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ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
по теме «Прилагательные и наречия в современном английском языке»
для студентов 1 курса
специальности 1-02 03 06-01 — «Английский язык»

Гомель. 2005
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка рекомендуется к использованию при изучении темы "Прилагательные и наречия в современном английском языке". Пособие состоит из трех частей. В первую часть включён краткий грамматический комментарий, необходимый для выполнения серий упражнений, целью которых является усвоение предложенного материала и его активного использования устной речи. Во второй части пособия содержатся упражнения и тесты для контроля усвоения материала. В третьей части предложен развернутый грамматический справочник, необходимый для выполнения упражнений повышенной сложности, а также для подготовки к устному экзамену. Поскольку теоретический материал представлен двумя уровнями сложности, пособие может быть рекомендовано как для студентов первого курса специальности "Английский язык", так и для студентов, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности.
PART I

FOCUS 1 POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective describes the person, thing etc. Which a noun refers to. Adjectives can give us information about:

Quality: a beautiful dress; a nice day.
Size: a big car; a small, coin; a tall man.
Age: a young actress; a young man.
Temperature: a cold evening; a hot day.
Shape: a round table; a square box.
Colour: blue eyes; grey hair; a white horse.
Origin: a Japanese camera; a Swiss watch.

Many adjectives can be put either before or after the noun they describe. If a following linking verb such as appear, be, become, feel, get, seem etc.
The hot sun beat down on us all day.
The sun was hot.

Some adjectives are seldom or never used before the noun they describe:
1. Some 'a' - adjectives: afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware.
The horse was asleep, in the field.
2. Some adjectives when they describe health and feelings:
(ill or well, nice, unhappy, sorry, poorly, content, on, glad, ill.
My son felt unwell.
3. Some of these 'a' - adjectives have related adjectives that can be used either before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:
The animal was alive; a living animal. The animal was living.
Other pairs like this include: afraid - frightened, alike - similar, asleep - sleeping, awake - waking.
4. Some classifying and emphatic adjectives are seldom or never used after a linking verb.
Classifying adjectives: atomic, cubic, digital, medical, phonic, chief, entire, initial, main, only, white, eventual, occasional, northern, maximum, minimum etc.
The main problem has now been solved.

I spent my entire savings on the project.
Emphasizing adjectives: absolute, complete, once, never.
I felt an absolute fool when I found that I hadn't got any money.

5. Some adjectives can be used immediately after a noun:
some - able and -able adjectives such as available, imaginable, possible, suitable when the noun follows words such as first, last, next, only and superlative adjectives, or when a prepositional phrase follows the adjective.
It's the only treatment possible.

It's an offer available to club members only.

- concerned, involved, opposite, present, responsible. These words have different meanings when they are used before a noun and immediately after it.

I was asked for my present address. (My address now)
All the people present (who were there) approved of the decision.
I'd like to thank all the people concerned. (involved)

Care drive too fast past the school and concerned (worried) teachers have complained to the police.

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Correct the following sentences if necessary:
1. The asleep children lay peacefully in their beds. 2. The police forced their way through the afraid crowd. 3. Within a few minutes she was asleep. 4. When he was alive he was poor and unknown. 5. I think Paul's fairly happy at work, and seems a content man. 6. No one really believes there are alive creatures on Mars. 7. No two people are alike. 8. The ill man was put in a ward. 9. Everyone I know is afraid of Harry's dogs. 10. Buckley has a back spay and Peter has an ankle problem.

Ex.2 Complete the sentences using the following adjectives:

responsible involved concerned present
1. Clara and Adam were the ... child(ren) ... for the damage. 2. The ... situation ... cannot be allowed to continue. 3. The ... process ... takes three days. It's very complex. 4. There were over three hundred ... people ... at the meeting. 5. New regulations have come into force on the storage of dangerous chemicals. All the ... companies ... have been notified of these. 6. Most of the ... people ... in the battle are now dead. 7. Kevin always seemed such a ... boy ... /

Ex. 3 Rewrite these sentences so as to complete them with an adjective in -able / -ible (available, imaginable, possible, suitable).

This solution was the best. - It was the best solution possible.
This response was the only one. - It was the only response.
This decision was the hardest. - It was the hardest decision.

Ex. 4 Put the adjectives into correct order and position in each sentence:
1. (black, ug) Look at this ug blackug.
2. (strong, fantastic) They live in a house.
3. (lively, ill) Carrie is a gift.
4. (wise, beautiful) He's dreaming about the one he saw.
5. (warm, untidy) Judith found her fiancé's family.
7. (gentle, green) The postcard showed a cathedral.
8. (embroidered, lovely) What a tablecloth!
9. (long, round) She ordered the hat.
10. (barren, blue) Old Mark has renewed.

FOCUS 2 SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES

SUFFIXES

An adjective can often be recognized by its ending:

Adjective: atomic, geographical, lucky, moral, relevant, Swedish.

PREFIXES

Prefixes are added to the beginning of words. Some prefixes give the adjective the opposite meaning:

Ungenerous, impossible, illegal, irresponsible, discontented, counterproductive, anti-social, immoral, non-violent.
Some prefixes give a strong clue to meaning
- inter- - between groups
- meta - beyond, over, or beyond
- pre- - before
- hypo- - under, beneath
- auto - self
- ultra - beyond

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Match the adjectives in A to their definitions in B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>Greater than the speed of sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>Dull, regular unchanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainable</td>
<td>Extremely correct, very traditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral</td>
<td>Weak, doubtful, unable to persuade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral</td>
<td>Not able to be foreseen, inevitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amnestic</td>
<td>Involving people of many nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpredictable</td>
<td>Not connected to, having no mental use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>Happening or being done too early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autobiographical</td>
<td>Having facts or unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luminous</td>
<td>Two sides or halves completely differon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discriminated</td>
<td>Unusual, exceptional, remarkable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monolithic</td>
<td>Between two groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superficial</td>
<td>Disappointed, disenchanted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improached</td>
<td>Not correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconvincing</td>
<td>Written by oneself about oneself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex. 2 Use some of the adjectives mentioned above to complete the sentences.

1. America is a ... society and is often referred to as a "melting pot". 2. His books are ... They include experience from his own life. 3. Concord is a ... city. 4. The baby was ... and weighed only one kilo at birth. 5. The ... tone of his voice during the lecture put us all to sleep. 6. She suffers from a mental disorder, therefore his behaviour is sometimes ... 7. That machine gives ... results. You should check them again. 8. We are talking about his possible promotion, so your comments about his dog are quite ...

FOCUS 3 GRADABLE AND UNGRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Gradable adjectives can be used with adverbs such as very or extremely to say that a thing or person has more or less of a particular quality.

Ungradable adjectives imply "to a large degree" and are seldom used with these adverbs. Instead we can use adverbs such as absolutely or totally.

Gradable adjectives:
- extremely, very, fairly, hugely, comically, common
- immensely, prettily, quietly, easily, quietly, rich, wrong, reasonably, slightly, very

Ungradable adjectives:
- absolutely, completely, entirely, dreadfully, foolish
- entirely, really, still, simply, totally, impossible, terrible, utterly, wonderful, useless

She was extremely rich. Our teacher gave us a completely impossible problem to solve.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Suggest an appropriate adverb to complete each sentence.

1. The play was ... marvelous. 2. The answer is ... simple. 3. His new flat is ... enormous. 4. He was ... devastated by the news. 5. The
For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

**EXERCISES**

Ex. 1 Put the following adjectives and nouns in the correct order to create a sentence:

1. ugly / plastic / old / table
   She inherited an ... from her aunt.
2. leather / black / jacket / smart
   She was wearing a ... yesterday.
3. window / oval / magnificent / stained glass
   There is a ... in this church.
4. ceramic / calyx / round / large / three
   She prepared ... for the party.
5. children / warm / summer / little / Japanese
   I met ... in the park.

Ex. 2. Rewrite each description in the right order.

a) Belgium, beautiful, little
   city, nice, quiet, shape, and age usually precede ungradable adjectives (participle adjective and adjectives describing origin, material, type and purpose). When two gradable adjectives come before the noun, we can put either a or and between them.
   - an attractive, big garden
   - an attractive and big garden
   Two or adjectives have and between them.
   - Sweden's yellow and blue flag
   Two ungradable adjectives have and between them if they are from the same class, but and is not used if they are from different classes.
   - Financial and political conditions
   Improving financial conditions

Ex. 3 Put the following into the correct order.
1. Put the adjectives in brackets in the most appropriate order.
   1. Mine's the ... car (blue, Japanese, small)
   2. From ... house (furnished, large, old)

2. Put the adjectives given in the correct order in these sentences.
   1. French, small
   2. Gay, small
   3. Hair was surrounded by many wrinkles.
   4. French, young
   5. Sang her a little ballad.
   6. Soft, yellow
   7. The small lamp on the table made a glow all around her.
   8. Huge, gilt
   9. The baby was tightly wrapped in a shawl.
   10. Shy, young
   11. Karen had made friends with some girls.
   12. Long, straight

3. I've just bought a ... table (beautiful, coffee, wooden)
4. Those ... forces seem to have the invasion (combined, military, powerful)
5. Have you seen this ... invention? (fantastic, German, new)
6. There was a rug on the floor (soft, wonderful, wooden)
7. She gave me a ... box (jewellery, metal, small, square)

Write and between the adjectives if possible.
8. Cycling is a ... activity (outdoor, popular)
9. They live in ... houses (mud, straw)
10. He was a ... doctor (famous, medical)
11. There was an ... meeting (important, urgent)
12. I've just finished a ... novel (boring, depressing)

Note: The order of predicative adjectives is less fixed than the order before a noun. We usually use and before the last adjective.

Adjectives expressing an opinion often come last.
The city is old and beautiful.

We can use [u] when two qualities are in contrast.
The solution at cheap bar effective.

**FOCUS 5 COMPARISON**

A. There are three degrees of comparison:
   1. Comparative
   2. Superlative
   3. Dark
   4. Darker
   5. Darkest
   6. Tall
   7. Taller
   8. Tallest
   9. Useful
   10. More useful
   11. Most useful

One-syllable adjective form their comparative and superlative by adding er and est to the positive form:

bright
   12. Brighter
   13. Brightest

Adjectives of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative by adding more and most before the positive:

interested
   14. More interested
   15. Most interested

Adjectives two syllables follow one or other of the above rules.

Those endings in er or er usually take more and most.
The youngest of the family was the most successful.

Parallel increase is expressed by **the + comparative**; the + **superlative**:

The smaller the house is, the less it will cost.

Gradual increase is decrease is expressed by two comparatives joined by **and**;

The weather is getting colder and colder.

He became less and less interested.

Comparisons with **like** and **as**. Like is used only with nouns, pronouns or gerunds.

As is used when there is a finite verb:

Do as Peter does.

He worked like a slave - very hard.

He worked as a slave - he was a slave.

For more information see the topic "Degrees of comparision" in Part II.

---

**EXERCISES**

Ex.1 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. This perfume is not ... that one (strong). 2. Luke is just ... Alan as a designer (creative). 3. I am not ... now than I used to be (thin). 4. Jane has always been ... than Alice in the life of the neighborhood (active). 5. Syria is ... Egypt (democratic). 6. Sara isn’t ... her mother at that age (pretty). 7. The rain this winter was ... last year (heavy). 8. The girl looked ... than usual (pale).

Ex.2 Fill in the blanks with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. David is ... person I know (funny). 2. That was ... meal I have ever eaten (delicious). 3. This is ... room in the Old City according to the...
5. Einstein was one of the people who ever lived (intelligent).

Ex. 3. Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (highest) 2. Cambridge University is not quite as big as Oxford University. (big) 3. Towns are generally more than small (small). 4. This street is a bit wider than the main entrance (narrow). 5. Glasgow is a city in Scotland (large). 6. My graduation day was one of the days of my life. (happy) 7. The capital is not quite as big as you imagine (big). 8. This model of car is a bit more expensive than the old one. (cheap) 9. The city of Rome is one of the oldest in Europe (old). 10. David is not as his sister (tall). 11. Your car is in a condition than mine (good). 12. Warwick Castle is probably the oldest castle in England (older). 13. There were people at the wedding than I had expected (few). 14. Flights to England are more expensive than American (expensive). 15. That was the first time I have ever eaten (badly). 16. English is the third most studied in students (frequently). 17. Daniel is not as as his brother (intelligent). 18. The new student is as many as the others in his class (clever). 19. It is in the city centre than in the suburbs (expensive). 20. Peter's boxer was than we had expected (bad).

Ex. 4. Match the adjectives on the left with their definitions on the right.

1. Further
2. Father
3. Last
4. Latter
5. Elder
6. Nearest
7. Next
8. Least
9. Order

a) after some time
b) the second of the two things or people
c) the smallest
d) coming immediately after, in space or time
e) additional
f) at a greater distance

Ex. 5. Choose the right version.

1. Martin was the most talented of the two brothers. 2. Of the three stars the blue one is the nearest. 3. My dog is the prettiest of the two. 4. This summer is the hottest of the two presented. 5. There are some planets in our solar system and Pluto is the farthest from the Sun. 6. Mary is the tallest of the two girls. 7. The base line of my plan (lowest/best) of the two. 8. This is the most difficult/least difficult of the two. 9. Mother was the most beautiful of seven daughters.

Ex. 6. Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: life/more/better Life is becoming harder and harder. Life is becoming more and more difficult.
Ex. 8. Give the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. The Pan-American Highway is (long) road in the world. 2. The Beatles were (successful) pop group. 3. Japan has (crowded) railways in the world. 4. This is (old) national airline. 5. The Chrysler Building was (tall) building in the world. 6. Is English (useful) language to learn? 7. This is one of (expensive) stores in the city. 8. The Queen must be (old) woman in the world. 9. Unfortunately, I haven’t heard (good) news. I think it was very interesting. 10. Is the Mona Lisa (valuable) painting in the world? 11. His house is (far) in the street. 12. February is (snowy) and (cold) months of the year here. 13. (Dangers) spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes. 14. The world’s (expensive) perfume costs 500 dollars per bottle. 15. (Deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 1 kilometer below the sea-level. 16. I wonder what’s (next) stop is going to be. 17. Who are (old) members of the club? 18. It was (late) thing I expected of him. 19. The diamond is (hard) mineral in the world. 20. His house is (far) in our street. 21. The baby looks (fatter) this week than last. It looks _fatter and fatter_ every week.

Ex. 9. Fill in the blanks by using comparatives to express gradual increase or decrease.

1. Life is more (expensive) this year than last. Life is becoming __________ every year.
2. Computers are not as (expensive) this year as last. Computers are getting __________

Ex. 10. Translate into Russian using the proper degrees of the words in bold type.

1. Вокзале есть холдды, и перед входом 2. В районе West End идет презентация новых моделей. 3. Что ты обнаружил делать дома? 4. Лучше всего, что я вижу, но мне это нравится. 5. Это мой титульный студент в нашей группе. 6. Хотя у нас была самая худшая машина, нам очень понравилась схватка. 7. Где ближайший почтовый отделение? 8. Последний поезд прибыл в вовремя. 9. Последние известия были совсем не интересны. 10. Они получили дополнительные сведения по этому вопросу.

Ex. 11. Translate into Russian. Pay special attention to the degree of comparison of the adjectives.

1. He made her feel like the most interesting, fascinating girl in the world. 2. Wells regarded him with the greatest kindness. 3. Our teacher is a most pleasant and intelligent woman. 4. It is not natural that you should go there now. It's most unnatural. 5. There is a most interesting article in the _Educational Review_ on the new method that are being tried at the Islington Borough High School. 6. It was no longer possible to bear exactly what she said. Miss Taylor was the quickest in the hospital of guessing what Granny Smith's remarks might be, but Miss Barnes was the most inventive. 7. At last we are here. The forest is the most beautiful in Africa, a house of jewels. 8. She is a most unbalanced woman. 9. "That's a most extraordinary request, Mr. Sidney," he said. 10. He wandered that one May night into Regent Street and it was the most amazing crowd he had ever seen. 11. She was having a most distressing time with Ann. 12. Dolphins came up with her Sergeant-Major and greeted me like...
her dearest friend. 13. The greatest ideas are the simplest. 14. Everyone was most anxious to get to the camp on time.

Ex. 12 Translate into English.

1. Ник весьма способный и трудолюбивый студент. 2. Он чувствовал себя все лучше и лучше. 3. Не так уж крупно наш друг, на которого можно положиться. 4. Москва для него была всегда няжного привлекательным местом, чем летом. 5. Он иногда находит coinsкие накопления и блюдо во фруктов, что делал его нежным и весьма. 6. она была на самом деле. бейнисе ответ, что только вступают два. Он препоручает сидеть на лестнице. — сказал Том. "Не такой он уже малолетний. — сказал Джон. 7. Том, вы хотите быть более полным, чем Джон? 8. Она была гордость молодой своей сестры и мальчик была. 9. У нас есть тревожные: важные мости для нас. 10. Ваша попытка оказалась не лучше моей. 11. Он весь держит обстоятельства. 12. Мы очень Божья грязь и грязь на море нашего проживания и в дверях. 13. Мы хотим отправить письмо в гору отвезти. Я думаю, что это самая лучшая путь, какой только можно себе представить. 14. Вы самый большой друг, какой когда-то у меня был. 15. Он видел привидение ребенка. 16. Город был даже более оживленным, чем она предполагала. 17. Но так же просто стать учеником иностранного языка. 18. Задаче кризис от молодого цветущего множества становилось все меньше и меньше, а затем исчезал. 19. Он взял по Алисе, улыбнулся и сказал: "Ты еще живешь?" (не) такие хорошие. 20. Надеемся, что будет только лучше. 21. Мы были, когда мы были в центре города, так как погода становилась все хуже и хуже.

Ex. 13 Fill in the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. The (long) live, the ... (good) I feel about life itself. 2. Let's invite lots of people to the party - the ... (more) the (merry). 3. The ... (complicated) the problems we face, the ... (creative) the solutions we must provide. 4. The patient is getting ... and ... (old) and these scarce to be no cure. 5. The ... (hard) you try, the ... (likely) you are to succeed. 6. The music seemed to get ... and ... (loud) as the party progressed. 7. Let's try to find some cheap clothes - the ... (cheap) the ... (good). 8. The ... (violent) the demonstration became, the ... (aggressive) the police had to be to control it. 9. The ... (soon) you diagnose the illness, the ... (fast) you can prescribe drugs to cure it. 10. Let's get this job done - the ... (soon) the ... (good).

Ex. 14 Open the brackets and give the correct forms of the comparative constructions.

Example: (Much) you read, (well) you will know English. - The more you read, the better you will know English.

1. (Interesting) the books, (fast) you read it. 2. (Fairly) you come, (quickly) we finish the work. 3. (Hot) the weather is, (早く) I feel, 4. (Soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel. 5. (Lively) she are, (angry) the war. 6. (Long) the children saw the film, (dissatisfied) they felt. 7. (Late) you come, (little) you will sleep. 8. (Much) you study, (easier) you will become. 9. (Cold) the winter is, (bes) the summer will be. 10. (Near) you come up, (well) you will see the picture.

Ex. 15 Translate into English.

1. Чем больше он говорят, тем меньше его слушают. 2. Чем длинее ночь, тем короче день. 3. Чем списываем мы просят за забор, тем бестер вы ехали закончили. 4. Чем больше вы будете попадать на самое место, тем лучше вы будете себя чувствовать. 5. Чем меньше времени мы любим, тем больше приходится мы есть. 6. Чем внимательнее вы будете делать домашнее задание, тем меньше ошибок вы сделаете. 7. Чем больше они работают, тем меньше времени они издают (devote) своем спорту. 8. Чем больше он играет, тем больше он прогрессирует. 9. Чем дальше мы цели, тем менее знакомым (familiar) они казались. 10. Чем старше он становился, тем больше он подходил на свой отца.
Ex. 10. Complete the sentences using the conjunctions yet or already or yet. Choose the one from the list below.

High prices are an important fact. Other cars are a different story.

1. I know that your job is important, but my job is important too.
2. My bicycle is fast, but the car is faster. The bicycle is
   a. His knowledge is poor, but he knows a bit more. He knows
   b. His knowledge is poor, but he knows a bit more. He knows
   c. She is last, but his brother is lazy, too. He is
   d. They furniture costs $700, and ours is $800. Their furniture is
   e. France is big. Belgium is not a big country. Belgium is
   f. Their wages are $200 a week, and mine are $150. My wages are
   g. He is tall, but I am taller. I am
   h. She is beautiful, but I like her sister better. I think she is
   i. Tverskaya and Arbat are crowded streets. Tverskaya street is

Ex. 17. Complete the sentences with there... or at... or the same...

1. Everybody was shocked. Nobody was more shocked... Nick. 2. I wish you were... pretty... your mother. 3. He is... ago, my brother.
4. I am... much money... he does. But he earns... we both. 5. I ordered... drink... he did. 6. Your car is much more powerful... mine, but my small car is... yours. 7. I spend... much money... he did, but I didn’t spend... seen... Many did. I spent... much money... she. 8. Petrol is more expensive now... a few years ago. 9. Prices are not... in the 1990s. 10. Paris is... exciting... London.

Ex. 18A. Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: He is (twice/old) she is. 2. He is twice as old as she is.

1. He is (half/fever) I thought. 2. It took her (three times/long) she expected. 3. She is not going to marry a man who is (twice/old) she is. 4. He can lift a box (three times/better) that one. 5. The new stadium is (seven times/larger) the old one. 6. He does it (two times/quicker) she does. 7. Petrol is (seven times/expensive) it was

Ex. 19. Translate into English.

1. Ванна в России для дачи дешевле всего. 2. Это дороо и два раза втихую. 3. Мы приехали в этот город. 4. Оно в два раза больше. 5. Они выглядят в два раза молодежной хостелами. 6. Все его проницали в два раза становятся меньше. 7. Хотя она выглядит в два раза меньше, тем не менее больше привлекает. 8. Этот перевод показывает, что примыкают в два раза быстрее чем раньше. 10. Если ты получишь письмо, а я съездишь, ты доберешься куда и надолго уедешь дальнее.

Ex. 20. Comment on the use of the underlined adjectives.

1. She was his eldest child. 2. Come and shake hands with Mr. Curtis. Sally. He turned to Philip. Isn’t she beautiful? She’s my oldest. How old are you, Sally? 3. Fifteen, father, come next June. 4. He was drily soberly into the nearest compartment and sat near the window. 4. Next morning Belderick was sulky and taciturn. 5. No further news had come. 6. In the further corner sat Philbrick, talking in Welsh to a steady-looking old man. 7. The last laugh died away. 8. The latest news was very important. 9. The wooden bridge was nearly three quarters of a mile across. 10. His wooden face creased into a smile and then returned to its former expressionlessness. 11. She sent him a cold cigarette case. 12. The sand was golden yellow as if the sun had marked through the water all the way to the bottom of the sea.
Ex. 21. Use the appropriate form of the adjective given in brackets.

1. His age was fifty; he looked several years (old). 2. "It is one of the worst days (old, ill) we have ever had." 3. The (old) bread came from the table and Bill stood still, hands clenched. 4. Jim was (old) by only four years but already there was gray in his hair and deep lines in his face. 5. Uncle Charles and Dante clapped. They were (old) than Dante. 6. Eleanor went downstairs to the dining-room where her husband, her parents and his three (old) children were assembled for luncheon.

Ex. 22. Translate into English.

1. Последний вопрос на две минуты. 2. Скажите, пожалуйста, кто последним вошел в зал? 3. Последние известия по радио экстренно передаются в течение часа. 4. Последние выступления этой книги уже расторопно 5. В дальнем конце зала были два оркестра, каждый состоял из четырех человек, играющих на разных инструментах. 6. Она мечтала о дальнейшей образовательной деятельности. 7. Мне хотелось бы посмотреть на ваш машину, которая стоит в свободное время у гостиницы. 8. Скажите, пожалуйста, где находится аптека? 9. В течение следующих трех дней мы отдыхаем. Мы не видели друг друга. 10. У Мари было много друзей, особенно мальчиков. 11. Мама была на год старше Марии. У нее были густые черные волосы и темно-зеленые глаза. 12. Он выглядел старше своих тридцати лет.

Ex. 23. Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: No sooner he (arrive) home — he fell ill. 1. No sooner she (receive) the money — she went shopping. 2. No sooner he (open) the door — he felt the smell of gas. 3. Hardly they (come) into the house — the rain started. 4. No sooner he (eat) the first course — the telephone rang. 5. Hardly she (knocked) at the door — he opened it. 6. Hardly the sun (rise) — they started off. 7. No sooner he (read) the newspaper article — he phoned her. 8. Hardly she (buy) a car — she got into an accident. 9. No sooner he (look) at the title — he realized that it was the book he had wanted for so long a time. 10. Hardly the meeting (begin) — the participants decided to re-elect the committee.

Ex. 24. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning of the original sentence.

1. That was the best film I have ever seen. 2. Peter is the best swimmer in our class. 3. This car does not cause as many problems as the old one did. This car causes 4. There is no mountain in the world higher than Everest. Everest 5. Alas, I was not needed in his university exams. (was)... 6. These cultural values aren’t the same as ours. (form)... 7. I speak English better than you do. You don’t... 8. Despite the difficulty of the questions, Shelly passed her exam. Although... 9. We found the last night film terrifying. We were... 10. America takes pride in its skyscrapers. Of... 11. He asked me to take responsibility for the project (to be...)

Ex. 25. Use “like” or “as”.

1. He died — he lived. 2. Being in love is ... an illness. 3. It’s needed, .. you can see. 4. In Paris, .. in Rome, traffic is heavy. 5. His eyes are .. knower. 6. My brother isn’t at all .. me. 7. She left ... she came, silently. 8. You’re shy, .. me. 9. Your smile is .. your sister’s. 10. I said, .. you are, too here.

Much more with comparatives

Before comparatives we can use much, far, very much, a little, a bit, a lot, still, no, so, even.
Ex. 26 Write ten or more sentences comparing some of the things given below. Use much, far, a little, a bit, even, a lot, no, any.

The Taj Mahal, the Great Pyramid, the White House, a Ferrari, Ford, a Volvo, the Amazon, the Thames, the Volga, a pen, a typewriter, a computer, a dog, a cat, a parrot, a horse, living in the country, living in the city, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, you, your mother/father.

Ex. 27 Intensify the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. He was shorter than I was, and not more than an inch or two taller than you, but his shoulders, neck, and waist were strong. 2. I didn’t think it was serious. 3. I want Mrs. Lamb down to New Orleans by the fastest means. 4. Olive says there must be about ten blankets on the bed, and with each one you take off he gets colder. 5. Soon we grew, more cheerful, and Michael realized what that meant. 6. "He’s not tall, not good looking," he said. I shook my hand and said, "It’s not important." 7. His painting was my favorite. 8. The dialogue grew more violent. 9. It was a large and handsomely known than mine. 10. He was the oldest member among the Nizam’s party. 11. The silence grew oppressive, and Piggie held his breath. 12. I told you, doctor, my headache started now. 13. When I was a boy, three years ago there, the happiest, brightest years. 14. "Don’t you think it might be wise if we turned out the light?" said Mr. Snuggs. 15. It was one of the biggest surprises we had ever seen. 16. Philip grew better. 17. His smile, usually low. 18. The blood pressure became worse. 19. Jessica was kind enough to point out that this was what I had just been suggesting. 20. Mrs. Wilson were more important than your work.

Ex. 28 Put in much and so.

1. The weather was so cold that all the football matches were cancelled. 2. It was so hot weather that nobody could do any work. 3. The book was so boring that I stopped reading it. 4. It was a good film that I went to see it three times. 5. They’ve got a nice house that I always love staying there. 6. And their garden is so beautiful. 7. His voice is so pleasant that I could listen to him all day. 8. I don’t know why she talks in a loud voice.

Ex. 29 Fill in the blanks with so or such.

1. The weather was so nasty that we decided to stay at home. 2. He drove at such a high speed that I got frightened. 3. The show was so moving that we couldn’t help laughing. 4. He was so shocked that he couldn’t say a word. 5. There were so few participants present that the meeting was cancelled. 6. The girl looked so sick that the mother called the doctor in. 7. The program was so entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it. 8. They made so brilliant reports that the audience burst out applauding. 9. There were so many interesting books that he did not know which to choose. 10. I have been staying for so long time that I have got a headache now.

Enough. Sufficiently, too.

- We use enough before noun ("there’s enough bread") and after adjective and adverb.
- The house was comfortable enough but not luxurious.
- We are not in a strong enough financial position to cut taxes.
I haven’t got big enough nails for the job. (= I’ve got some big nails, but not enough.)
I haven’t got enough big nails for the job. (= I’ve got some big nails, but not enough.)

We use sufficiently before adjectives with a meaning similar to “big enough.” Sufficiently is often preferred in more formal contexts.

The politicians of the parties were not sufficiently different. (= ... different enough)

Things would be easier if we only had a sufficiently simple system. (= ... a simple enough system).

Study these sentences with adjective + enough and too adjective.

The beans have to be strong enough to support the roof.
She was too introduced to admit her mistake.
The gauze was just about big enough for two ears to fit in.
The suitcase was too small to get all his clothes in.

We talk about an action in the to-infinitive clauses. If we need to mention the things or people involved, we use for.

In modern English we can use too + adjective + an noun.

I hope you haven’t had too many coffee.

Ex. 30. Write two sentences from each situation, one with enough and the other sufficiently.

1. The problem isn’t important. It won’t cause us concern. 2. Young adults aren’t informed about politics. They shouldn’t vote. 3. The company left confident about its new product. It took over 100 new employees. 4. The gas leak was serious. The police evacuated the building.

Ex. 31. Write sentences with either for or to + verb or to + verb after the adjective.

a. I’m afraid the box is too old.
   b. I’m afraid the box is fit.

Ex. 32. Put in the right form. Alternatives are possible.

THE CHAMP
The two men were sitting at the bar. The man (near) to me was the (tall) ... man I have ever seen. The man (far) from me was the (small) ... and (weak) ... They were having the (violent) ... argument I had heard before. Suddenly the man said, “It’s a case of the (small) ... brain in the world filled into the (big) ... head!” They were hit (fast) ... words. The man didn’t know what hit him as he fell to the floor. “When Shortie wakes up,” said the other, “that was the (best) ... brain.” The man told the man as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie entered quietly, swung his arms and the champ fell to the floor. “When Karate wakes up,” Shortie said, “that was the (oldest) ... head.” You can start fighting.

Ex. 33. Write the missing words in the blanks. Several answers may be correct.

H. and C. arrive at the home of E.’s family.

Mrs. C.: Hello, Carlos and Hiroshi. Come in. ____________ take your jackets?

H.: Yes, ____________ that a beautiful house.

C.: Yes, it’s ____________ than our apartment. I really like it.

Mrs. C.: We’re very ____________ to see you. Our apartment ____________ a few minutes. Dinner ____________ be ready. ____________ time possible, Elma comes down and they all sit down to dinner.

Mrs. C.: Carlos, ____________ have some roast beef?
Mr. C. And then ………….. please pass it to me?
E. What ………….. give you to drink — beer, wine, cola, milk?
H. ………….. cola, please?
Mr. C. Well, Carlos, when ………….. graduate?
E. …………..
Mrs. C. What ………….. do after that?
C. …………..
H. Minnow ………….. this must beef in terriel; ………….. than in my favourite restaurant.
Mr. C. My wife cooks as ………….. the famous chef 4.
Europe!
Mrs. C. Thank you, dear. I think we need ………….. napkin.
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Donald: And don't you think the superintendent at the Bright Boulevard apartment is a little lazy? I'm sure the Grant Street superintendent is much (energetic) __________. And I think the Bright Boulevard landlord is stingy. The one on Grant Street is my (generous).

Gloria: You might be right. But Grant Street is so narrow and ding and Brighton Boulevard is much (wide) __________ and (clear).

Donald: I agree. The Brighton Boulevard neighbors are so unfriendly, and the Grant Street neighbors are so friendly. ... Don't you think that living on Brighton Boulevard is going to be boring? I'm sure that living on Grant Street will be much (interesting) __________.

Gloria: Hmmm. What do you think we should do?

Donald: I don't know. I guess we should look at the apartments on School Street before we decide.

Ex. 36. Select the correct form in parentheses in the following sentences.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red one (better) best.
2. This is the (happier, happiest) person that we know.
3. Paris is (larger, largest) than Paris.
4. The (tallest, tallest) man in the room was the president.
5. This portrait is (more, more colourful) than the one in the hall.
6. Does Fred feel (worse, better) today than he did yesterday?
7. This vegetable soup tastes very (good, well).
8. While trying to balance the baskets on her head, the woman walked (awkwardly, more awkwardly) than her daughter.
9. Jane is the (fearful, fastest) athlete of all the women.
10. My cat is the (cuter, cutest) of the two.
11. This summary is (the better, the best) of the pair.
12. Your heritage is different (from than) mine.
13. This painting is (less, most) impressive than the one in the other gallery.
14. The colder the weather gets (nicer, the better) I feel.

15. No sooner had he received the letter (when than) he called Maria.
16. A mink coat costs (twice more than, twice as much as) a sable coat.
17. Jim has in (little, very, a little) opportunity to play tennis as I.
18. That recipe calls for (many, much more) sugar than mine does.
19. The museum is the (further, farthest) away of the three buildings.
20. George Washington is the (famous, more famous) than John Jay.

Ex. 37 Supply the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in parentheses. Let or and their be your clues. Add any other words that may be necessary.

1. John and his friends left (soon) as the professor had finished his lecture.
2. His job is (important) than his friends.
3. He plays the guitar (well) as Andrew Segura.
4. A new house is much (expensive) than the older one.
5. Last week was (best) of this week.
6. Martha is (talented) than her cousin.
7. Billy's description is (colourful) than his wife's.
8. Nobody is (happier) than Maria Elena.
9. The boys felt (bad) than the girls about losing the game.
10. A greyhound runs (fast) than a chihuahua.

Ex. 38 Supply them, on or from in each of the following sentences.

1. The Empire State Building is taller (than) the Statue of Liberty.
2. California is farther from New York (than) Pennsylvania.
3. His assignment is different (from) mine.
4. Louise reads more quickly (than) her sister.
5. No animal is so big (as) Kong Kong.
6. That report is less impressive (than) the government's.
Focus 6 Participle Adjectives

The film was boring. I was bored with the film.

Participles can be used as adjectives to describe people and things. The present participle is used like an adjective to express an action or a state of being. It tells us what the noun is doing or being. The past participle is used like an adjective; it tells us the effect of an action or a state of being on the person or thing. Participles can be formed by adding -ing to a verb.

For more information see the topic "Participial Adjectives" in Part II.

Exercises

Ex. 1 Write the correct form of the word in brackets (either -ed or -ing).

1. The lawyer's arguments were so ..., that we were of the man's innocence. (convince)
2. The statistics on child abuse are quite .... I am sure many people are ... at the enormity of the problem. (shock)
3. Seeing her hair flying freely over the floor is an ... sight. You'd be ... at the number of people who participate in this sport. (amaze)
4. The climb up the mountains was so ..., that many of the students who were feeling ..., by then, asked if we could stop and rest. (tire)
5. Many Americans are ... by the president's speech which was ..., both for its style and for its passionate optimism. (impress)
6. Letting children play one into a ... problem. By midnight, many parents already feel a little ... (theory)
7. Many foreigners find the Middle East situation ... The conflicting news reports leave people ... as to what the truth really is. (continue)

Ekz. 2 Write the participial adjectives in the correct form.

1. Most important is thegs is ... (think)
2. The film was ... (watch)
3. She was ... (care)
4. The film was ... (bored)
5. He was ... (frightened)
6. The film was ... (amazed)
7. She was ... (warned)
8. The film was ... (shocked)
9. The film was ... (surprised)
10. Her sports car is different ... Nancy's.
6.3 Choose the right word.

1. I don’t like horror films. I think they are frightening/frightening and (frightening/frightened). I once was a (surprising/surprised) decision but we had a good way out. It was a (frightening/frightened) journey. I wish I hadn’t had it. I feel completely (exhausted/exhausting) after it. 4. The football match was (disappointing/disappointed). I wonder if we will see the stadium again (disappointing/disappointed). 5. He can’t remember his parents’ names. It sounds funny at first, but now it is quite (embarrassing/embarrassed). 6. So far as Mrs. Brown was concerned, she didn’t want to be (embarrassing/embarrassed). 7. It didn’t come and she looked rather (embarrassing/embarrassed). 8. The most common is (embarrassing/embarrassed). 9. The pictures made a (depressing/depressed).

**EXERCISES**

6.1 Choose the word that is most appropriate to the verb in each sentence.

While the teacher lectured, the pupils remained...(lively, silent, silent, silent)...

The biblical story of Samson is...(popular, familiar, similar)...

The young woman turned...(deep, pale, light) when she realized...

The officer beside her was holding a gun...(tired, shocked, exhausted) Have you been...

The soldiers kept absolutely...(tranquil, still, calm) until the enemy patrol had passed...
FOCUS 8 ADJECTIVES WITHOUT NOUNS

We can use The + adjective to talk about some social groups.

- The young, the poor, the old, the rich, the sick, the disabled, the handicapped, the blind, the deaf, the mentally ill, the homeless, the unemployed, the deaf.

These expressions are plural: the blind means blind people.

I am collecting money for the blind.

Do you know the blind person next door? (not the blind next door)

I met a blind man on the train (not a blind)

We can use all adjectives in this way: we don’t normally talk about the young, the greedy.

For more information see the topic “Substantivised Adjectives” in Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Complete the sentence with expressions from the box.

The blind (twice), the living (twice), the poor (twice), the dead (twice), the old, the rich (twice), the young (twice)

1. In the country of … the one-eyed man is King. 2. Love, like yours, is wanted on … 3. When the rich man won on each other, it’s

Ex. 2 Answer the following questions:

What are the Chinese (the Swiss, the Japanese, the Dutch, the Spanish, the British) famous for?

Ex. 3 Fill in appropriate articles before substantivised adjectives where necessary.

1. She was twenty-four. Her skin was pale with a touch of … green. 2. She had dressed carefully — the dress matching the tone of her eyes, the hair combed to emphasize … green of her eyes. 3. Funky Price coloured. The blood under her unhealthy skin seemed to be … strange purple. 4. The sky was … light, radiant blue, but, although it was only early afternoon, a mist was creeping on to the brilliant green. 5. His eyes were large and blue, but … blue was very pale, and they lacked rather tired already. 6. I have nice hair. It is black — … black, not … dark brown. 7. The sun in the west was a drop of … burning gold that slid nearer and nearer till the the hill of the world. 8. I enjoyed the sensation of sitting quietly beside her and looking at … pale gold of her hair and … pale gold of her skin. 9. Ralph ignored Jack’s question. He pointed to the touch of … yellow above the rim.
10. There was a scent of honey from the lime trees in flower against the sky ... blue was beautiful, with a white cloud which looked like cotton and perhaps looked like cotton like cotton like cotton like 

himself had always like... French, feeling at home with them in their 
taste, their cooking. 12. He's Swiss, I believe. 13. I think he was Turkish as he spoke 

wherever you are? 20. She wasn't Swedish, like her husband. 21. It would 

be better to be in the study hall than out in... cold. 22. You're too busy. 

Nothing ever happens to... brave. The coward dies a thousand 

deaths... brave but one. 23. It was always your ambition to be 

more and help... sick. ever since you were a little child, wasn't 

Philip learned how little there was in common... already above them. 25. Old John said, he had an 

insatiable appetite for... hungry. 26. We'll be getting to Twelve Oaks in a 

little bit, and every man there... old and... young, wanting to know 

about the house.

Ex. 4 Translate into English.

1. Прошлую субботу я не работал. 2. Он записывал номера комнат 3. Назначено заседание 4. Членом совета он был избран, 

но не сенатом. 5. Не стоит на ногах. Вы нервничаете? 6. Я был 

болен, которые носили белые муравьи на палец. Кому бы вы 

давали эти номера? 7. Я был в гостях у своих друзей. 8. Моя 

мать была красивой и белой. 9. Мне вчера показали интересный 

фильм. 10. Мне пришлось надеть свою деликатную 

юбку. 11. Они произвели его своим присутствием. 12. У нее был 

tысячи разных глаз. 13. Я пою, как все, или даже не плачу. 14. Он пришел поздно. 15. Больше ничего не было 

в голове, но совершенно очаровал. 16. Когда я вчера 

были с нами, я думал, что это не редко. 17. Он, наверно, не 

должен быть там, -- и пришел безуспешно.

FOCUS 5 COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words in English and are often written with a hyphen between them. They tend to be 

jectives which describe colour (bottle-green, off-white), which 

scribe qualities (well-dressed, warm-hearted) or which classify 

udio-visual, late-night, true-blue.

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

1. Make compound adjectives to complete the sentences below:

A

bottle, high, long, bloody, green, looking

cold, home, remote, class, handed, made

good, left, top, controlled, bailed, secret

distance
Details on monthly sales are usually kept by governments. 5. People prefer to eat cakes rather than those you buy in supermarkets. 6. Although they are fashionable, shoes are good for the spine. 7. The newspapers reported the man’s old lady. 8. The Hilton is considered to be a hotel. 9. He hadamental tone - she wears a dress with orange trimmers. 10. May ... and has difficulty using the desks at the university because table is on the right-hand side.

Ex. 2. Describe the following. Use the word bank of adjectives:

Objects: convenient, comfortable, ultra-modern, practical, new, air-conditioned, built-in, spacious, useful, well-located.


People: tall, short, middle-aged, young, good-looking, intelligent, sensitive, polite, overweight, short, dark-haired, slim, travel, charming, loyal, beautiful.

School: progressive, traditional, secular, vocational, democratic, comprehensive, dreadful.

Trip: exciting, terrifying, memorable, unusual, fascinating, exhilarating, mountainous, average, rugged, tropical, exotic.

1. Describe the kind of flat you’d like to live in.
2. Describe the new clothes you’d like to buy.
3. Describe your best friend.
4. Describe a memorable trip.

FOCUS 10 ADVERBS

We use adverbs in the following cases:

She walked slowly to tell us more about actions (verbs). 1. Thereby, probably, happily.
Past were quite quickly over the house. 2. To relate to other adverbs.
I had a really difficult day. (very difficult indeed)

The dress is quite cheap (fairly cheap) to relate to adjective(sadly) and (slowly). 3. His heart leaped as he saw himself running.
FOCUS II

POSITION OF ADVERBS

1. FOCUS II

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

c) In each sentence, we usually put an adverb after an object complement if there is one.

When there is more than one adverb in a sentence, the usual sequence is: adverb of manner, place, time, or degree.

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.

For more information, see the topic: Formation of adverbs - Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Converse these sentences if needed:

1. We together walked to the end of the garden. 2. So far in my life, I have never had to deal with complaints. 3. I have just bought a new car. 4. He needs a new dictionary. 5. Amy has been appointed to a new post. 6. I was totally unprepared for the exam. 7. It was too early for me to make my speech. 8. He had to stay at home. 9. Susan became very behind with her English homework. 10. John frequently was away from home, as his new job was demanding.

They are at home these days hardly ever. I could not understand why he got so nervous. We had been already three leaving presents. Although he was studying, he still was not playing football.

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences:

1. I last saw her on Monday (my birthday was last week).
2. She smiled... (the world in ten months).
3. He was arrested... (after the customs check last week).
4. He stayed... (all day) at home.
5. You shouldn't take... (what she says seriously).

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

(badly) The chorus sang that evening.
(quickly) Ms. Harrison prepared her speech.
(just) Does your teacher speak?
(carefully) They mixed the soft white flour and the warm milk.
(excellently) That couple danced the tango.
(well) The girls have studied the laboratory procedure.
(well) As usual, they are prepared.
(softly) I heard the mother singing a lullaby.
(hastily) The student put down the wastewater samples with the test cover.

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 are you feeling? (terrible, terribly). - I feel terrible.
3. How should I learn to read? (hard, hardly). - I learn to read hard.
4. How will Mr. Adams feel after we tell him? (sad, sadly). - He will feel sad.
6. How did Miss Moody look after your child while you were away? (angry, lovingly). - Miss Moody was very loving.
7. How did the bride look after the ceremony? (happy, happily). - The bride was happy.
9. How is Sue's grandmother after her operation? (good, well). - Sue's grandmother is well.
10. How did they find the wallet that had been stolen? (accident, accidentally). - They found the wallet accidentally.

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

He smiled... (dangerously/along the top of the wall).
The robin ate... (only the finest ingredients).
He sat... (for a few minutes/silently).
We are going... (in a completely/secure manner).
He talked... (patiently/outside the door).
They cheered... (through the machine/absorbed).
In away outside abroad somewhere
there

1. I can't find it here. Why don't you look...?
2. The birthday party was organised...
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 Jefferson's must have gone...
6. Hold on! I'll check if he's...

Ex. 6 Put the words below into the correct order.
1. Then the plane goes There goes the plane!
2. Here the missing ring is be
3. Here it be
4. There Mary be
5. Thereby be
6. Here the jazz band come
7. Here we be

Ex. 7 Choose the right adverbs of time for each sentence. Be sure to put it in the right position.
1. (yesterday, tomorrow) My uncle was taken to the emergency room yesterday.
   *My uncle was taken to the emergency room yesterday.*

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

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

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

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

6. (eventually, last night) Don't worry, he'll finish it.
   *Don't worry, he'll finish it eventually.*

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

   *The team still went bowling afterwards.*

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

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

Ex. 8 Put the words into correct order.

(yesterday, away) Moira, our cat, ran.
Moira, our cat, ran away yesterday.

(last night, at first) The students will dissect.

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

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

(then, now, here) I'm sure it's going to rain.

(long, long, last night) The speaker answered...

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

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

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

Always: Dr Webster cycles to his parents' houses.

Dr Webster always cycles to his parents' houses.

Dr Webster cycles to his parents' houses every morning.

They drink black coffee.

Occasionally: Paul borrows money from his friend.

Paul occasionally borrows money from his friend.

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

Ever: Have you won the lottery?

Rarely: That cactus plant needs watering.

Often: Their dog is aggressive.

Never: The fireman had seen such a disaster!

Once a day: Aunt Daisy takes an aspirin.


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

1. Henry and Bill are two students who have reached the end of our studies. They are discussing what to do after graduation. Put the verbs of position into the right position.

 ilk

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)

5. I'll have to work. (definitely)
FOCUS 12 ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

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

Most participial adjectives ending in -ed don’t have an adverb form: and we can use a similar prepositional phrase: They came to greet me in a cordial 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 adverb though the form ending -ly is more usual in a formal style: I’ll be there at quick(ly) as I can.

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

Her words like this include slowly, clearly, finely, briefly, slowly, easily.

Other cases there is a difference in the meaning of the adverb with or without -ly: She gave her time freely (for no money)

She gave her time freely (unwillingly)

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

1. Old Mrs. Hardly ever went on these tours.
2. You have touched your food! (hardly)
3. Tommy is a smart kid. (very)
4. This closet isn’t big for all my clothes. (really, enough)
5. Mr. Doff has disposed of the matter. (just)
6. That author has been successful. (finally)
7. They have worked for today. (enough)
8. In my opinion Peterman 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.

Eagerness / quite / merely / usually / silently / always / nowhere / vigorously / overseas / today / well / too / that / outside / everywhere: recently / enough / so / very / soon / even / carefully / altogether / almost / fiercely / abroad / angrily / fairly / obviously / seldom / downstairs / yesterday / nowhere / here / hardly

Adverbs of manner Place Time Frequency Quit 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 Ted had hidden the letter in the room. (somewhat yesterday)

She opened the cupboard and looked. (softly, inside)

Not very predictable. (usually, very)

Ah, it went! (there)

She would have chosen to hide the letter. (personally, elsewhere)

But she hit believed that it had been busy. (actually, no)

She heard footsteps coming. (suddenly, upstairs)

Sandy thought. (quickly, very)

Should she hide? (where)
Do I have to change trains in Leeds? — No, you can go directly without stopping.

I'll be with you directly (= very soon). He saw Susan directly (= almost) ahead.

She worked really hard and passed her exams. The telephone line was so bad, I could hardly (= barely) hear what he was saying.

He kicked the ball high over the goal. Everyone thinks highly of her teaching (= they praise her highly).

They cut short their holiday when John became ill (= went sick 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 wide, available in many places.

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

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

However, well is also an adjective meaning “healthy.” You’re not looking too well. Are you okay?

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part 2.

EXERCISES

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

1) hardly a) почти
2) nearly b) незначительно
3) late c) поздно
4) late d) поздно
5) hard e) тяжело

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, modestly dressed person, but she seems lonely. 4. It doesn’t seem likely you will be ready by then. 5. The postman’s early. 6. She speaks English very well. 7. We have monthly meetings. 8. Don’t talk so loudly, y. If you have got a flat, 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. It’s very well, thanks. 17. That was an expensive thing to do. 18. Cancer is a deadly disease. 19. I got paid monthly. 20. Try to come earlier.

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 his efforts were futile. 5. I don’t want to be too hard on you. 6. Her 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.

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 sentences intolerable. 13. I went further out in the lake to pass it. The sky was much narrower now. 14. He did not ask any further
questions. 15. I do think you might have caught an error... from Cambridge. 6. You might have come a little bit early. I'm a better singer than he now. 18. I think we should wait a bit longer to get rid of such mistakes. 19. I'm afraid I can't wait. 20. My watch is ten minutes fast.

Ex. 4 Complete the sentences with the given words.

Beautiful - beautifully, calm - calmly, cheap - cheaply, clearly, slowly, softly, terribly, terribly, unluckily

1. I suppose I should be nervous, but I'm never so... in my life. 2. I suppose we'll never see each other again, she said. 7. I got much money: if I travel this year, I'll have to do it... I'll just see a small and rather simple house. But Anne has decorated it... soup tastes... 6. He spoke very... but he heard every word in his normal ability. 8. Good computers are getting quite... now. 9. The trees... - perhaps they were working on the lake. 9. She sat there... 12. I am too... now that the rain has gone. 13. He spoke... and without fear of looking at it every time I walk past. 11. Her hair is so lovely and delicate... in this manuscript. It may be valuable. 15. Harry likes a baby's hair. 12. Thaddeus always... very... can you smell... is this...? 13. The team played... last Saturday. 14. He spoke... and perfectly... to pass the test but failed. 18. The lecture was in fact, wondering 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, astonishingly) good with animals. 2. As soon as we saw him (unbelievable) he had his drink. 3. Do you close (shut, shut-off) that's a (real, real-life) diamond in her ring? 4. He was (weary, wearyingly) astonishing... he saw any books were broken. 5. I read an (amazing, astonishingly) small newspaper this morning. 7. John was (wonderful, wonderfully) kind... give him when I came to this country. 8. Barth... 9. He was (amusing, amusingly) but the object was very... underneath. 9. One of the chairs was (right, right-about) damaged. 10. Sarah gave

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 (well, good) as you do. 6. She smiled (sincerely) and walked away. 7. Are the trains (usual, usually) on time? 8. I could hear her (laughing, laughing) while she heard every word in his normal ability. 9. Good computers are getting quite (fast, fasten) now. 10. The teacher thinks (high, highly) of Thaddeus. 11. The advertising campaign went (complete, completely) to plan. 12. I am too (clever, clearly) now that the rain has gone. 13. He spoke (shameless, shamelessly) and without fear of looking at it every time I walk past. 11. Her hair is so lovely and delicate (thick, thickly) at this manuscript. It may be valuable. 15. Harry likes a baby's hair. 12. Thaddeus always (right, right-about) very... can you smell... is this...? 13. The team played... last Saturday. 14. He spoke (shameless, shamelessly) and perfectly... to pass the test but failed. 18. The lecture was in fact, wondering what's wrong. 16. Mary does not speak very... I often have trouble understanding her.

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

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. He was... keep... to the subject. 6. He was walking... 7. His... was well known to everybody. 8. He dipped... into the water... next emerged at the opposite side of the river. 9. The baby is...
as a flower. 10. I am late as a distance. 11. He had to stay
be first. 12. He was a person to speak to. 13. We can't get
answer from him. 14. Take it... 15. Everything will be all right.
They live... around the corner. 16. The engine is... to open
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 adverbs.

1. He lives quite (nearly) for you. 2. You've come too (fast/lastly) to
1. He (quickly) retired the hall. 2. I used to work (hard/hardly) all
1. The wind was blowing so (hard/hardly) that I could (hard/hardly)
1. The place (high/highly) we could (hard/hardly) see it. 14. (Short/shortly) after
1. In spite of the coming danger he remained (calm/calmly) for
1. She looked at the (angry/angrily) and told me to
1. He paid a lot of money for her clothes but
1. You have seen him! - Yes, he looked (shy/shyly). 2. His cough
1. Do (fresh/freshly) you have a doctor? 7. He (impressively)
1. He turned so that he could (hard/hardly) see the
20. He drinks long (deep/deeply) and waited while the
22. Ralph said nothing more, but waited while the

Ex. 9 Choose the appropriate words.

1. The birds were flying... and low. 2. He was... intelligent.
3. He had found out that Swingle's family had
4. Philip, smoking a cheap cigar,
5. Meanwhile Martin's own
6. We were (near, nearly) dashed
7. I'm sure you know how (deep, deeply)
8. With her beautiful expressive eyes he
9. During his last year at St. Luke's
10. I need (hard, hardly) to say that I
11. Suddenly she stopped (short, shortly) and
12. He was joined (short, shorty)'s stewartess.
13. They stick you with everything if you
14. He looked at her (sharp, sharply). 15. She
16. This word is (wide, widely) used in modern English.
17. The officer listened down the
18. There were three doctors, one with
19. His heart beat so that he could (hard, hardly)
20. The department...
21. He had an eye for
22. She... in the Amazon forest.

Ex. 10 Choose the correct form in parentheses.

The birds were flying... and low. 2. He was... intelligent.
3. He had found out that Swingle's family had
4. Philip, smoking a cheap cigar,
5. Meanwhile Martin's own
6. We were (near, nearly) dashed
7. I'm sure you know how (deep, deeply)
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18. There were three doctors, one with
19. His heart beat so that he could (hard, hardly)
20. The department...
21. He had an eye for
22. She... in the Amazon forest.
Ex. 13 Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. She speaks French fluently.
2. I think you behaved very unsoundly.

Ex. 14 Choose the right word:

1. I don’t like horror films. I think they are frightening (frightening/frighten) and (horrible/horribly).

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

Lan did not want to defend herself (publicly). She just walked away (sad) after the other students had called her a "good" but when A could not see her, she started to cry (sneak). She had not seen such a (rude) word from them. She had been (scolded) to them. She said not (good) of them or their country, although life there was hard (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?"

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.

It is always late. He is almost always late.

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

Very much

Before a subjective or another adverb we use very, when we mean to "beholders" and too when we mean "more than enough" or "more is wanted or needed.

The weather was very hot in Majorca.

It is too hot to stay in this room.

We don’t use very, before verbs, but we can use very much before some verbs to emphasis how we feel about things.

I very much agree with the decision.
We can use *very* but not *very much* before participial adjectives. She was very disturbed to hear the news.

It's very disappointing.

**Extremely, very, etc., absolutely, completely, etc.**

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

**Extremely** effective, difficult, hard

Dreadfully: angry, disappointed, sorry

Hugely: entertaining, enjoyable, successful

Absolutely: dear, necessary, mere, true

Simply: awful, enormous terrible

Utterly: exhausted, unbearable, unrecognizable

**Quite**

Quite has two meanings: to a particular degree, but not "a little," and to a larger degree, or "very much" ("completely"). I was quite satisfied with the result.

No, you are quite wrong!

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

**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 made many people *angry*. 3. The team lacked *preparation*. He found the opening *small* for him to get through. 5. The risk 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*. You could try pleasantly him but I *doubt that he'll be at home*. Her handling of the meeting was *admired by her colleagues*. She was *^criticized for the quality of his leadership*.

5. She walked three miles to find satisfied customers. 6. Although the company wants to have hospital, we can't let her go yet. 7. I *had the opportunity to talk to you*. Palmer had a *first set*, but played poorly after that.

Ex. 3 Use the following adverbs before each set of adjectives: *badly*, *badly, perfectly, severely, terribly, violently,*. 

1. *sick*, important, sorry

2. *identical*, impossible, unchanged

3. *unbearable*, adequate, clear

4. *unavoided*, needed, wrong

5. *overstressed*, limited, weakened

6. *popular*, influential, powerful

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

It's quite unusual for me to get annoyed, but I was quite annoyed by my new's attitude. He asked me to finish the report by next week. Well, even that would be quite difficult. By then I told him I wanted it by tomorrow. He knew that was quite possible 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 absent when working under pressure like that. My old boss was quite different. He was quite thoughtful and quite brilliant at organizing people. I think it's quite unfair.

I'll start looking for a job elsewhere.

**FOCUS 14** COMMENT ADVERBS, VIEWPOINT ADVERBS, FOCUS ADVEBRS

**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. Finally, generally, honestly, luckily, naturally, personally, unbelievably show our judgments of someone's actions. brashly, 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.

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

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

Eyes on and only usually go in mid-position, but if they refer to a 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 only 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 common adverb.

1. It is regrettable that we can't offer you a place in the house; it might be expected. I did what I could to make them feel at home. I've heard, but I'm not sure it's true that this building is going to pull down. It is extremely surprising, but I won a first prize.

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) has been produced in Scotland.
- c) it has without doubt caused global warming.
- d) seemed to be in good condition.
- e) is highly unlikely.

- f) needs the support of its larger neighbours.

- g) although there was a lot of rust on the body of the car.
- h) although we don't notice the effects of industrial pollution at a local level.
- i) although whisky is now made in countries such as Japan and New Zealand.
- j) although the country has had political independence for over a century.
- k) although it is possible to learn Italian in England.

3. a) My eyes are only or alone.

b) When he died, his political enemies agreed that he was a good man.

c) I didn't expect her to do anything, but when I came down she had tidied up...

d) The sea had flooded up and made tea.

4. a) 30,000 cases of measles were reported during September.

b) He asked for lots of volunteers.

c) Please... put up your hand... my brother... enjoyed the film.

d) He doesn't really like working on computers.

5. a) It is often said that... money can't bring you happiness.

b) the machine could... analyse its... benefits... it couldn't say if the rock was valuable.

c) We would be more than I could afford. I certainly couldn't afford to buy one.

6. a) The total bill is too...

b) I've heard, but I'm not sure it's true that this building is going to pull down. It is extremely surprising, but I won a first prize.

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FOCUS 15 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

a) Could you speak more quickly, please?
   The patient is recovering more slowly than usual.
   I see Peter more often than David.
   This machine works more efficiently when room temperature is constant.
   I play squash less often than I used to.

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

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

A) Also treated the boy worse than anyone else.
B) The film turned out better than I hoped.
C) There are some exceptions and irregular forms of adverbs in the comparative and superlative.

Well - better - best,
Much - more - most,
Far - further - furthest,
Badly - worse - worst,
Loudly - more loudly - most loudly
D) He walked more quickly than he did before.
E) I didn’t play as well as other members of the team.

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

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

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

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

Ex. 3 Rewrite the following sentences using an adverb:

2. The fashion show was not a success because of poor organization.
3. The bicycle show failed because of theft.
4. I go to the club several times a week. John only goes once a week.
5. John runs faster than you.
6. She could read his letter, but with great difficulty. She...
Ex. 2 Finish each of the following sentences in such a way as to make them as similar as possible to the sentence before.

1. The Alps are a lot higher than the Pindus range. The Pindus range is nothing...
2. For me doing mental tasks from 8 to 10 would certainly be preferable to being out of work. I'd far...
3. We used to be much closer than we are now. We're nowhere...
4. To hear him talk you'd think he owned the place. He talks as...
5. They're by no means as intelligent as their father. They're far...
6. Our special offer was taken up by as many as 70,000 people. No...
7. I'm not too keen on watching football but I really enjoy playing it. I much prefer...
8. Like many of my friends, I've given up smoking. I've given up smoking, as...

Ex. 3 Fill each of the gaps in the sentences with a suitable word or phrase.

1. She looks a lot younger than she is. She looks a lot younger than she is...
2. The longer I study, the better I become at remembering the language. The longer I study, the better I become at remembering the language...
3. I don't spend any money on myself. I don't spend any money on myself...
4. I'd sooner have two children at once. I'd sooner have two children at once...
5. They accepted our offer much to our surprise. They accepted our offer much to our surprise...
6. He staggered around nowadays as if he'd lost the war. He staggered around nowadays as if he'd lost the war...

Ex. 4 Circle the adjectives listed a, b, or c that can fill each gap.

One, two, three or all of them may be possible.
6. Put the adjectives and adverbs into the correct order as
   position.
   1. (sad, very) Sandy was.
      Sandy was very sad.
   2. (Blond, soft, large, blue) She had hair and eyes.
      She had blond, soft, large, blue hair and eyes.
   3. (often, lonely) She felt because
      She felt lonely often.
   4. (itinerary, rather, country) she lived in a village.
      She lived in a rather country itinerary village.
   5. (sad, very) The summer wasn't because
      The summer wasn't very sad.
   6. (crowded, lively) the streets were with tourists who
      the streets were crowded with lively tourists.
   7. (amazing, quiet) made the village.
      made the amazing village quiet.
   8. (One hot afternoon Sandy and famous, very) the Edison Ford.
      One hot afternoon Sandy and famous, very the Edison Ford.
   9. (ugly, successful) the head of the New York Modelling Agency.
      The head of the New York Modelling Agency was ugly and successful.
   10. (empathetic, rather) Mrs. Ford was about Sandy and
        Mrs. Ford was somewhat about Sandy.
   11. (discovered, newly) hired her as a model.
      she was hired as a model.
   12. (totally, different) After that, Sandy lived a life.
      After that, Sandy lived a totally different life.
   13. In fact, (sometimes, overly, peacefully) she missed the days of her
        sometimes, overly, peacefully, she missed the days of her youth.

7. Use Degrees of Comparison.

   Complete the sentences by using the correct form of the comparative
   form of the adjective in brackets.

   Add as, than or as the when necessary.

   1. Your son is the tallest in class. (tall)
      Your son is taller than the tallest in class.
   2. The grass in summer is not ... the grass in spring. (green)
      The grass in summer is greener than the grass in spring.
   3. Soccer is ... game in the world. (popular)
      Soccer is the most popular game in the world.
   4. Alexandra is more ... her sister. (musically talented)
      Alexandra is more musically talented than her sister.
e. The Hardy brothers carry on their investigations (logic) as Nancy Drew.


Ex. Translate into English.

1. Вы сами медленно бегут, как бы в нападение… 2. Вечером море стало еще красивее. 3. Он был самым добрым и самым трудолюбивым человеком, которого я когда-либо видел. 4. Эта книга казалась больше и удивительнее, чем я думала, что Докс был самым красивым животным на свете. 5. Я рад, что вы сделали работу, которую я предложил. 6. Они начали играть, так как это было самое лучшее время для дождя в этом году. 7. Этот любопытный человек пришел в гостиницу и попросил у меня ключи. 8. Я смотрел плакат, что он и десять лет не мог жить в России. 9. Я большой подарок себе, он мне очень нравится. 10. Мы провели вечер, где каждый был предоставлен самому себе. 11. Я очень бакин, хотя я только приехал. 12. Мне, певцу, говорят, что я был самым лучшим певцом в мире, как только я приехал. 13. Он уехал, чтобы вылечиться от болезни. 14. Я самую лучшую жену, которую я когда-либо видел. 15. Мы будем играть вместе на пианино, мне и вам. Песня была самой легкой.

Ex.11 Put in the missing adjectives and adverbs. Use the following words: beautiful, best (worse), careful, cheap, early, far, fast, full, hurried, important, last, new, past, quick, rapid, silly.

A SPLASH OF COLOUR

Thursday I had an interview for a job. I got up… and dressed… I put on my jacket and trousers. It took me… I had to travel by train so I walked to the station which isn’t… from my house. I was walking quite… when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn’t notice me at all; he tuned suddenly and splashed my trousers! He had acted… and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big more on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair… I couldn’t change on the train. I… found a nice pair, which I bought quite…

Text 1

4. … play in chess, which originated in India or probably China. It is a game of… tradition and is… popular.

5. The oldest, international.

6. The most ancient, old, internationally.

7. The oldest, the most international.

8. I know still waters run, but… I got to know him, I discovered I feel. I would like to have… information because I know what their move is going to be.

9. Deeply, the better, the more, further, next.

10. Deeper, better, more, further, nearest.

11. Deeper, better, the more, further, next.

12. They did not have to change trains and went to Glasgow… She felt and thought if Harry would be able to meet her. But… had she signed on the platform in Glasgow… she saw him with a bundle of money.

a) direct, lonely, hardly, when
b) directly, alone, hardly, than
c) more directly, lonely, no sooner, when
d) the most direct, alone, hardly, than

4. … they hurried it was they would be in time to see him off. They came after his departure.

a) The more, the less obvious, short
b) The more, the more obviously, shortly
c) The more, the less obvious, shortly
d) The most, the least obviously, short
5. She opened two bottles of perfume. The perfume in the oval bottle smelled much better, though it contained less. But she had a strange smell.

a) so sweetly, last, later
b) as sweet, later, the latter
c) much sweetly, the latter, the former
d) much sweet, later, last

6. The almonds, which I bought in the shop... one: office, tasted

a) nearly, bitterly, almost
b) near, bitter, nearly
c) next to, bitter, near
d) by, bitterly, all but

7. And we got out of the car... he and his brother rushed to us... was... how they could guess where we were going.

a) No sooner, when, older, strange
b) Had, and, older, strangely
c) No sooner, than, older, strange
d) Hardly, when, oldest, strangely

8. There was an obvious weakness in the argument... but they were too... to admit their mistake. The most... thing was that Nick, the friend of theirs, did not support them.

a) without, alarming, embarrassing, old
b) without, alarming, embarrassing, eldest
c) without, alarming, embarrassing, eldest
d) without, alarming, embarrassing, eldest

9. It was far... than expected, so he made up his mind to spend more money... he had wanted.

a) more cheap, more
b) more cheap, a lot
c) the cheapest, the most
d) cheaper, much

10. This is... task and I hope he will cope with it. His results are always... any circumstances. His results are always... a) challenging, calmly, pleased

b) challenging, calm, pleasing

11. When he saw them standing... each other, he laughed... as if a weight had been lifted from him. But his wife cut him... short, his laughter was not to the point.

a) evenly, joyfully, shortly
b) close, joyfully, short
c) close, joyfully, short
d) close, joyfully, short

12. What is he backing out? It is not... He earns... money as I do, and may be a lot... than we both.

a) finely, much, much
b) far, much, more

c) far, more, much
d) fair, many, much

13. After she left the village, she felt too tired to go any... She took a nap... on the grass.

a) shortly, further, flat
b) shortly, further, flat
c) short, further, flat
d) short, further, flat

14. To the... child this task would be... a) brighter, more advanced, challenging
b) more bright, the most advanced, challenging
c) the most bright, the most advanced, challenging
d) brighter, more advanced, challenging

15. Yesterday I got lost in the forest. I shouted... and... but nobody came. Suddenly I felt somebody watching me... I ran... to the right... and soon found myself near the spring, which was... to my home.

a) loudly, long, close, firstly, closely, excited
b) loudly, long, closely, fast, close, exciting
c) loud, long, close, quickly, close, exciting
d) loud, longer, close, quick, closely, excitement
16. Many fruits taste ... and delicious, and have the advantage of being relatively ... in calories and ... in nutrients.
   a) sweet, lower, highly
   b) sweet, low, high
   c) more sweet, more low, more high
   d) sweeter, much more low, much more high

17. The most ... accepted theory of the origin of the universe, proposed that a huge explosion set ... all the matter and energy in the universe.
   a) wide, free
   b) widely, freely
   c) wide, freely
   d) widely, free

18. During the French and Indian War, several colonies had to consider ... in the war effort when their own borders were not at risk.
   a) in full, immediately
   b) fully, immediately
   c) in full, immediate
   d) full, immediate

19. The task of drafting the constitution fell to Jefferson, who was known for his ... style.
   a) powerfully written
   b) powerful written
   c) powerful writing
   d) powerfully writing

20. These colonies stayed ... to the coastline, never penetrating ... inland, and as fact the war linked ... to England than to the other colonies.
   a) closer, more closely
   b) closely, closely
   c) closely, more closely
   d) close, more closer

Test 2

1. What a ... promising student in Maths and Physics at Cambridge always felt a lingering interest in the ... subject.
   a) very, last
   b) very, latest
   c) highly, latter
   d) quite, latter

2. New marks ... those made by writing implements using fluids, which ... erased.
   a) oil, once
   b) oil, easily
   c) unlike, easily
   d) unlike, easy

3. The same mountain ... is usually applied to regions of land that is ... inland. Temperature in the mountains are generally ... than at sea level.
   a) highly, much low
   b) high, far lower
   c) high, a lot more lower
   d) highly, more lower

The British considered the act to be ... many Americans saw it as a violation of their rights.

Effect fairly
Effect fairly
Effect fairly
Effect fairly

A land bridge between two continents, Panama developed plant ... diverse life ... rare anywhere else on Earth.
4. Mr. Behrman, as he sat in his dark-velvet chair, looked at what I had seen him look before—not quite so
   a) differently, stern, much gloomy
   b) differently, stern, much more gloomy
   c) different, stern, much less gloomy
   d) different, stern, much more gloomy

5. Computerized tests adapt to the skill level of the individual test-taker. Each correct answer given by a student is followed by a question, and incorrect answers are followed by further questions. Points earned on each test depend on the number of correct answers.
   a) more difficult, less difficult
   b) less difficult, more difficult
   c) more difficult, more difficult
   d) more difficult, less difficult

6. According to the legend, Fuji rose from the plain during a single night in 286 BC—thus the mountain is... then the legend asserts.
   a) From a geological point of view, far more old
   b) Geologically, a lot older
   c) From a geological point of view, quite more older
   d) Geologically, much older

7. All members of the cat family are... in physical characteristics, vision and hearing, and claws and teeth that are... for grasping and tearing.
   a) closely similar, severely, highly adapting
   b) close similar, severe, highly adaptable
   c) closely similar, severe, highly adapted
   d) close similar, severe, highly adaptable

8. The islands were named after British explorer and navigator James Cook, who... sighted them in 1773.
   a) firstly
   b) at first
   c) first
   d) at the first

9. The... regulated and industrialized societies, American education is... the responsibility of the states... school
   a) high, individually
   b) national, chiefly individual
   c) national, primarily individual
   d) national, mainly individually

10. The structural design of a building depends... on the nature of... the soil and... geologic conditions and modification by man... of... attraction.
   a) environmentally, underlying, both
   b) basically underlying, any
   c) mainly underlying, either
   d) in the short run, underlying, every

11. Books differ from periodicals and newspapers because they are... published on a... schedule.
    a) variety daily, weekly, or monthly
    b) variety day, week, or month
    c) variety day's, week's, or month's
    d) vary daily, weekly, or monthly

12. In the... 1990's... several companies introduced electronic books... e-books. These... devices display the text of the books on a small screen designed to make reading
    a) later, computerized, easily
    b) late, computerizing, easily
    c) later, computerizing, easily
    d) later, computerizing, easily

13. People have... climbed mountains for... activities such as... moving lost animals and hunting, but technical climbing as a sport
    a) long, necessary day, shorter
    b) long, necessary day, shorter
    c) long, necessary day, shorter
    d) long, necessary day's, more shorter
14. It used to said that oil-exporting countries depended on the oil importing countries just as the United States depended on the United States. 
   a) much, latter, former 
   b) much, last, first 
   c) the same, first, former 
   d) great, latter, first 

15. She stretched herself out on the north and looked at the barometer. She knew that a fall in pressure usually means a storm was approaching.
   a) flat, rapidly 
   b) flatly, rapidly 
   c) flat, rapidly 
   d) flatly, rapidly 

16. Although some ... cigar are made by hand, most ... manufactured by machines.
   a) high-quality, entirely 
   b) high-quality, entirely 
   c) high-quality, entirely 
   d) high-quality, entirely 

17. The results presented were not in accord with the previous calculations.
   a) incorrectly even enough, either 
   b) incorrectly enough, pretty 
   c) Enough interesting, either 
   d) Enough interesting, pretty 

18. ... high mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Nevada in the U.S., the Andes in South America, and the Himalayas in Asia, ... climate and weather patterns over vast areas of the earth because they stand as barriers to circulating air masses.
   a) through, distinctly, regular 
   b) Especially, modestly, regularly 
   c) Particularly, clear, to negotiate 
   d) In particular, evident, regular 

19. The various islands gained their independence ... and not always ... united.
   a) like separate, visibly 

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PART 3

ADJECTIVE

Formation of adjectives

A. Adjectives formed with suffixes

Many adjectives are formed from other parts of speech by adding different suffixes, the most common of which are:

-ible comfortable, reliable
-ible sensible, visible
-eant elegant, arrogant
-inent innocent, intelligent
B. Adjectives formed with prepositional

Some prefixes give the adjectives the opposite meaning:

- Some prefixes give the strong due to meaning:
  - between groups: microcontinental
  - before: protosterile
  - to a large degree: hypertensive
  - very extreme: ultramarine
  - very: unilateral
  - two: bilingual

Compound adjectives

Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words, usually written with hyphens between them. They may be qualitative, classifying, or colour adjectives. Normally they have double stress:

dark-blue, black-breaded.

Types of adjectives

I. Qualitative adjectives

Adjectives that identify a quality that something or someone has, such as red, small, pretty, wise, etc., are called qualitative adjectives.

II. Classifying adjectives

These are the most common and least restricted patterns for forming compound adjectives:

- adjectives or number plus noun plus “-ed”, e.g. grey-haired, come
- adjective or adverb plus past participle, e.g. low-pain, well
- adjective, adverb, or noun plus present participle, e.g. good
- noun plus past participle, winked
- noun plus adverb, e.g. Trouble-free
- adjective plus noun, e.g. sleep-res, present-day
- past participle plus adverb, e.g. rose-down
- number plus singular count noun, e.g. five-pence

Here are some examples of compound qualitative adjectives:

- absent-minded, thoughtful, good-natured, light-hearted, narrow-minded, etc.

Here are some examples of compound classifying adjectives:

- audio-visual, brand-new, first-class, high-heeled, left-handed, north-east.

These are some examples of compound colour adjectives:

- bottle-green, ice-blue, sky-blue, rose-white
Adjectives that we use to identify the particular class that something belongs to are called classifying adjectives.

- financial help...

Some adjectives can be either qualitative or classifying depending on the meaning that you want to convey.

- an emotional person - a qualitative adjective
- the emotional needs of children - a classifying adjective.

Here is a list of adjectives used both as qualitative and classifying adjectives:

academic, conscious, dry, educational, effective, emotional, excited, late, modern, regular, religious, scientific, intense, similar, etc.

III. Colour Adjectives

When we want to say what colour something is, we use a colour adjective.

Here is a list of the main colour adjectives:

black - cream - orange - red - white
blue - brown - green - pink - violet - yellow
brown - grey - purple

If we want to specify a colour more precisely, we can use an adverbial. Such as: light, pale, dark, deep or bright in front of a colour adjective. 

light-brown hair, a pale green suit, a dark-blue dress.

If you want to talk about a colour which doesn’t have a definite name, you can:

- use a colour adjective with “-ish” added to the end
- greenish-blue, yellowish-brown
- combine two colour adjectives, often with “-ish” at the end of the first one
greenish-white flowers, the blue-green waves.

The colours can also be described, and the main colours can also be plural nouns.
The snow shadows had turned to a deep blue.
They blended in so well with the khaki and reds of the landscape.

IV. Emphasizing adjectives.

"We can emphasize our feelings about something that we mention using an adjective such as complete, absolute, utter, etc. in front of a noun.

She made me feel like a complete idiot.

Order of adjectives

1. When several adjectives come before a noun, they usually have to be put in such an order. Unfortunately, the rules for adjective order are very complicated, and different grammars disagree about the details. Here are some of the most important rules.

An adjective with a more general meaning such as “good”, “bad”, “nice” usually comes before an adjective with a more specific meaning such as “comparative”, “clean” or “dirty”.

Opinion adjectives tell us what someone thinks of something.

Opinion adjectives

1. general
2. specific

I saw a large, comfortable armchair in the corner.
He put on a nice, clean shirt.
It was a horrible, dirty room.

First adjectives come after opinion adjectives.

3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

9. size physical age colour origin material type shape (purpose)

However, this order is not fixed.

There was a large, round wooden table in the room.
The man was carrying a small, black plastic bag.

2. You usually put comparative and superlative adjectives in front of other adjectives.

Some of the better English actors have gone to live in Hollywood.
There are the highest monthly figures on record.

3. When you use a noun in front of another noun, you never use adjectives between them. You put any adjectives in front of the first noun.

He works in the French film industry.
He receives a large weekly cash payment.

4. When two or more adjectives are used as the complement of a link verb we use "and"; usually between the two last adjectives and commas between the others. With three or more adjectives, you link the last two with a conjunction, and put commas after the others.

The day was hot and dusty.
The room was large and square.
The house was old, dingy and smelly.
We felt hot, tired and hungry.

Position of adjectives

* There are two main positions for adjectives: in front of a noun, or as the complement of a link verb.
* Most adjectives can be used in either of these positions, but some adjectives can only be used in one.

More adjectives can be used in a noun group, after determiners and numbers if there are any, in front of the noun.

He bought a loaf of white bread.
There was no clear evidence.

Predicative Adjectives

Some adjectives are normally used only after a link verb.

Some in adjective: afraid, afraid, alike. The horse was...

| alone, alone, alone, alone, alone, alone | My son felt alone.
| all | content, fine, glad, ill (notice that "ill" can be used before a noun, poorly, very, (unsure, upset, (un)well. However, these words can sometimes be used between an article and a noun e.g., a terminally ill patient.

For example, you can say, "She was glad", but you don't talk about "a glad woman".

I wanted to be alone.
We were getting ready for bed.
I'm not going tiny.
He didn't know whether to feel glad or sorry.

Some of the "a" adjectives have related adjectives that can be used either before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:
The animal was alive... and the living animal.

Other pairs include: afraid-frightened, alike-similar, asleep-sleeping, still-calm, awake-alert, alone-lonely, worth-worthy, more-watchful, drunk-drunk.

Note that very is not often used with some of these adjectives.

Instead of "very awake" we say wide awake; instead of "very asleep" we say fast asleep; instead of "very alone" we say much alone or all alone or very lonely.

Attributes Adjectives

Some adjectives are normally used only in front of a noun.

Classifying adjectives: atomic, cubic, digital, medical, phonetic; chief, entire, initial, main, only, whole; eventual, occasional, eventual, northern, southern, maximum, minute, underlying.

For example, you talk about "an atomic bomb", but you don't say "The bomb was atomic".

He sent excellent letters to the newspapers.

This book includes a good introductory chapter on forests.
### Emphasizing adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>absolute</th>
<th>complete</th>
<th>overnight</th>
<th>pure</th>
<th>true</th>
<th>entire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of it was absolute rubbish.
He made me feel like a complete idiot.

Older and eldest are used in expressions like older brother, eldest daughter. (older and eldest are also possible). After a verb, only older and eldest can be used. (e.g. My brother is older than me.)

Five days (meaning the opposite of "dead") is only used attributively, mainly in talk about birds, animals etc. (for example, a live fish). In predicative position, we use alive (e.g. That fish is still alive). When five has other meanings, it can also be used predicatively. (e.g. This broadcast comes to you live from Greek Ares. You'll get an electric shock if you touch that wire. - It's live).

Little is mostly used in attributive position. We can say a small house, but we would probably say The house is small, not The house is little.

Compound adjectives like one-eyed are usually used attributively, and adjectives made from nouns (like sports car) are also mostly used attributively.

### Adjectives that can change in meaning before a noun or after a verb

Some common adjectives can change their meaning according to their position:

- *early, fast, free, heavy, ill, late, old, sick.*

  a) When old is used with words like friend, it can mean that a relationship has lasted for a long time. In this case, it can only be used attributively. An old friend is one you have known for a long time; if you say My friend's quite old, you can only be talking about person's age.

  b) feet can go before a noun or after a verb, but off (like walk) comes after a verb.

### Adjectives used after a noun

1. Some adjectives that describe size or age can come after a noun.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>old</th>
<th>tall</th>
<th>thick</th>
<th>wide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. He was about six feet tall.
   The water was several meters deep.
   The baby is one month old.

Note that you do not say "two pounds heavy"; you say "two pounds in weight".

### Adjectives before and after nouns with a change of meaning

1. A few adjectives have a different meaning depending on whether they come before or after a noun.

   - concerned
     - involved
     - present
     - proper
     - responsible
     - exact
     - adopted
     - gradual

   a) For example, "the concerned mother" means a mother who is worried, but "the mother concerned" means the mother who has been mentioned.

   - concerned parents
     - (worried) -заботливые (заботливый) родители
     - the individuals concerned
     - (connected with this) -заботливые лица.

   b) an involved sentence - (complicated, difficult to understand) -заговорчивый, сложный
the...connected with...inconsistency

It’s one of those incredibly involved stories.
The people involved are all doctors.

6. present follows the noun when it means ‘here’ or ‘there’ and it means ‘existing now’ when it is used in front of a noun.

Compare: The present members of the committee.

The present members (those who are members now)

I’m a present member.

Present tense (progressive)

Of the 18 people present, I knew only one.

d) proper means ‘in-law’ or ‘themselves’ when it follows the noun before the noun it means ‘real’ or ‘genuine.’ Compare:

Someone’s not very high. It’s a proper occasion.

Someone’s not very high.

We do not know the proper members, for the doors have been locked.

e) elect means ‘specially chosen’ before a noun and ‘who has been elected’ after a noun.

The elect body met once a year.

The president elect took office in May.

In the solution chosen, we adopted civil service with people who were not his biological parents.

2. Some adjectives can be used immediately after a noun. These include:

Some -able and -able adjectives such as available, imaginable, possible, probable. However, we use these adjectives immediately after a noun only when the noun follows words such as first, last.

only and imperative adjectives, or when a prepositional phrase or the adjective.

It is the only treatment suitable (or...the only suitable treatment).

It is an offer available to club members only.

When adjective ending in -able or -ible are postponed, they imply a temporary meaning:

the stars visible (i.e. the stars are visible at a time specified)

the visible stars (i.e. the stars can be seen)

Some attributive adjectives come immediately after the noun as a fixed expression. The common are: court martial (a military court), Secretary General (a military office), God Almighty (also Almighty God).

Participles sometimes come after nouns, depending on the exact meaning. Compare:

There’s a broken window in the kitchen.

The window broken yesterday is to be fixed.

Here are some more expressions in which the participle must go after the noun:

the only place left

any person entering

the success achieved in first 6 months

the people taking part

all children wishing to complete

most of the people using the women.

Substantivalized adjectives

Substantivalized adjectives may fall into several groups, according to their meaning and the nominal function they possess.

Wholly substantivalized adjectives (adjectives converted into nouns) have all the characteristics of nouns: the number, the case, the gender. They may be used with the indefinite or the definite article.

A native, two natives, the native’s hat.

1) The wholly substantivalized adjectives denote.
a) social rank or position, military ranks, party, crowd, government, groups of people,
belonging to certain times or epochs, etc.
- working, a relative, a black, a white, a saint, a priest, a

- Conservative, a Republican, a Democrat, noble, a person.

- Catholic, a

Christian.

There were a few die-hard women from the border.
- He is a relative of mine.
- In the distance we saw a private's hat.

- nationalism

- In Russia, an American, a German, a Greek.

- Two Americans entered the room.

- c) name of language

- Russian, Norwegian, English.

- Her Spanish is very poor.

- He speaks excellent English.

2) Some wholly substantiated adjectives are used only in the
plural form,

a) substantiated adjectives denoting studies and examinations.

- They have either the singular or plural agreement depending on
whether they denote one notion or a collection of notions (class, work).

- Finals were approaching.

b) substantiated adjectives denoting collection of things, substances and terms,

- goods, stores, vegetables, minerals, materials, utensils, valuable, valuable, gentlemen, gentlemen, gentlemen (the Commons)

c) substantiated adjectives which are the names of the parts of
the body, are used with the definite article and with a plural verb.

- the workers (of the city)

the workers.

Partially substantiated adjectives

They fall into two main grammatical subgroups:

- The subgroup PLURALIA TANTUM. They denote:

Groups of people who share the same characteristic or quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>country</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>a Chinese</td>
<td>the Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>a Portuguese</td>
<td>the Portuguese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>a Japanese</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>a Vietnamese</td>
<td>the Vietnamese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mind the deaf, the deaf, the public, the old, the poor, the

Some parts require the use of Singular and Plural.

The accident was (now) ceased on bail.

The undercondition's testimony was taken in account.

1 With a few words such as unemployed and dead we can put a
number in front of them.

3 million unemployed

1 If you mention two opposite groups you can omit the

rich and poor, young and old.

1 Some nations in which

- the English - two Englishmen, women, three Swiss, etc.
- The British are very proud of their sense of humour.

<table>
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<th>adjective</th>
<th>person</th>
<th>nation</th>
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<td>Wales</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>a Welshman</td>
<td>the Welsh</td>
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</tbody>
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Nationality words ending in -er and -en can also be used like this (the Japanese, the Lebanese, the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Swiss).

When we refer to one person we use the indefinite article.
The adjective SINGULARIA TANTUM

Some substantivized adjectives have only the singular form. They denote:

a) generalized or abstract notions. They are used with the definite article
and have singular agreement.

the useful, the beautiful, the agreeable, the lovely
The beautiful is always interesting.

These substantivized adjectives are usually used in
philosophical writing.

b) There are, however, certain exceptions. Substantivized
adjectives denoting abstract notions may sometimes be used in the plural. Then an
article is used.

There are many varieties of tobacco (smokable and
orchestral).

c) Languages
Substantivized adjectives denoting languages are used without
an article:

He speaks excellent English.

d) Nums of colours.

When used in general sense they are treated as uncountables, when
denoting shades of colour, they are treated as countables (may be used with
a article and
in the plural):

Blue is the best.
The sky was a pale blue.
The women were dressed in red and blue.

Clothing of particular colours can be referred to simply by using the
classificative adjective.
The men wore grey,

Participial adjectives

Participles can be used as adjectives to describe people and things.

1. One group of -ing adjectives describes the effect that
something has on your feelings and ideas, or on the feelings
and ideas of people in general

calming, amusing, boring, interesting, alarming

He lives in a charming house just outside the town.
She always has a warm welcoming smile.

2. These adjectives are normally qualitative adjectives. They
have comparatives, superlatives and can be used with a
subordinator.

A very interesting example

Much more convincing

The most boring book

They can be used in attributive or predicative position.

3. Some -ing adjectives have a similar meaning to the usual
meaning of the related verb

4. -ing adjectives are used to describe a process or state that
continues over a period of time.

Increasingly familiar

These adjectives are classifying adjectives. They can't be used
with 'very' and 'rather'. They can be identified by adverbs
which describe the speed with which the process happens:

Rapidly rising productivity
6. "ing" adjectives can be used attributively as adjectives to indicate what someone or something is doing.
   A walking figure

-Ed adjectives

Most "-ed" adjectives are past participles of a verb:
   a disapproving man
   a bearded man

Some "-ed" adjectives are not closely related to any other words:
   sophisticated electronic device
   a beloved child

Adjectives with the form as irregular past participles:
   a broken bone
   the past participles of some phrasal verbs can be used as
   the burying of the city
   a frightened person
   a terrorized man
   a terrified child
   Qualitative "-ed" adjectives refer to the person's mental or emotional reaction:
   a worried old man

"-ed" adjectives describe the expression, voice or manner of the
person afflicted:
   blue prevailing color
   Some "-ed" adjectives have a similar meaning to the related
verb, and some do not:
   strained, continued - determined, mixed
   Many "-ed" adjectives can be subordinated with an adverb of
degree:
   pleasantly furnished rooms
   a well-known novelist
   Sometimes "-ed" adjectives cannot be used without an adverb:
   powerfully-built man

Some "-ed" adjectives have active meaning (fallen, vanished,
tired, grown-up, usual, faded)
   an spoiled prince, vanished civilizations, fallen rocks

"-ed" adjectives can be used attributively and as a complement
of a link verb:
   pleased, tired, etc.

Degrees of Comparison

Gradable adjectives may be used in three types of comparison:
A. a higher degree
B. the same degree
C. a lower degree

A Higher Degree

1. The comparative degree is used when one thing or set of things is
   compared with another thing or set.
2. When one thing or set of things is compared with two or more
   other things or sets the superlative degree is used.
   The Vogels is larger than the Danube.
   The Vogels is the largest river in Europe.

The formation of comparative and superlative.

Most qualitative adjectives have three degrees of comparison:
   positive, comparative and superlative
Adjectives form their degree of comparison in the following way:
a) by adding the suffixes -er and -est
b) by placing "more" and "the most" before adjectives
   Monosyllabic adjectives form their comparative and
   superlative degree by adding the suffixes -er and -est
   more - nearer - the nearest
   large - bigger - the biggest
   Two - syllable adjectives ending in -er, -ow, -y, -y also form
   their comparative and superlative degrees by adding the suffixes -er
   and -est
   happy - happier - the happiest
   narrow - narrower - the narrowest
   clever - cleverer - the cleverest
3. -y happier: the happiest
2. Adjectives of more than two syllables form their comparative and superlative with the help of more and most.

Some points to notice:

a) adjectives formed from participles and ing - forms: more, more, etc.
b) adjectives used only predicatively:

c) adjectives used only predicatively:

d) the following adjectives take more and the most only: careless, certain, complex, foreign, frequent, frequent, normal, private.

e) The forms formed from the comparative and superlative degrees are common, adjective, polite, well, handsome, quiet, small, slow, and

er) little is not usually compared.

Spelling and pronunciation rules:

1. If the adjectives ends in a consonant preceded by a stressed short vowel the consonant is doubled.
Comparison to a lower degree is expressed by the following constructions:
1. the less + adj + than
2. less + adj + than
3. not + more + adj + than

There is a slight difference in meaning between:
Barbara’s car was not as expensive as Tom’s.
Barbara’s car was less expensive than Tom’s.
Barbara’s car is cheaper than Tom’s.

a) means that both cars are expensive but that Barbara’s car is less expensive than Tom’s, whereas
b) gives the impression that Barbara’s car and Tom’s cars are cheap.

Qualifiers after comparatives

a) noun groups
Charles was more honest than his predecessor (than me, him, her)
Jean was shorter than he.

b) Adjectives
(ridiculously, ridiculously)
.... worse than in any of the previous 12 years

c) clauses
I would have done a better job than you did

Position of comparatives
1) after the whole noun group
While around a larger collection of books than anyone else I have ever met.

2) immediately after a noun
We’ve got a cat bigger than a not living in our roof.

More and More than
a) more in front of a whole noun group – to indicate that something
the more of the qualities of one thing than another.
Music is more a way of life than an interest
This is more a war movie than a western

More than before adjectives is an emphatic adverb of degree
They are more than justified.

Qualifying structures with superlatives

We need to refer to the point of the comparison we use a qualifying
noun or clause which consist of
1) two parts of speech normally beginning with ‘in’ or ‘of’
Henry was the biggiest of them
2) a relative clause
The best singer, for his money
The smartest business in the world.
3) a superlative
The living room was the most I had ever.
A superlative is sometimes accompanied by another adjective ending
–able or –able. This second adjective can be placed
before the superlative and the noun group
The slowest moving river in existence.

4) an adjective
The second biggest university company

Adverbs
a) We were as...as with an adjective in between to say that something
somehow or someone else, that one situation is
like another.
Was the film as funny as his last one?
As our cars moved on the flat as fast as he could.

b) Negative form of tester what like this can use either not as or as not so.
In formal speech and writing, it is more common to use less than:
The gap between the sides is as wide as the was (I live... in less width than
was). The book are pleasant, but not as common as last summer (I... but
less common than last summer).

Some people find cooking easy, but others are not as fortunate (for
there).
We use many words of different meanings, but examples:

I'm not as sure as I am sure I am sure (I am not so sure). Not as sure (not very sure).

He is not so good (not so bad). Not so good (not very good).

If you put a countable noun between the adjective and the verb, you should use 'as' or 'in' (in some cases).

He was not as patient a teacher as anyone could have had.

The negative form of sentences like this can use 'as' or 'so' sometimes, but not always:

He's not as good a player as he used to be.

He's not such a good player as he used to be.

Notice the different word order.

They are not such horrible children as we'd expected (we don't see them as horrible children).

We can use 'how' so and too followed by an adjective in a similar way:

How significant a role did you play in your life?

It's not quite so straightforward a problem as it might at first seem.

Comparison in these cases can be a challenging matter.

For big pieces, do not speak.

Can...it is used in sentences with much and many to talk about quantities.

Soda water at least as much as Mars, and probably more.

London has twice as many people as the rest of the south-east of England.

We also use as much as much as we can...as long as, to say that a quantity or amount is larger or smaller than expected. Many and few are used before numbers. Much and little are used with amounts such as 50 and 250, and distances such as 5 meters.

There is a small number involved, possibly as few as a hundred (or, at least,)

Percent now increases by as much as 100 percent.

d) Submodifiers 'just, quiet, nearly, almost' can be used in front of the comparative structures.

Summer can be used at almost as well.

e) Instead of as...we can use prepositional phrases beginning with 'like' after link verbs. Life is used after be, feel, look, seem, sound, have.

It's just like a dream.

This can have the comparatives 'more' and 'less' and the adjectives 'most' and 'least'.

We also have 'as' and 'like' in any of these structures as a noun, you can use an object pronoun or possessive pronoun.

As we are the same people.

The same as can be followed by a noun group, a pronoun, an adjective or a clause.

If two things are exactly like each other, we can say that they are the same.

They are exactly the same.

Before the same as and 'the same', we can use some submodifiers: exactly, just, more or less, much, nearly, very.

We can put a noun such as 'year, length or colour' after the same.

They were almost the same height.

When two things are like each other, we can use adjectives 'like, comparable, equivalent, identical and similar'.

Adjectives

Adjectives which are followed by 'TO'

unaccounted for allergic proportional similar

close devoted related subject

tiring integral resistant

-OF

aware instrumental characteristic

delusional incapable reminiscent

representative irresponsible

nervous...

"WITH"
Other propositions

Descended from, inherent in, breaking in

"Two propositions"

answerable for (to); connected to (with); dependent on (upon)

parallel to (with)

Adjectives + that-clause or to-infinite

When an adjective follows a linking verb with a personal subject we can put a number of things after the adjective, including:

adjective +

that-clause: (to talk about someone's feelings or opinions or about how sure we are of something)

He became worried when she might step out from behind the door.

She felt certain that she'd seen him before.

to-infinite

You are free at any time you want.

They are easy to please.

She was ready to admit that I was right.

ing form

He was busy doing his homework.

comparable

pleased

Other examples of comparison

1) Parallel increase

Parallel increase is indicated by:

+ comparative... the + comparative.

- The sooner you visit Aunt Martha, the better for you.

The more friends she has, the happier she is.

The better the joke (is), the louder the laughter.

The longer we stay in Canada, the less likely she will ever go back to England.

It almost seems that the more expensive the wedding, the shorter the marriage!

2) Gradual increase

Gradual increase is indicated by two adjectives in the comparative joined by and:

e.g. My car is getting bigger and better.

She became more and more famous.

3) Comparison of actions

Comparison of actions is formed in a similar way to the comparison of nouns:

e.g. It is nicer to go to the cinema than to stay at home.

Speaking a foreign language is not as easy as speaking one's own.

Modification of comparatives and superlatives

1) Premodification

a) The comparatives of adjectives can be premodified:

e.g. far more careful

all the quicker

rather better

a little more polite, etc.

b) The superlatives of adjectives can be premodified only by very, which must be preceded by a determiner:

e.g. the very last
2) Postmodification
Both the comparatives and the superlatives of adjectives can be postmodified by intensifying phrases:
- e.g. He is the cleverest by far.

By far is the most common postmodifier.

COMPARISON WITH MORE AND MOST
Any one- or two-syllable adjective can optionally be compared with more and most in order to emphasize the idea expressed by the adjective itself:
- e.g. Mr. Brown has recently become more rich (i.e. that he was not rich before).

A SOR THAN FOLLOWED BY A PRONOUN
1) When or that is followed by a pronoun in the possessive, the verb is usually repeated:
- e.g. We are not as poor as they are.

2) However, when or that is followed by a pronoun in the first or second person the verb is usually omitted:
- e.g. I am not as tall as you.

3) It is worth noting that in formal English, a first person pronoun is used in the nominative case; whereas in informal language, it is put into the objective case:
- e.g. He has more friends than I (me).

Adjectives used with the pronoun one oneself
1) Adjectives of quality can be followed by the pronoun one (singular) or ones (plural) instead of oneself:
- e.g. I like this shirt but I must take a larger one.

Although Tom is very fat, he always prefers to eat bigger cakes rather than smaller ones.

However, when the adjective is used in the superlative degree, in a comparative degree to denote addition, or when the adjective applies color, one/some can be omitted:
- e.g. I bought the biggest one.

I bought the bigger (one) of the two.
Which will you buy? I'll buy the red (one).

Elliptical sentences
Occasionally, an adjective can function as an elliptical sentence:
- e.g. Nervous, Mrs. Brown opened the door.

Nervous: Mrs. Brown opened the door, nervous.

Adjectives used in exclamations
Adjectives may either form exclamations:
- e.g. Good!

Excellent!

or be part of exclamatory adjective sentences:
- e.g. More nice!

How kind of you!

ADVERBS
Formation of adverbs
The majority of adverbs is formed by the addition of the suffix -ly to
- e.g. nice - nicely
devote - devoted

In some cases the addition of -ly results in the following changes:
- When the adjective ends in -y, there is a change to -ly:
  - e.g. happy - happily
day - daily

- When the adjective ends in -er, the final -e is often dropped:
  - e.g. whole - wholly
time - timely
When the adjective ends in -ly, -ly is added:

- lucidly, lucid
- dizzily, dizzy
- sweetly, sweet
- stolidly, solid
- rouzily, rousing
- fearfully, fearful
- magnificently, magnificent
- sickly, sick

The verb of good is well.

1. When the adjective already ends in -ly (friendl[y], lovely, lovely, likely, ugly, deadly, cowardly, silly), the adverb is formed by an

- friendly (in a friendly manner)
- cowardly

2. Adverbs beginning with a - form adverbs:

- early (earlier, earliest)
- early (early, earlier, latest)
- regularly

- The adverb should be distinguished from adjectives beginning with a -
- early (远方)
- early (大概)

This may be checked by the following test:

If an -ing is acceptable after verb of motion, it is an adverb.

- We were afraid (of)
- We were afraid (of)

- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives (daily, 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 controls two clauses)

2. Adverb as modifier

- This function may be illustrated by the following:

### Comparisons

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

- A higher degree
  - the same degree
  - a lower degree

A higher degree

- Comparative and superlative degree

- 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

   modifier more and most, respectively:  
   frequently – more frequently – most frequently
   nearly – more nearly – most nearly

   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  furthest
   (further)  (farther)

   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.
      which means "very fluently."
   b) Tom speaks English most 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 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.

   -ly adverbs are:
   commonly:  very, roughly, nearly, freely, nearly, always, often.
   often:  Tom gave me a friendly smile (adjective)
   Her singing was lovely. (Or: She sang beautifully.)

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

   Adjectives and adverbs with the same form:
   Adverbs with two forms

Sometimes, an adjective and an adverb have the same form. For
example: "fast" can mean "fast" or "very fast." In other cases, the adverb has (two
forms (e.g., "late" and "later"), 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 nothing in meaning.
   I can barely understand it.
   hardly
   hardly, and several other "hard" words ("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 "cheaper," especially in casual
   conversation and with the verbs buy and sell.
   Do you like this shirt? I bought a 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 cooler clean through the wall.
The person got close away.
I'm afraid I'm clean out of it—have no more food.

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

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 clearly is used with of to mean 'not touching'; clear across
means 'right across'.

Small clear of the gate!

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,
usually is used.

Come close, I want to tell you something.

She's closely related to the Duke of Holland.

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

Study very closely.

The adverb dead is used in certain expressions to mean 'crushed' or
'completely'. Examples are: dead right, dead sure, dead certain,
dead true, dead shot, dead ahead, dead drunk, deadstraight.

Note that death in an adjective, meaning 'dull causing death' (For
example: a deathly poisonous) the adverb for this meaning is usually

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, intensively.'

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
movements.

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'), easy
and plain, easy come, easy go.

fair

Fairly is the normal adverb corresponding to the adjective fair, in the
sense of 'fairly, honestly, according to the rules'.

I think I was fairly 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
tight, fast colours.

free

Free is used as an adverb, meaning 'well', in some conversational
expressions, for example: That suits me fine, You're doing fine. Easily
is not very common. A freely novel engine is one that is very
carefully adjusted to run as efficiently as possible, if things are freely
cut or freely shaped 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.

Hardly means 'almost not'.

I've hardly got any clean clothes left.

high
The adverb **high** refers to height; **highly** expresses an extreme degree (as 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.

**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 crime.

**Late**

The adverb **late** has a similar meaning to the adjective **lately**. Compare:

- I have arrived late.
- I haven't been to the theatre much lately.

**Loose**

**Loose** is often used after a verb (especially in informal conversations instead of loosely). This is common with the verbs talk, speak, shown less, and in the expression loud and clear. Don't talk so loud — you'll wake the whole street.

**Low**

**Low** is the normal adverb (low, low, sit down; speak low). **Lowly** is an unusual adjective meaning 'humble'.

Most is the superlative of *more*, 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** means 'almost':

- I have nearly reached the top of the mountain.
- The adverb **nearly** is similar to **near**. **Pretty** means 'in a pretty way'.

- Isn't the little girl dressed pretty?
- 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 **can't** be **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.

**Right** and **rightly** can both be used to mean 'correctly'. **Right** is more common in informal conversation, and is used after the verb.

**Rightly** means that Harry wasn't coming.

You guessed rightly!

**Rightly** means that you're right.

**Rightly** means that you're right.

**Rightly** means that you're right.

**Rightly** means that you're right.

**Scarcely**

Scarcely is almost negative in meaning.

Tom has scarcely any food.

**Sharp**

**Sharp** can be used as an adverb to mean 'precisely', in expressions like: at my old house sharp; a sharp twenty; a sharp hour; a sharp month. It also has a musical sense ('to ring sharp means to sing on a note that is too high'), and 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 contexts 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"). **Shy** means 'short', 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, creep slow, sound sound.

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. A straight line.

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 keep your food warm.

Well

Well is an adjective corresponding to good: good singer, good health. Well is also an adverb meaning ‘in good health’ (the opposite of ill). In this sense, well is only used after the verb: we can say I’m well.

wide

The adverb wide, widely means ‘in many different places’. Compare:

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 conversational English. Compare:

I wrongly believed that you wanted to help me.

You guessed wrong (right).

Adjectives or Adverbs? (Continuing cases)

I. 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:

- seem, appear, grow, look, sound, smell, taste, feel, become, get.
- speak

She seemed nice. She seemed 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.

Paul suddenly appeared in the doorway.

In the first sentence, appeared means “sounded” and is used with an
adjective, but in the second sentence appeared means “came into
view” (an action), so it is used with an adverb.

Looks, tastes, feels and smells can also be used to refer to actions, and
they are then used with adverbs. Compare:

Your father looks angry (“seems angry”)

The soup tastes wonderful.

I tasted the soup accidentally.

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 remains, stands,
lie, ok, 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 father 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 felt unconscious on the floor.

It’s getting dark.

There are some not expressions:

To go wrong, to go mad, to fall ill, to lose sleep.
To come true, to run short, to turn Catholic, to keep quiet.
4. Adverbs of degree or intensifiers: completely, enough, extremely, highly, much, hourly, perfectly, partly, quite, rather, really, so, somewhat, terribly, too, unusually, very, etc.

e.g. I quite agree with you.

5. Adverbs of manner say how something is done; quickly, happily, terribly, fast, badly, well, clearly, deeply, sideways, smugly, somewhat, willingly, etc.

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

We use adverbs, not adjectives, to modify verbs such as: 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 or participles:

Adverb - adverb

e.g. It is terribly cold today (not very cold).

Adverb - adverbial particle

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, these Adverbial functions in the sentence:

e.g. A. When did you see him last? (adverbial modifier of time)

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

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

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)
The Position of Adverbs

1) Adverbs of manner
a) The adverb of manner (e.g. quickly, strangely, etc.) is usually put 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 quietly 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.
   The house was very well reconstructed.

d) In phrasal verbs two positions of the manner adverbial are possible.
   Carry on your work quickly.
   Carry on your work quickly.
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.

2) 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 (backwards)
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 adverbs, 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 adverbs, if the order of time adverbs is
   changed, breaks in information should be introduced:
   I was born in 1960 on October 31st 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. (Note: 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.
   How you ever played American football?
   When there are two auxiliaries, 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.
   Never can understand Professor Lamb's lectures. – No, it
   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.

1. 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 sitting 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.

S. 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-fiancee?
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-fiancee.
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**
  - **rather/pretty**
  - **very**

* nice
  - **nice**
  - **nice**
  - **nice**

Some points to notice:
In informal language it is common to use “the short forms” 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 be 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?
Протопопова Анна Евгеньевна
Суремекова Татьяна Георгиевна
Загося Галина Владимировна
Пономарёва Татьяна Михайловна

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АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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