, you'll have to pay me. 11. Milk is delivered daily. 12. The train arrived late. 13. I can't stand loud music. 14. Don't be silly. 15. She's becoming hard to live with. 16. I'm very well, thanks. 17. That was a cowardly thing to do. 18. Curare is a deadly poison. 19. I get paid monthly. 20. Try to come early.

Ex.3 State whether the italicized words are adjectives or adverbs.

1. He came *close* to Godfrey and breathed into his waistcoat. 2. He was also his *closest* companion and his *closest* friend. 3. Our sympathy had always been *close*, and was growing *closer* as we grew older. 4. He had worked very *hard*, it would be too cruel if all that industry were futile. 5. I don't want to be *too hard* on you. 6. His hair was *straight* and *long*. 7. He sat up *straight* in his chair, and asked what I wanted to see him about. 8. Could you show me *the nearest* way to the Red Square? 9. She turned full on me, when I was sitting, *near* the window with my back to the sunlight. 10. First I considered myself to be standing *high* on a very *high* mountain with a *straight wide* mouth; and I pulled my *mouth straight* and *wide*, I made my eyes *close* down at the *far* corners, widening at the inner corners. 11. Would you mind telling me how *long* you're staying up here? 12. It's simply that I find these *long* silences intolerable. 13. I went *further* out in the lake to pass it. The lake was much *narrower* now. 14. He did not ask any *further* questions. 15. I do think you might have caught an *earlier* train from Cambridge. 16. You might have come a little bit *earlier*. 17. I'm a *better* singer than he now. 18. I think we should work far *better* to get rid of such mistakes. 19. I'm afraid I can't walk very *fast*. 20. My watch is ten minutes *fast*.

Ex.4 Complete the words.

Beautiful – beautifully, cheap – cheaply, clear – clearly, slow – slowly, soft – softly, terrible – terribly, unhappy – unhappily

1. I suppose I should be nervous, but I've never felt so ... in my life. 2. I suppose we'll never see each other again, she said 3. I haven't got much money: if I travel this year, I'll have to do it 4. The house is small and rather simple, but Anne has decorated it 5. This soup tastes 6. He spoke very ... , but she heard every word like a shout. 7. Good computers are getting quite ... now. 8. The train was very ... ; perhaps they were working on the like. 9. She sat there ... lying about everything she had done. 10. This is a ... house; I enjoy

looking at it every time I walk past. 11. Her hair is so lovely and ... – like a baby's hair. 12. This hand writing isn't very ... ; can you read it any better than me? 13. The team played ... last Saturday. 14. Time seemed to go so When would he arrive? 15. He looks really I wonder what's wrong. 16. Mary does not speak very ...: I often have trouble understanding her.

Ex.5 Choose the right word.

1. August is (amazing /amazingly) good with animals. 2. As soon as I saw him I was (sure/surely) he had been drinking. 3. Do you think that's a (real/really) diamond in her ring? 4. He was wearing a (true/truly) astonishing tie. 5. I felt her arm (gentle/gently) to see if any books were broken. 6. I read an (amazing /amazingly) think in the newspaper this morning. 7. John was (wonderful/wonderfully) kind to me when I came to this country. 8. Kerth seemed (gentle/gently), but there was something cruel underneath. 9. One leg of the chair was (slight/slightly) damaged. 10. Sarah drives a (real/really) beautifully restored 1914 sports car. 11. She looked at me (kind/kindly), but didn't say anything. 12. The door was (bad/badly) painted. 13. The food was wonderful/wonderfully), but the service was (awful/awfully). 14. The room is (clever/cleverly) organized so three of us can work there. 15. The job was (surprising/surprisingly) easy. 16. He's acted (unbelievable/unbelievably) stupidly in the past year.

Ex.6 Choose the correct answer.

1. I haven't seen her (late/lately). 2. Susannah looks very (angry/angrily). 3. The policeman walked (slow/slowly). 4. The bride wore a (beautiful/beautifully) dress. 5. I don't speak English as (good/well) as you do. 6. She smiled (sad/sadly) and walked away. 7. Are the trains (usual/usually) so (late/lately)? 8. I could hear her singing (flat/flatly) during the aria. 9. His teacher thinks (high/highly) of his musical ability. 10. He spoke (free/freely) and without fear of criticism. 11. The advertising campaign was a (complete/completely) disaster. 12. I can see (clear/clearly) now that the rain has gone. 13. Don't swim here! The water is too (deep/deeply). 14. Look (close/closely) at this manuscript. It may be valuable. 15. Harry played (bad/badly) in the music competition. 16. It is impossible to take a (direct/directly) flight to Tokyo from here. 17. Nina tried (had/hardly) to pass the test but failed. 18. The lecture was in fact, quite (short/shortly). 19. There were (hard/hardly) any people I knew at the wedding. 20. We will inform you of our decision (short/shortly).

Ex.7 Fill in the blanks with the given words.

Close right hard high deep pretty straight fast ill easy
1. They had to dig... to get oil. 2. His position was ... uncertain. 3. This is the ... way to do it. 4. When I came he was ... asleep. 5. Please, keep ... to the subject. 6. He was walking 7. His ... ambitions are well known to everybody. 8. He

dived ... into the water and soon emerged at the opposite side of the river. 9. the baby is as ... as a flower. 10. I saw him at a ... distance. 11. He had to study ... to be the first. 12. He is a ... person to speak to. 13. We can't expect a ... answer from him. 14. Take it ... ! Everything will be all right. 15. They live ... around the corner. 16. The engine is ... to operate. 17. You shouldn't speak ... about people. 18. This athlete can jump 19. Tell me ... what you think. 20. She looks quite

Ex. 8 Choose the appropriate adverb.

1. He lives quite (near/nearly). 2. You've come too (late/late). 4. It is (pretty/prettily) difficult to speak to her. 5. We have seen very little of you (late/late). 6. She is always (pretty/prettily) dressed. 7. He (near/nearly) seized the rail. 8. I used to work (hard/hardly) to get everything I have got now. 9. His suggestion seemed (high/highly) improbable. 10. Her house stood (close/closely) to the river. 11. The wind was blowing so (hardly/hard) that I could (hard/hardly) walk. 12. The actress (justly/just) deserved the prize. 13. The plane flew (high/highly), we could (hard/hardly) see it. 14. (Short/shortly) after graduating I moved to the capital. 15. I could see the house door which was (wide/widely) open.

Ex. 9 Choose the appropriate word.

1. In spite of the coming danger he remained (calm/calmly). 2. Though the dish smelt (good/well), he refused to eat saying he was not hungry. 3. She looked at me (angry/angrily) and told me to leave the room. 4. She spends a lot of money on her clothes but they always look (cheap/cheaply). 5. Have you seen him? – Yes, he looks (good/well) but he says he feels (bad/badly). 6. His cough sounds (terrible/terribly). He should see a doctor. 7. Be (quite/quietly). Stop talking, behave yourselves. 8. The situation looks (bad/badly). We must do something. 9. He seemed to me a bit (strange/strangely) today. 10. The fish tastes (awful/awfully). I won't eat it. 11. He looked (good/well) in his new suit. 12. They drove under a (low/lowly) bridge. 13. She has traveled (wide/widely). 14. She loved his (dear/dearly). 15. We'll be there (short/shortly). 16. Three-toed sloths live (deep/deeply) in the Amazon forest.

Ex. 10 Circle the correct form in parentheses.

1. Rita plays the violin (good/well). 2. That is an (intense/intensely) novel. 3. The sun is shining (bright/brightly). 4. The girls speak (fluent/fluently) French. 5. The boys speak Spanish (fluent/fluently). 6. The table has a (smooth/smoothly) surface. 7. We must figure our income tax returns (accurate/accurately). 8. We don't like to drink (bitter/bitterly) tea. 9. The plane will arrive (soon/soonly). 10. He had an accident because he was driving too (fast/fastly).

Ex. 11 Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. The birds were flying (high, highly) and low. 2. He was (high, highly) intelligent. 3. He had found out that Sawbridge's family had lived (close, closely) to mine. 4. Philip, smoking a cheap cigar, observed Glutton (close, closely). 5. Meanwhile Martin's own reward was coming (near, nearly). 6. We were (near, nearly) smashed up on the shore several times. 7. I'm sure you know how (deep, deeply) I sympathize with you. 8. With her beautiful expressive eyes she looked (deep, deeply) into his. 9. During his last year at St Luke's Philip had to work (hard, hardly). 10. I need (hard, hardly) say that I agree with you. 11. Suddenly she stopped (short, shortly), and disengaged herself from her companion. 12. He was joined (short, shortly) by a stewardess, 13. They stick you with everything if you don't look (sharp, sharply). 14. He looked at her (sharp, sharply). 15. "Open your eyes (wide, widely)," he ordered gently and examined each eye in turn in the bright pencil of light. 16. This word is (wide, widely) used in spoken English. 17. The officer leaned down and looked (close, closely) at Ralph. 18. There were three desks, one with an electric typewriter, and all with papers, books, and files piled (high, highly). 19. His heart beat so that he could (hard, hardly) breathe. 20. He drank long and (deep, deeply). 21. He had an eye for colour which was more (high, highly) trained than that of anyone in the department. 22. Ralph said nothing more, but waited while the procession came (near, nearly). 23. He was (deep, deeply) moved. 24. She suddenly felt that he was (wide, widely) awake. 25. The doctor answered him (short, shortly).

Ex. 12 Open the brackets. Use adjectives or adverbs.

Lan did not want to defend herself (public). She just walked away (sad) after the other students had called her a "gook", but when they could not see her, she started to cry (quiet). She had not expected such a (rude) word from them. She had been (nice) to them. She had not spoken (bad) of them or their country, although life here was very (hard) for her family. Why had they attacked her? For her it was (unimaginable) to be so (hard) on somebody. She asked herself, "Will we ever be able to live (happy) in their country?"

Ex. 13 Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. She speaks French fluent. 2. I think you behaved very cowardlily. 3. Everyone says that he is non enourmous rich. 4. We never catch them up if you walk as slow as that. 5. She turned to him astonishedly. I didn't believe you, she said. 6. Wearing a white shirt and new suit, he thought he looked really well. 7. He plays the guitar remarkable good for his age. 8. Chop the herbs finaly and sprinkle them on top of the pasta. 9. He stepped back and looked satisfiedly at the newly-painted door.

Ex. 14 Choose the right word.

1. I don't like horror films. I think they are (frightening/frightened) and (boring/bored). 2. Don't look so (surprising/surprised) decision but we had no other way out. 3. It was a (tiring/tired) journey. I wish I hadn't had it. I feel completely (exhausting/exhausted) after it. 4. The football match was (disappointing/disappointed). Our team lost the game and we left the stadium quite (disappointing/disappointed). 5. He can't remember his pupils' names. It seemed funny at first, but now it is rather (embarrassing/embarrassed). 6. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned she did not seem to be in the least (embarrassing/embarrassed). 7. He did not come and she looked rather (worrying/worried). 8. The rise in crime is (depressing/depressed). 9. The pictures made a (depressing/depressed) impression on him. 10. She is not (satisfying/satisfied) with her position.

Ex.15 Translate into English paying attention to the adjectives and adverbs in bold type.

1. У него **сильно** болит голова. Он **едва** может говорить. 2. Почему ты каждый день опаздываешь на работу? Ты, наверное, встаешь слишком **поздно**. 3. Как ты себя чувствуешь сегодня? – Спасибо, **хорошо**. 4. Ты говоришь слишком **быстро**. Они тебя не понимают. 5. Я люблю ходить в ресторан. Еда там всегда **вкусная**. 6. Он **не очень хорошо** себя чувствует сейчас. 7. Он **упорно** готовится к экзаменам. 8. Я очень устал. Я **плохо** спал вчера ночью. 9. Он бежит очень **быстро**. 10. Я не видел его **последнее время**. 11. Ну же, Ник! Почему ты всегда ешь так **медленно**? 12. Как **приятно** пахнут твои духи! 13. Его работа очень **трудная**. Ей приходится **упорно** работать. Она **едва** успевает поесть. 14. Поезд опоздал, и поэтому я приехал домой **поздно**. 15. У нее **беглый** английский. Она говорит по-английский **очень хорошо**.

FOCUS 13 DEGREE ADVERBS

Degree adverbs can be used before adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs to give information about the extent or degree of something.

They are happy. - They are extremely happy.

He is always late. - He is almost always late.

Other degree adverbs: completely, fairly, quite, rather, slightly, too, totally, very (much).

Very and too

Before an adjective or another adverb we use very when we mean "to a higher degree" and too when we mean "more than enough" or "more than is wanted or needed".

The weather was very hot in Majorca.

It is too hot to stay in this room.

Very and very much

We don't use very before verbs, but we can use very much before some verbs to emphasize how we feel about things:

I very much agree with the decision.

We can use very but not very much before participle adjectives.

She was ver 61 s.

It's very disappointing.

Extremely, very etc; absolutely, completely, etc

We usually use extremely, very, etc. with gradable adjectives and absolutely, completely, etc. with ungradable adjectives.

Extremely ... effective, difficult, hard

Dreadfully ... angry, disappointed, sorry

Hugely ... entertaining, enjoyable, successful

Absolutely ... clear, necessary, sure, true

Simply ... awful, enormous, terrible

Utterly ... exhausted, unbearable, unrecognizable

Quite

Quite has two meanings: to a particular degree, but not "very" (= "fairly"); and to a larger degree, or "very much" (= "completely")

I was quite satisfied with the result.

No, you are quite wrong!

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Fill in very, too or very/too if possible.

1. Dan was ... engrossed in his book even to look up. 2. This has made many people ... angry. 3. The town looked ... prosperous. 4. He found the opening ... small for him to get through. 5. The snakes around here aren't dangerous. 6. He spoke ... clearly, and I was able to hear every word. 7. My mother's not ... well at the moment, I'm afraid.

Ex.2 Fill in very, much, very much, if possible.

1. She is not sleeping well because she is ... worried about work. 2. You could try phoning him but I ... doubt that he'll be at home. 3. Her handling of the meeting was ... admired by her colleagues. 4. The team captain was ... criticized for the quality of his leadership. 5. Out of the shop walked three ... satisfied customers. 6. Although the patient ... wants to leave hospital, we can't let her go yet. 7. I ... appreciate the opportunity to talk to you. 8. Palmer had a ... encouraging first set, but played poorly after that.

Ex.3 Put the following adverbs before each set of adjectives: badly, enormously, perfectly, severely, terribly, virtually.

... boring, important, sorry.

1. ... identical, impossible, unchanged

2. ... acceptable, adequate, clear

3. ... damaged, needed, wrong
4. ... handicapped, limited, weakened
5. ... popular, influential, powerful

Ex.4 Replace all the examples of quite with either completely or fairly.

It's quite unusual for me to get annoyed, but I was quite appalled by my boss's attitude. He'd asked me to finish the report by next week. Well, even that would be quite difficult. Bit then this morning he told me he wanted it by tomorrow. He knew that was quite impossible for me to finish it by then. But he is quite determined to have it. It's not fair. He knows I'm quite good at writing reports, but he also knows I'm quite useless at working under pressure like that. My old boss was quite different. He was quite thoughtful and quite brilliant at organising people. I think it's quite likely I'll start looking for a job elsewhere.

FOCUS 14 COMMENT ADVERBS, VIEWPOINT ADVERBS, FOCUS ADVERBS

Comment adverbs

Some comment adverbs

indicate how likely we think something is: apparently, certainly, clearly, definitely, probably

indicate our attitude to or opinion of what is said: frankly, generally, honestly, luckily, naturally, personally, unbelievably

show our judgement of someone's actions: bravely, carelessly, foolishly, kindly, rightly, stupidly, wrongly.

Most common adverbs can occur at the front, middle or end of a sentence.

Viewpoint adverbs

We use viewpoint adverbs to make it clear from what point of view we are speaking.

Financially, the accident has been a disaster for the owners of the tunnel.

Other examples include: biologically, chemically, environmentally, ideologically, logically, morally, politically, visually.

Focus adverbs: even, only, alone

Even and only usually go in mid positions, but if they refer to the subject they come before it.

My mother has only brought some food.

Only my mother has brought some food.

Even Sue can speak French.

Sue can even speak French.

When we use alone to mean only it comes after a noun.

It isn't possible to become a great artist by hard work alone.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Replace the underlined part of each sentence by a comment adverb:

Apparently, frankly, generally, in theory, luckily, naturally, personally, sadly, typically, unbearably.

1. It is regrettable that we can't offer you a place in the house.2. As might be expected, I did what I could to make them feel at home.3. I've heard, but I'm not sure it's true that this building is going to be pulled down.4. It is extremely surprising, but I won a first prize.5. To say what I really think, I don't know what I'd have done without him.6. In most circumstances, an overdose of this size is fatal.7. In my opinion, I think TV is to blame for the decline in reading standards among children.8. It is fortunate that John didn't hurt himself when he fell off his motorbike.9. On average it takes three days for a letter to get to Australia.10. It is supposed to be true that you can park anywhere, but in practice there are rarely any spaces left by 9 o'clock.

Ex.2 Choose an appropriate viewpoint adverb from a) and a sentence ending from b) to complete the sentences from c)

a) economically, mechanically, traditionally, globally, statistically.

b) ... it has been produced in Scotland.

... it has without doubt caused climatic warming.

... it seemed to be in good condition.

... it is highly unlikely.

... it needs the support of its larger neighbours

c)1. Although there was a lot of rust on the body of the car2. Although we don't notice the effects of industrial pollution at a local level,3. Although whisky is now made in countries such as Japan and New Zealand,4. Although the country has had political independence for over a century,5. Although it is possible to contract malaria in England,

Ex.3 Put even, only or alone.

When he died, ... his political enemies ... agreed that he was a good man.2. I didn't expect her to do anything, but when I came down ... Ella had tidied up and ... made tea.3. 30 000 cases of measles were reported during ... September4. He asked for lots of volunteers, but ... Alice ... put up her hand.5. ... my brother ... enjoyed the film, and he doesn't really like westerns.6. It is often said that ... money ... can't bring you happiness.7. ... the machine could ... analyse its chemical constituents – it couldn't say if the rock was valuable.8. ... the tickets ... would be more than I could afford. I certainly couldn't pay the hotel bills, too.

FOCUS 15 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

Could you speak more quietly, please?

The patient is recovering more slowly than other.

I see Peter more often than David.

This machine works most efficiently when room temperature is constant.

I play squash less often than I used to.

Usually, comparative adverbs are formed with more ... than or less ... than, and superlative adverbs with (the) most and (the) least.

a) He arrived later than he promised.

Who ran quickest?

A few adverbs can take -or in the comparative and -est in the superlative just like adjectives do. They are one- syllable adverbs, and include late, hard, long, fast, slow, loud, and quick.

b) Alan treated the boy worse than anyone else.

The film turned out better than I hoped.

There are some exceptions and irregular forms of adverbs in the comparative and superlative.

Well – better – best,

Much – more – most,

Far – further – furthest,

farther – farthest,

Badly – worse – worst,

Little – less – least.

c) He walked as quickly as he could.

I didn't play as well as other members of the team.

As + adverb + as can also be used to show the manner in which something is done, or how it is done.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Fill in the comparative form of the adverb in brackets.

1. Dana speaks French ... I do. (well). 2. Paul drives ... Luke does. (carefully). 3.

We see our friends ... I would like (frequently). 4. The water project took ... the

government anticipated. (long). 5. Wooden houses can be built ... stone

houses. (quick)

Ex.2 Fill in the Superlative form of the adverb in brackets.

1. Joanna works ... when she is part of a team (well). 2. The student who argued

his case ... of all was eventually elected president of the student's union

(convincingly). 3. The consequences of drug abuse can be presented ... by

bringing a former addict into the classroom to talk to pupils (dramatically). 4.

Road accidents occur ... within five miles of your own home, according to

government statistics (frequently). 5. The people who reacted ... to the new

income tax were, in fact, the wealthiest (violently).

Ex.3 Rewrite the following sentences using an adverb.

Paul plays tennis better than Luke. Luke ...

1. The fashion show was not a success because of poor organization. The fashion show failed because

it

2. I go to the club several times a week. John only goes once a week. John

3. I can run faster than you. You

4. She could read his letter, but with great difficulty. She

ADVERBS

Formation of adverbs

1. The majority of adverbs is formed by the addition of the suffix **-ly** to an adjective:

e.g. nice – nicely

clever – cleverly

In some cases the addition of **-ly** results in the following changes:

a) When the adjective ends in **-y**, there is a change to **-i** :

e.g. happy – happily

day – daily

b) When the adjective ends in **-e**, the final **-e** is often dropped:

e.g. whole – wholly

true – truly

! **but**: sole – solely

nice – nicely

When the adjective ends in **-ic**, **-ally** is added:

e.g. basic – basically

scientific – scientifically

! The adverb of good is well.

1. When the adjective already ends in **-ly** (**friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly,**

deadly, cowardly, silly), the adverb is formed by an adverb phrase:

e.g. cowardly – in a cowardly manner

friendly – in a friendly way

2. Many words beginning with **a-** form adverbs:

e.g. abroad, aboard, etc.

They should be distinguished from adjectives beginning with **a-** :

e.g. afraid, awake, etc.

This may be checked by the following test:

If an **a-** word is acceptable after verb of motion, it is an adverb:

e.g. He went abroad. (aboard)

However, if an **a-** word cannot occur after such verbs, it is an adjective:

e.g. We can't say *He went afraid, (awake).

3. Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives. (daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early, fast, etc.)

A daily paper is published daily

A fast worker works fast.

Function

Adverbs may function either as adverbials or as modifiers.

1) Adverb as adverbial (i.e. a constituent distinct from subject, verb, object).

This function may be illustrated by the following types of examples:

- a) *He explained it briefly.* (The adverb is used to modify the verb. It is integrated within the structure of the clause).
- b) Fortunately, many people attended Professor Brown's lecture. (Where the adverb expresses an evaluation of what is being said).
- c) If they come late, then I won't wait. (Where the adverb connects two clauses).

2) Adverb as modifier

This function may be illustrated by the following:

a) Modifier of adjective:

*He told us a **very** funny story.*

*He is a **really** good boy.*

Note that only **enough** postmodifies adjectives:

*I suppose he is wise **enough** to understand me.*

b) Modifier of adverb:

*They drink vodka **very** often.*

*I saw Mary **well** behind.*

As with adjectives, **enough** is the only postmodifier.

*You should speak loudly **enough** to be heard.*

c) Modifier of prepositional phrase:

*Look **right** through the keyhole!*

c) Modifier of determiner, indefinite pronoun, numeral:

*This is **almost** the biggest apple I have ever seen.*

***Nearly** everybody was willing to go to Paris for a week.*

*He has been speaking for **about** two hours.*

d) Modifier of noun:

*Read the sentence **below**!*

which indicates that the adverb may occur after the noun.

Comparison

Similarly to adjectives, gradable adverbs may be used in three types of comparison:

a higher degree

the same degree

a lower degree

A higher degree

Comparative and superlative degree

a) Monosyllabic adverbs and the adverb **early** form their comparative and superlative degree by adding the suffix **-er** and **-est** to the base, respectively:

hard – harder – hardest

early – earlier – earliest

Note that **soon** is frequently used in the comparative degree: **sooner**, but it infrequently occurs in the superlative degree: **soonest**.

b) Other adverbs form their comparative and superlative degree by adding

the

premodifier **more** and **most**, respectively:

frequently – more frequently – most frequently

neatly – more neatly – most neatly

c) **Often** is inflected either as **oftener** or **more often**.

e) The following adverbs form the comparative and superlative irregularly:

well better best

badly worse worst

late later last

little less least

much more most

far farther farthest

(further) (furthest)

The expression of a higher degree

To express a higher degree the following constructions are used:

a) *Tom speaks English better (more fluently) than I do.*

b) *Tom speaks English most fluently.*

which means “very fluently”

B. The same degree

Comparison at the same degree is formed by the following:

Tom speaks English as fluently as I do.

C. A lower degree

A lower degree is marked by such constructions as:

Tom doesn't speak English so (as) fluently as I do.

Tom speaks English less fluently than I do.

Modification of Comparatives and superlatives

The modification of comparatives and superlatives of adverbs does not differ from the modification of adjectives in the superlative and comparative degree.

The Difference in meaning

a) Adverbs with and without -ly.

Some words ending in -ly are adjectives, and not normally adverbs.

Common ex: *costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, likely, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly.*

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e.g. *She gave me a friendly smile.* (adjective)

He spoke to me in a friendly way. (adverbial phrase)

Her singing was lovely. (Or: *She sang beautifully.*)

Other words that end in -ly can be both adjectives and adverbs. Examples are *daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early*. A *daily paper* is published *daily*; we get up *early* to catch an *early train*.

b) Adjectives and adverbs with the same form; adverbs with two forms

Sometimes, an adjective and an adverb have the same form. For example, a *fast* car goes *fast*. In other cases, the adverb has two forms (for example, *late* and *lately*), one like the adjective and the other with -ly. There is usually a difference of meaning or use between the two forms. The most important adverbs in this group are as follows:

barely

Barely is almost negative in meaning:

I can barely understand it.

bloody

Bloody, and several other swearwords ('bad words') can be used both as adjectives and as adverbs.

'You bloody fool. You didn't look where you were going.' – *'I bloody did..'*

cheap

Cheap is often used instead of *cheaply*, especially in casual conversation and with the verbs *buy* and *sell*.

Do you like this shirt? I bought it really cheap.

clean

The adverb *clean* means 'completely'. It is used (in an informal style) with the verb *forget*, the prepositions *over* and *through*, and the adverbs *away* and *out*.

Sorry I didn't turn up – I clean forgot.

The ball sailed clean over the roof.

The explosion blew the cooker clean through the wall.

The prisoner got clean away.

I'm afraid I'm clean out of (= have no more) food.

The adverb *cleanly* means 'precisely, without making a mess, not clumsily'. It is often used with the verb *cut*.

The surgeon cut cleanly through the abdominal wall.

clear

Clearly has a similar meaning to the adjective *clear*, in the sense of 'without confusion', 'distinctly'.

I can't see clearly without my glasses.

It can also mean 'obviously':

We clearly need to think again.

The adverb *clear* is used with *of* to mean 'not touching'; *clear across* means 'right across'.

Stand clear of the gates!

He threw her clear across the room.

Clear means 'clearly' in the expression *loud and clear*.

close

The adverb *close* usually means 'near'. Before a past participle, *closely* is used.

Come close; I want to tell you something.

She's closely related to the Duke of Halifax.

The adverb *closely* often means 'carefully, with great attention'.

Study this closely: it's very important

dead

The adverb *dead* is used in certain expressions to mean 'exactly' or 'completely'. Examples are: *dead right, dead sure, dead certain, dead tired, dead slow, dead ahead, dead drunk, dead straight*.

Note that *deadly* is an adjective, meaning 'fatal, causing death'. (For example: *a deadly poison*.) The adverb for this meaning is *fatally*.

She was fatally injured in the crash.

dear

Dear is often used instead of *dearly*, especially in casual conversation and with the verbs *buy* and *sell*.

deep

The adverb deep means "far down or in."

We had to dig deep to find water.

deeply means "profoundly, intensely"

She felt her mother's death deeply.

She is deeply interested in the subject.

direct

Direct is often used instead of *directly* in talking about journeys and timetables.

The plane goes direct from London to Houston without stopping.

easy

Easy is used as an adverb instead of *easily* in certain expressions. Examples: *take it easy* (= 'relax'); *go easy* (= 'not too fast'); *easier said than done*; *easy come, easy go*.

fair

Fairly is the normal adverb corresponding to the adjective *fair*, in the sense of ‘justly, honestly, according to the rules’.

*I think I was quite **fairly** treated by the police.*

Fair is used as an adverb in the expressions *play fair, fight fair*, (to hit something) *fair and square*.

Fairly is also used, with a quite different meaning, as an adverb of degree, like *quite* and *rather* (e.g. *fairly good*).

fast

Fast is used to mean both *quick* and *quickly*. (A *fast* car goes *fast*.) *Fast* means ‘completely’ in the expression *fast asleep*, and it means ‘tight’, ‘impossible to remove’ in expressions like *hold fast, stick fast, fast colours*.

fine

Fine is used as an adverb, meaning ‘well’, in some conversational expressions, for example *That suits me fine; You’re doing fine*. *Finely* is not very common: a *finely tuned engine* is one that is very carefully adjusted to run as efficiently as possible; if things are *finely cut* or *finely chopped* they are cut into very small pieces.

free

The adverb *free* (used after a verb) means ‘without payment’; *freely* means ‘without limit or restriction’. Compare:

*You can eat **free** in my restaurant whenever you like.*

*You can speak **freely** in front of George – he knows everything.*

hard

The adverb *hard* has a similar meaning to the adjective.

*Hit it **hard**. I’m working too **hard** this year.*

Hardly means ‘almost not’.

*I’ve **hardly** got any clean clothes left.*

high

The adverb *high* refers to height; *highly* expresses an extreme degree (it often means ‘very much’). Compare:

*He can jump really **high**. Throw it as **high** as you can.*

*It’s **highly** amusing. I can **highly** recommend it.*

*She’s very **highly** paid.*

just

Just is a common adverb: it can be used for ‘focusing’, or to mean ‘a moment ago’. *Justly* means ‘in accordance with justice or the law’.

*He was **justly** punished for his crimes.*

late

The adverb *late* has a similar meaning to the adjective; *lately* means ‘recently’.

Compare:

*I hate arriving **late**.*

*I haven’t been to the theatre much **lately**.*

loud

Loud is often used after a verb (especially in informal conversation) instead of *loudly*. This is common with the verbs *talk, speak, shout, laugh*, and in the expression *loud and clear*.

*Don’t talk so **loud** – you’ll wake the whole street.*

low

Low is the normal adverb (*bow low, aim low, speak low*). *Lowly* is an unusual adjective meaning ‘humble’.

most

Most is the superlative of *much*, and is used to form superlative adjectives and adverbs. In a rather formal style, *most* can be used to mean ‘very’.

*Which part of the concert did you like **most**?*

*This is the **most** extraordinary day of my life.*

*You’re a **most** unusual person.*

Mostly means ‘mainly’, ‘most often’ or ‘in most cases’.

*My friends are **mostly** teachers*

nearly

Nearly denotes ‘almost’:

*I have **nearly** reached the top of the mountain.*

pretty

The adverb *pretty* is similar to *rather*. *Prettily* means ‘in a pretty way’.

Compare:

*Isn’t the little girl dressed **prettily**?*

*I’m getting **pretty** fed up.*

quick

In formal conversational English, *quick* is often used instead of *quickly*, especially after verbs of movement.

*I’ll get back as **quick** as I can.*

real

In informal conversational English (especially American English), *real* is often used instead of *really* before adjectives and adverbs.

*That was **real** nice. You cook **real** well.*

right

Right is used as an adverb before prepositional phrases, to mean ‘just’, ‘exactly’ or ‘all the way’.

*She turned up **right** after breakfast.*

The snowball hit me **right** on the nose.

Keep **right** on to the traffic-lights.

Right and *rightly* can both be used to mean ‘correctly’. *Right* is more common in informal conversation, and is only used after the verb. Compare:

*I **rightly** assumed that Henry wasn’t coming.*

*You guessed **right(ly)**. It serves you **right**.*

In the sense of ‘to the right-hand side’, only *right* is possible.

*Turn **right** at the traffic-lights.*

scarcely

Scarcely is almost negative in meaning:

*Tom has **scarcely** any food.*

sharp

Sharp can be used as an adverb to mean ‘punctually’, in expressions like *at six o’clock sharp*; *we start at twelve-twenty sharp*. It also has a musical sense (*to sing sharp* means ‘to sing on a note that is too high’), and it is used in the expressions *turn sharp left* and *turn sharp right* (a *sharp turn* is one that nearly takes you back where you came from). In other senses we use *sharply* (for example, *look sharply*, *speak sharply*).

short

Short is used as an adverb in the expressions *stop short* (= ‘stop suddenly’), *cut short* (= ‘interrupt’). *Shortly* means ‘soon’; it can also describe an impatient way of speaking.

slow

Slow is used as an adverb instead of *slowly* in road-signs, as in *Slow, dangerous bend*, and in informal conversation after *go*, and some other verbs in American English. Typical expressions: *go slow*, *drive slow*.

sound

Sound is used as an adverb in the expression *sound asleep*. In other cases, *soundly* is used (e.g. *She’s sleeping soundly*).

straight

The adverb and the adjective are the same. A *straight* road goes *straight* from one place to another.

tight

After a verb, *tight* can be used instead of *tightly*, especially in informal conversational English. Typical expressions: *hold tight*, *packed tight* (compare *tightly packed*).

warm

Warmly is usually used in an abstract sense:

*He greeted us **warmly**.*

However, *warmly* may be used in a literal sense:

*Please dress Paul **warmly** as it is cold outside.*

well

Well is an adverb corresponding to *good* (a *good* singer sings *well*). *Well* is also an adjective meaning ‘in good health’ (the opposite of *ill*). In this sense, *well* is only used after the verb: we can say *I’m well* but not **a well person*.

wide

The normal adverb is *wide*; *widely* means ‘in many different places’.

*He opened the door **wide**. He has travelled **widely**.*

wrong

Wrong is like *right*: it can be used instead of *wrongly* after the verb, especially in informal conversation. Compare:

*I **wrongly** believed that you wanted to help me.*

*You guessed **wrong(ly)**.*

Adjectives or Adverbs? (Confusing cases)

With verbs we usually use adverbs, not adjectives. But with certain verbs (they are called link verbs), adjectives can be used. This happens when we are really describing the subject of the sentence, not the ‘action’ of the verb. Verbs of this kind are:

be, seem, appear, grow, look, sound, smell, taste, feel, become, get. He spoke

She is **nice**. She seems **nice**. She sounds **nice**.

She smells **nice**. She feels **nice**.

But we should be careful as some of these verbs have two meanings. Compare:

*The problem appeared **impossible**.*

*Isabel **suddenly** appeared in the doorway*

In the first sentence, *appeared* means ‘seemed’, and is used with an adjective; but in the second sentence *appeared* means ‘came into sight’ (an action), so it is used with an adverb.

Look, taste, feel and **smell** can also be used to refer to actions, and they are then used with adverbs. Compare:

*Your father looks **angry** (= ‘seems angry’)*

*He’s looking at you **angrily** (looking = ‘directing his eyes’-an action.)*

*The soup tastes **wonderful**.*

*I tasted the soup **suspiciously**.*

*My skin feels **rough**.*

*The doctor felt my arm **carefully**.*

2) Sometimes other verbs, too, can be followed by adjectives, when we are really describing the subject of the sentence, and not the action of the verb. This often happens in descriptions with **remain, stand, lie, sit, leave, arrive, return**

*The valley lay **quite** and **peaceful** in the sun.*

*She sat **motionless**, waiting for their decision.*

They arrived home *safe and sound*.

The train left London *empty*.

He remained *calm* in spite of the danger.

His farther returned *happy*.

3) Sometimes verbs are used to show how the *subject* of the sentence changes in some way. These verbs are also followed by adjectives. For example become, fall, get, go, turn.

She fell *unconscious* on the floor.

It's getting *dark*.

There are some set expressions:

To go wrong **to go mad** **to fall ill** **to fall asleep**

To come true **to run short(of)** **to turn Catholic** **to keep quiet**

4) Adjectives can also be used to show a change in the *object* of the sentence.

New SUPER GUB washes clothes SUPER WHITE.

He pulled his belt TIGHT and started off.

5) Adjectives can be used as object complement after verbs like *consider*, *believe*,

find, *make*, *call*, etc.

He made his point *clear*.

We consider his decision *wrong*.

Mary Stuart was found *guilty*.

I call his behaviour *foolish*.

6) Remember the following expressions.

Did he pronounce the vowel long or short?

Sweep the floor clean.

Cut the bread thin.

Types of adverbs

According to their meaning, adverbs fall into the following groups:

1. adverbs of time: afterwards, already, at once, eventually, immediately, lately, now, presently, soon, suddenly, then, when, yesterday, yet, etc.

e.g. He is coming *tomorrow*.

He is *now* in his office.

2. adverbs of frequency: always, constantly, hardly ever, never, occasionally, often, seldom, sometimes, three times, twice, etc.

e.g. He is *always* in time for meals.

They *sometimes* stay up all right.

3. adverbs of place or direction: abroad, ashore, backwards, below, downstairs, everywhere, here, inside, outside, seaward(s), there, to and fro, where, etc.

e.g. We drove northwards.

A dog began to bark *somewhere inside*.

The use of somewhere, anywhere and nowhere in different kinds of sentences, is similar to the use of the corresponding indefinite pronouns some, any, no.

4. adverbs of degree or intensifiers: completely, enough, extremely, highly, much, hardly, perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, really, so, somewhat, terribly, too, unusually, very, etc.

e.g. I *quite* agree with you.

He did it quickly *enough*.

5. adverbs of manner say how smth happens or is done: quickly, happily, terribly, fast, badly, well, clearly, deeply, sideways, sincerely, somehow, willingly, etc.

These adverbs should not be confused with adjectives (happy, quick, etc.)

We use adverbs, not adjectives, to modify verbs: verb+adverbs

e.g. We will have to think quickly (~~not to think quick~~).

I don't remember him very well (~~not very good~~).

These adverbs can also modify adjectives, past participles, other adverbs and adverbial phrases: adverb + adj.

e.g. It is terribly cold today. (~~not terrible cold~~).

Adverb + past participle

e.g. This steak is very badly cooked. (~~not bad cooked~~).

Adverb + adverb

e.g. They are playing unusually fast. (~~not unusual fast~~).

Adverb + adverbial phrase

He was madly in love with her. (~~not mad~~).

6. Interrogative and conjunctive adverbs.

The adverbs *when*, *where*, *how* and *why* belonging to different semantic groups mentioned above have one point in common – they serve to form questions and introduce some kinds of subordinate clauses. In the former case, owing to their auxiliary function, they are called *interrogative adverbs (a)*. In the latter case, also owing to their auxiliary function, they are called *conjunctive adverbs (b)*. In both cases they perform different adverbial functions in the sentence:

e.g. *As when did you see him last?* (adverbial modifier of time).

Where are you going? (adverbial modifier of place).

How did you manage it? (adverbial modifier of manner).

b) *Sunday was the day when he was least busy.* (adverbial modifier of place)

The thing to find out was where he was then. (adverbial modifier of place)

How it was done remains a mystery to me. (adverbial modifier of manner)

The adverb *how*, in addition to the above function, can also be placed at the head of an exclamatory sentence. In this case it is often followed by an adjective or an adverb but it may also be used alone. This *how* is sometimes called the exclamatory *how*.

e.g. *How unfair grown-ups are!*

Oh, how the baby cries!

The Position of Adverbs

Adverbs of manner

- a) The adverb of manner (e.g. nicely, strangely, etc.) is usually put either after the verb:

He ran quickly.

or after the object:

He speaks English badly.

It is worth observing that in English the verb and its direct object cannot be separated by the adverb of manner.

- b) If there are other adverbs (e.g. of place or time), the adverb of manner is used

first:

He read the whole book quickly at home yesterday.

- c) In passive sentences the adverb of manner is placed either before or after the past participle:

This house was well reconstructed.

This house was reconstructed well.

- d) In phrasal verbs two positions of the manner adverbial are possible:

Carry on your work quickly.

Carry quickly on with your work.

- e) If the adverb of manner consists of one word, it is often put between the subject and the verb for the sake of emphasis:

She distinctly pronounced all difficult English words.

- f) If there are two adverbs of manner, the shorter is put first:

Do it well and quickly.

1) Adverbs of place

- a) The adverb of place is put either after the verb:

*He has been waiting **there** for two hours.*

or after the direct object:

*He bought a bicycle **in London**.*

- b) The adverb of place usually follows the adverb of manner:

*He spoke in a very sophisticated manner **at our first meeting**.*

However, if the adverb of place is used with verbs of movement, it is treated as a kind of object and is put immediately after the verb and before the

adverb of manner:

*He went **home** very quickly.*

- c) If the occurrence of the adverb of place is obligatory, it is used at the end of a sentence:

*Mr. Smith lived **in Canada**.*

However, if the adverb of place is used optionally, it may occur either at the beginning of a sentence (for the sake of emphasis) or at the end of it:

***In Cambridge** he studied law.*

*He studied law **in Cambridge**.*

Note that the adverb of direction (*backwards, forwards, etc.*) is only used at the end of a sentence:

*He looked **backward** (s).*

- d) If there is a series of adverbs of place, the more detailed information is put first:

*He was born **in Paris, France**.*

If the order of these adverbs is reserved, it is necessary to introduce breaks in intonation:

*He was born **in France, Paris**.*

3) Adverbs of time

1. The adverb of time is usually put at the very end of a sentence:

*He delivered a speech in the House of Commons **yesterday**.*

It may occur at the very beginning of a sentence to emphasize the time of an event or state:

***Yesterday**, he delivered a speech in the House of Commons.*

2. If there is a series of time adverbials, the more detailed information is mentioned first:

I was born at five o'clock in the morning on the thirtieth of October 1960.

Similarly to place adverbials, if the order of time adverbials is changed, breaks in intonation should be introduced:

I was born in 1960 / in October / on the thirtieth / to be exact / at five o'clock in the morning, I suppose.

Mind that *adverbs of definite time* (which say exactly when something happens) do not go in mid-position. They can be put at the beginning or end of a clause:

*I met her **yesterday**.* (Not: * I **yesterday** met her).

Note: tonight, tomorrow night and last night. (not * yesterday night)

4. Adverbs of frequency

Such adverbs of indefinite frequency as *always, ever, usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never* say how often something happens.

- a) The adverb of frequency occurs in the following positions:

After the simple tenses of to be (am, are, is, was, were + adverb)

e.g. *My boss is always bad-tempered.*

I'm frequently late. I'm seldom late for work.

- Before the simple tenses of all other verbs (adverb + other verb)

e.g. *I often go to the theatre.*

It is sometimes gets very windy here.

- After the first auxiliary (auxiliary verb + adverb)

e.g. *You can always come and stay with us if you want to.*
Have you ever played American football?

When there are two auxiliary verbs, adverbs usually come after the first.

e.g. *We have never been invited to one of their parties.*
She must sometimes have wanted to run away.

- Before the auxiliary if it is an answer to a question or if more emphasis is given to the adverb.

e.g. *Do you drink wine? – Yes, I often do.*

I never can understand Professor Lamb's lectures. – which is more emphatic than *- I can never understand Professor Lamb's lectures.*

- Before the verb for the sake of emphasis

e.g. *He always is on time.*

He always does come on time.

- ! **Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes and occasionally** can also go at the beginning or end of a clause. **Always, ever, rarely, seldom and never** cannot normally go in these positions.

e.g. *Sometimes I think I'd like to live somewhere else.*

Usually I get up early.

(But not: ~~Always I get up early. Never I get up early.~~)

I go there occasionally.

I go there quite often. (But not ~~I go there always.~~)

However, always and never can begin imperative clauses.

e.g. *Always look in the mirror before stating to drive.*

Never ask her about her marriage.

- b) The negative adverb of frequency (e.g. **never, rarely**, etc.) is used at the beginning of a sentence for emphasis. In such a construction (typical of rhetorical style) the subject and the verb of a sentence must be inverted (using do if necessary):

e.g. *Never have I seen such a good film.*

Never does Peter go to the theatre.

- 5. **Adverbs of relative time** (e.g. **just, yet**, etc.) occur in the following positions:

a) **Just** is used in medial positions:

Tom has just arrived.

b) **Still** occupies either medial or final positions:

Are you still thinking about your ex-fiance?

Are you thinking about your ex-fiance still?

If, however, there is a single verb, *still* is put before the verb but after the verb to be:

I still think about my ex-fiance.

I am still at home.

- c) **Already, lately, soon**, and **yet** are usually placed at the end of a sentence though they may occur in medial positions:

He hasn't finished his homework yet.

I have already talked to my brother.

Note: that **already** is used in questions and affirmatives, but not in negatives.

6. Focusing adverbs

The focusing adverb (e.g. **merely, only**, etc.) stresses one item of information contained in a sentence.

It is usually placed between the subject and verb:

I merely wrote to Susan.

I only wrote to David.

However, if another item is to be stressed, the focusing adverb is usually put before the item emphasized as in:

I only wrote to David yesterday. (i.e. "I did nothing else")

I wrote only to David yesterday. (i.e. "to no one else")

I wrote to David only yesterday. ("yesterday and no other day or as late as yesterday")

or the focusing adverb is placed after the item emphasized:

I wrote to David yesterday only.

Can you buy a car on your salary alone?

Note, that **alone** always follows the item emphasized.

7. Adverbs of degree

- a) The adverb of degree (e.g. **almost, too**, etc), which may modify an adverb, adjective, or verb, is placed before the adverb, adjective, or verb:

I feel **extremely** bad.

The lamb is **too** hot to eat.

I will **just** follow you.

- b) **Enough** is the only adverb of degree that follows the adverb or adjective it modifies:

He didn't understand it well **enough**.

I am afraid these shoes are not fashionable **enough**.

- c) the difference in meaning between two adverbs of degree:

fairly and **rather** should be observed. Namely, **fairly** is used with "favourable" adverbs or adjectives, whereas **rather** occurs with "unfavourable" adverbs or adjectives:

Mr. Smith is **fairly** intelligent but his son is **rather** stupid.

Also, it should be noted that **fairly** is used to express approval and **rather** is used to mark disapproval before such adverbs and adjectives as *fast, old*, etc.:

These cakes are **fairly** sweet. (i.e. "the speaker likes sweet cakes")

These cakes are **rather** sweet (i.e. "the cakes are *too sweet* for the speaker")

The difference between **fairly, quite, rather** and **pretty**

- **Fairly** is the weakest of the four. If you say that somebody is **fairly** nice, it is not much of a compliment. If you describe a film as **fairly** interesting, you probably mean that it is worth seeing but not worth going a long way to see.
- **Quite** is a little stronger than **fairly**. If you say that the film is **quite** good, you are recommending it: it is not the best film made, but it is certainly worth seeing.

- **Rather** is stronger again, it often means more than usual, or more than expected, or even more than you want. If a film is *rather* good, it is better than most.
- **Pretty** is similar to **rather**, but it is used mostly in informal style. It is unusual in careful written English. One way of looking at this is to regard the four words as points on a line going from *not* to *very*.
- not fairly quite rather/pretty very
- nice nice nice nice nice

Some points to notice:

In informal language it is common to use “*the short form*” of an adverb.

He spoke loud and clear/loudly and clearly.

She buys her clothes cheap/cheaply.

We had to drive slow/slowly all the way.

We had to lie quiet/quietly until the danger was over.

It all happened so quick/quickly that I could do nothing.

The form without *-ly* is especially common in comparative and superlative constructions.

Let’s see who can run quickest.

Would you mind walking slower?