МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Учреждение образования
"Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины"

А.Е.ПРОТОПОПОВА, Т.Р.СУРМЕНКОВА,
Г.В.ЛОВГАЧ, Т.М.ПОЗНЯКОВА

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Гомель 2008

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Практическое пособие по грамматике для студентов I курса
специальности I-02 03 06-01 - "Английский язык"
по теме «Прилагательные и наречия в
современном английском языке»

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практическое пособие по грамматике английского языка предназначено для студентов первого курса специальности “Английский язык” при изучении темы “Прилагательные и наречия в современном английском языке”. Пособие состоит из трех частей. В первую часть включен 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 указанной специальности, так и для студентов, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности.

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PART I

FOCUS 1 POSITION OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective [illegible] etc. Which a noun refers to. Adjectives ca[illegible]ut:

Quality: a beautiful dress; a nice day.
Size: a big car; a small, coin; a tall man.
Age: a new handbag; 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 Japaneese camera; a Swiss watch.

Many adjectives can be put either before the noun they describe or following linking verbs 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, alight, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware.

   The horse was alone in the field.

2. Some adjectives when they describe health and feelings: (un)well, upset, (un)sure, sorry, poorly, content, fine, dlad, 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 emphasizing adjectives are seldom or never used after a linking verb.

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Classifying adjectives: atomic, cubic, digital, medical, phonetic, chief, entire, initial, main, only, whole, eventual, occasional, northern, maximum, minimum etc.

The main problem has now been solved.

I spent my entire savings on the project.

Emphasizing adj e, mere, utter.

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 -ible 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 suitable.

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)

Cars 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

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know is afraid of Harry's dogs. 10. Backley has a back ijury and Peter faces an alike problem.

Ex.2 Complete the sentences using the following adjectives:

responsible involved concerned present

1.Clara and Adam were the children for the damage. 2. The … situation … cannot 3. This … 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 –ible, -able. (available, imaginable, possible, suitable). Make up sentences on analogy.

This solution was the best. – It was the best solution possible.
This response was the only one. – It was the …
This decision was the hardest. – It was the …
This method was the most economical. It was the …

Ex.4 Put the adjectives into correct order and position in each sentence.

1. (black, ugly) Look at this spider!
   Look at this ugly black spider!
2. (stone, spacious) They live in a house.
3. (lively, little) Cary is a girl.
4. (red, German) He's dreaming about the car he saw.
5. (warm, united) Judith found her fiance's family.
6. (those, old, rotten) Apples taste.
7. (gigantic, Gothic) The postcard showed a cathedral.
8. (embroidered, lovely) What a tablecloth!
9. (big, round) She ordered the hat.
10. (boring, these, old) Mark hates novels.

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FOCUS 2 SUFFIXES AND PREFEXES

SUFFIXES

An adjective can often be recognized by its ending:
Attractive, atomic, geographical, lucky, moral, relevant, swollen.
Comprehensible, (can, able)
Poisonous, beautiful, (ha
Penniless (without)
Childish (in the manner of)
Childlike (similar to in nature or appearance)
Trustworthy (deserving of)

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Form adjectives corresponding to the following words:

Courage, rest, health, adventure, nation, success, practice, wealth, person, cure, observe, open, pain, sympathize, droop, accident, description, murder, surgery, shake, distinguish, bear, response, space, fury, misery.

Ex.2 Open the brackets:

1.The (base) … training a soldier receiver gives him an introduction to army life. 2. My uncle's (child) …behaviour embarrassed everyone at the wedding. 3. Dana felt quite (please)…when she won the prize. 4. Masai tribesmen in Africa may have a (war) … appearance, but they are (friend) … to tourists. 5. Building bricks are very (educate) … toys for children. 6 The languages spoken in North Africa are very (difference) … from those spoken in the South. 7.The old (wood) … bridge finally collapsed last month. 8. You can trust him completely. He is very (depend) … . 9. Helen's mother is very (satisfy) … with her school grades. 10. It was very (consider) … of you to inform me of my great-aunt's death.

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PREFIXES

Prefixes are added to the beginning of words. Some prefixes give the adjectives the opposite meaning.
Unhappy, invisible, illegal, irresponsible,
Discontented, counterproductive, antisocial,
Amoral, non-violent
Some prefixes give a strong clue to meaning
Inter: between groups intercontinental
Pre: before - prel 9
Hyper: to a large degree - hypersensitive (extremely sensitive)
Auto: independent - automatic(works independently)
Ultra: very extreme - ultramodern (very modern)
Uni: one - unilateral
Bi: two - bicentennial

EXERCISES

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

A	B
Irrelevant	Greater than the speed of sound
Premature	Dull, regular, unchanging
Extraordinary	Extremely correct, very traditional
Multiracial	Weak, dubious, unable to persuade
Bilateral	Not able to be foreseen, unreliable
Asymmetrical	Involving people of many nationalities
Unpredictable	Not connected to, having no usual purpose
Inaccurate	Happening or being done too early
Autobiographical	Having faults or weakness
Ultra-orthodox	Two sides or halves completely different
Disillusioned	Unusual, exceptional, remarcable
Monotonous	Between two groups
Supersonic	Disappointed, disenchanted
Imperfect	Nit correct
Unconvincing	Written by oneself about oneself

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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. Concorde is a … airplane. 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 co[illegible] 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, deeply, fairly, hugely, immensely, pretty, rather, really, reasonably, slightly, very	angry, big, busy, comfortable, common, happy, important, quiet,, rich, strong, young

	Ungradable adjectives
absolutely, completely, entirely, entirely, pretty, really, simply, totally, utterly	amazed, awful, dreadful, furious huge, impossible, invaluable, terrible, wonderful, useless

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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 instructions were ... complicated. 6. I was ... disappointed. 7. The answer was ... absurd. 8. The [illegible] hard. 9. Her looks are ... popular. 10. I w[illegible] ilm. 11. He's a(n) ... successful artist. 12. He's a(n) ... essential member of the team.

Ex.2 Use an adverb + adjective in your response.

Example: A friend of mine said she had just won a thousand dollars. - I was absolutely delighted.

1. Ann told me that she was emigrating to Australia. –
2. Someone broke a window in my house. –
3. A handsome man told me that I was very beautiful. –
4. Mary lost some airline tickets she had just bought. –
5. My friend has grown very beautiful flowers. –

FOCUS 4 THE ORDER OF ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES

When we use more than one adjective before a noun, there is often a preferred order for these adjectives.

Opinion + physical quality + shape + age = colour + participle adjectives + origin + material + type + purpose + noun

For example: an old plastic container, a hard red ball, a frightening Korean mask, a round biscuit tin, a small broken plate, a useful digital alarm clock.

Gradable adjectives (describing opinion, size, quality, shape, and age) usually precede ungradable adjectives (participle adjective and adjectives describing origin, material, type and purpose).

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When two gradable adjectives come before the noun, we can put either a comma or and between them.

an attractive, big garden

an attractive *and* big garden

Two color adjectives have and between them.

Sweden's yellow *and* blue flag.

Two unfradable 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

For more informat[illegible] 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. cream cakes/round/large/three

She prepared ... for the party.

5.children/two/charming/little/Japanese

I met ... in the park.

Ex.2_Rewrite each description in the right order.

city: Belgian, beautiful, little

club: jazz, local, modern

dinner: excellent, cold, French

buildings: modern, industrial, concrete

dress: evening, red, silk, new

eyes: narrow, colourless, ugly

frame: flat, gold, huge

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furniture: old, lovely, comfortable
ink: drawing, Swiss, good
Jacket: sport, leather, stylish
squares: brick, little, ancient
boots: French, sky, leather
tie: blue, woolen, modern
trousers: cotton, grey, old, ugly
trunks: black, nylon, swimming

Ex. 3 Put the following into the correct order.

1) suede / Italian / new / red / soft / shoes
2) elderly / tall / Frenchman
3) oval / Venet ass
4) shiny / large / expensive / brown / leather / case
5) square / wooden / old / nice / table
6) modern / stone / large / beautiful / cottage
7) porcelain / tea / blue / thin / old / cup
8) young / blonde / handsome / tall / man
9) old / several / English / beautiful / castles
10) pretty / French / young / a lot of / girls
11) dark blue / best / silk / my / shirt
12) young / many / factory / German / workers

Ex. 4 Put the adjectives given in the correct order in these sentences

1. French, small
Her family ran a ... ... restaurant in the theatrical district of the city.
2. green, small
His ... ... eyes were surrounded by many wrinkles.
3.French, wistful
I sang her a ... ... ballad.
4. soft, yellow
The small lamp on the table made a ... ... glow all around her.
5. huge, gilt
... ... earrings dangled from her ears.
6.woolen, white
The baby was tightly wrapped in a ... ... shawl.

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7.Chinese, young
Karen had made friends with some ... ... girls.
8.long, unbroken
In the ... ... silence which followed she realized that he had fallen asleep.
9.check, old, pink
A potted plant stood on the ... ... cloth

Ex. 5 Put the adjectives in brackets in the most appropriate order.

1. Mine's the ... car (blue, Japanese, small)
2. I rent a(n) .. house (furnished, large, old)
3. I've just bought a ... table (beautiful, coffee, wooden)
4. Their ... forces soon overcame the invasion (combined, military, powerful)

5. Have you seen this ... invention? (fantastic, German, new)
6. There was a ... rug 0n the floor (soft, wonderful, wooden)
7. She gave me a ... box (jewellery, metal, small, square)

Writ <u>and</u> between the adjectives if possible.

8. Cycling is a(n) ... 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 <u>and</u> before the last adjective. Adjectives expressing an opinion often come last.

The city is old and *beautiful*.

We can use <u>but</u> when two qualities are in contrast.

The solution is cheap *but* effective.

FOCUS 5 COMPARISON

A. There are three degrees of comparison:

positive	Comparative	Superlative
dark	darker	darkest

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tall	taller	tallest
useful	more useful	most useful

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

bright	brighter	brightest

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

interested	more interested	most interested

Adjectives two syllables follow one or other of the above rules. Those endings in ful or re usually take more and most.

doubtful	more doubtful	most doubtful
obscure	more obscure	most obscure

Those ending in er, y, or ly usually add er, est.

clever	cleverer	cleverest
silly	sillier	silliest

B. Irregular comparisons:

bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest (of distance only)
	further	furthest (of distance, additional further debate, the furthest concession)
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much		
old	elder	elder (of people only)
	older	older (of people and things)

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elder, eldest imply seniority rather than age. They are chiefly used for comparison within a family: my elder brother, her eldest boy, but elder is not used with than.

C. Constructions with comparison.

With the positive form of the adjective we use as... as in the affirmative and not as/not so ... as in the negative:
He was as white as a sheet
Your coffee is not as/so good as the coffee my mother makes.
With the comparative we use than.
He is stronger than I expected.
Comparison of three or more people/things is expressed by the superlative with the ... in/of:
This is the oldest theatre in London.
The youngest of the family was the most successful.
Parallel increase is expressed by the + comparative... the + comparative:
The smaller the house is, the less it will cost.
Gradual increase is decrease is expressed by two comparatives joint 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 gerund.
He swims like a fish.
Be like him. It was like being in prison.
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 comparison “ in Part II.

EXERCISES

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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 a lot ... now than I used to be (thin). 4. Jane has always been ... than Alice in the life of the neighbourhood (active) 5. Syria is ... than Egypt (democratic). 6. Sara isn't ... her mother at that age (pretty). 7. The rain this winter was ... than 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 ... rout to the Old City according to the map (direct). 4. Val is ... girl in her class (pretty). 5. Einstein was one of ... people who ever lived (intelligent).

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

1. Mount Everest is ... mountain in the world (high). 2. Cambridge University is not quite ... Oxford University (old). 3. Trains are generally ... than buses (fast). 4. This doorway is a lot ... than the main entrance (narrow). 5. Glasgow is ... city in Scotland (large). 6. My graduation day was one of ... days of my life (happy). 7. The capital is not quite ... you image (big). 8. This model of car is ... in the UK than in Africa, where it stands up well to the hot climate (common). 9. The old city of Fes is ... of all the cities in Morocco in my opinion (interesting). 10. David is not ... as his sister (tall). 11. Your car is in ... condition than mine (good). 12. Warwick Castle is probably ... medieval castle in England (fine). 13. There were ... people at the wedding than I had expected (few). 14. Flights to England are ... than flights to America from this airport (frequent). 15. That was ... meal I have ever eaten (bad). 16. Jeanette is just ... Shelly in students politics (active). 17. Daniel is not ... to talk to as Nathan (interesting). 18. The new student is ... at maths than many of the others in his class (clever). 19. It is ... living in the city centre

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than in the suburbs (noisy). 20. Peter's injuries were ... than we had expected (bad).

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

1) Further	a) after some time
2) father	b) the second of the two things or persons
3) last	c) the smallest
4) latter	d) coming immediately after, in space or in order
5) elder	e) additional
6) nearer	f) at a greater distance
7) next	g) least good
8) least	h) coming after the others in time or order
9) later	i) senior of numbers of the family
10) worst	

Ex.5 Open the brackets and use the comparative form of the adjectives and adverbs.

1. This exercise is (simple) than that one. 2. Why are you talking? Please be (quite). 3. New districts of Moscow are (beautiful) than the old ones. 4. He is (clever) than his brother. 5. My (old) sister is 4 years (old) than me. 6. There are many customers on Saturday than on weekdays. 7. Are expensive thing (good) than cheap ones? 8. Is English grammar (difficult) than Russian grammar? 9. He has made (few) mistakes than yesterday. 10. She had to give us (far) information though she didn't want to. 11. Students from group 3 are (industrious) than those from Group 1. 12. Have you met our new colleagues, Mr. Brown and Mr. Green? The former is an excellent economist, (late) is a good lawyer. 13. They have got down to business without any (far) delay. 14. This matter is (urgent) than that one. 15. He plays tennis (bad) than she. 16. He's got a still (old) edition of this book. 17. Is there a (late) train passing here? 18.

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Sparrows are (common) than any other birds. 20. Motor-cycles are (noisy) than cars, aren't they?

Ex.6 Choose the right variant.

1. Martin was the (more talented/most talented) of the two brothers. 2. Of the three shirts I like the blue one (better/best). 3. My dog is the (prettier/prettiest) of the two. 4. This summer is the (better/best) of the two presented. 5. There are nine planets in our solar system and Pluto is the (farther/farthest). 6. Mary is the (tallest/taller) of the two girls. 7. The boss likes my plan (better/best) of the two. 8. This is the (less difficult/least difficult) of the two. 10 Mother was the (more/most) beautiful of seven daughters.

Ex.7 Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: life/becoming/hard - Life is becoming harder and harder.
Life is becoming more and more difficult.

1. people/living/long
2. going/abroad/l
3. crime/becoming/common
4. the light in the rooms/becoming/dim
5. factories/employing /few/workers
6. computers/becoming/expensive
7. his heart/beating/hard
8. Moscow/becoming/beautiful
9. his voice/becoming/weak
10. nights in winter/becoming/long

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 our (old) national airline. 5. The Chrysler Building was once (tall) 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 (rich) woman in the world. 9. Unfortunately, I haven't heard

(late) news . I think it was very interesting. 10. Is the Mona Liza (valuable) painting in the world? 11. His house is (far) in the street. 12. February is (snowy) and (cold) month of the year here. 13.(dangerous) spider is the black widow, whose bite can kill a man in a few minutes. 14. The world's (expensive) perfume costs 550 dollars per bottle. 15. (deep) part of the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilomitres below the sea-level. 16. I wonder than his (near) step 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.

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

1. The baby looks fatter this week than last. It looks *fatter and fatter* every week.
2. Life is more expensive this year than last. Life is becoming ... every year.
3. Computers are not as expensive this year as last. Computers are getting ... .
4. Your English is even better than last year. Your English is getting ... .

5. Your room looks messy. It looked less messy yesterday. Your room looks ... .
6. Claudia was very nervous before the exam. She got more nervous every day. Claudia got ... before the exam.

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

1. Возьмите этот чемодан , он легче вашего. 2. В районе West End находятся самые дорогие магазины. 3. Что ты собираешься делать дальше? 4. Я думаю, что он старше вас, но моложе меня. 5. Это самый талантливый студент в нашей группе. 6. Хотя у нас были самые плохие места, Нам очень понравился спектакль. 7. Где ближайшее почтовое отделение? 8. Последний поезд прибывал в полночь. 9. Последние известия были совсем не

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интересные. 10. Они получили дополнительные сведения по этому вопросу.

Ex. 11 Translate into Russian. Pay special attention to the degrees 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 young man. 4. It's 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 Innesborough High School. 6. It was no longer possible to hear exactly what she said. Miss Taylor was the quickest in the hospital of guessing what Granny Smith's remarks might be, but Miss Barnacle 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 thus one May night into Regent Street and the most amazing crowd he had ever seen. 11. She was having a most distressing time with Ann. 12. Delphine 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 in 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 трудно найти друга, на которого можно положиться. 4. Москва для него была всегда намного привлекательнее зимой, чем летом. 5. Она надела нарядную коричневую юбку и белую кофту, что делало ее намного моложе, чем она была на самом деле. 6. «Моему отцу только шестьдесят лет. Он прекрасно ходит на лыжах», — сказал Том. «Не такой он уж молодой», — сказал Джек. 7. Том, вы хотите быть более полезным, чем Джон? 8. Она была гораздо моложе своей сестры и менее веселая. 9. У нас есть чрезвычайно важные новости для вас. 10. Ваша память нисколько не лучше моей. 11. Он весьма забавный собеседник. 12. Музыка звучала

громче и громче по мере нашего приближения к парку. 13. Мы попытаемся подняться на гору отсюда. Я думаю, что это самый легкий путь, какой только можно себе представить. 14. Вы самый большой друг, какой когда-либо у меня был. 15. Он весьма привлекательный человек. 16. Город был даже более оживленным, чем она предполагала. 17. Не так уж просто стать учителем иностранного языка. 18. Защитные круги от небольшого цветного зонтика становились все меньше и меньше, а затем исчезли. 19. Он взглянул на Анну, улыбнулся и сказал: «Ты все-таки самая добрая». 20. Неужели так важно, чтобы Майкл пошел купаться сейчас? 21. Мы вынуждены были отложить поездку за город, так как погода становилась все хуже и хуже.

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

1. The ...(long) I 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 ... (lod) and there seems 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 tr 22 thes – 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 book is, (fast) you read it. 2. (Early) you come, (quickly) we finish the work. 3. (Hot) the weather is, (bad) I feel. 4.

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(soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel. 5. (Little she ate, (angry) she was. 6. (Long) the children saw the film, (frightened) they felt. 7. (Late) you come), (little) you will sleep. 8. (Much) you study, (clever) you will become. 9. (Cold) the winter is, (hot) the summer will be. 10. (Near) you come up, (well) you will see the picture.

Ex.15 Translate into English.

1 Чем больше он говорит, тем меньше его слушают. 2. Чем длиннее ночь, тем короче день. 3. Чем скорее вы приметесь за заботу, тем быстрее вы ее закончите. 4. Чем больше вы будете находиться на свежем воздухе, тем лучше вы будете себя чувствовать. 5. Чем меньше женщину мы любим, тем больше нравимся мы ее. 6. Чем внимательнее вы будете делать домашнее задание, тем меньше ошибок вы сделаете. 7. Чем больше он работал, тем меньше времени он уделял (devote) своей семье. 8. Чем больше он играл, тем больше он проигрывал. 9. Чем дальше мы шли, тем менее знакомым (familiar) казался лес. 10. Чем старше он становился, тем больше он походил на своего отца.

Ex.16_ Complete the sentences using the constructions *as... as* or not *so ... as/not as ... as*. Choose the one from the list given below.

High poor beautiful important tall crowded fast expensive big lazy

1. I know that your job is important, but my job is important too. My job is ... . 2. The bicycle is fast, but the car is faster. The bicycle is ... . 3. Her knowledge is poor, but he knows a bit more. His knowledge is ... . 4. He is lazy, but his brother is lazy too. He is ... . 5. Their furniture costs $700, and ours is $870/ Their furniture is ... . 6. France is big. Belgium is not a big country. Belgium is ... . Her wages are $200 a week, and mine are $150. My wages are ... . 9. He is tall, but I am taller. He is ... . 9. She is beautiful, but I like her sister better. I think she is ... . 10. Tverskaya and Arbat are crowded streets. Twerskaya street is ... .

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Ex.17 Complete the sentences with *than* ... or *as* .. *as* or *the same* ... *as*.

1. Everybody was shocked. Nobody was more shocked ... Nick. 2. I wish you were ... pretty ... your mother. 3. He is ... age... my brother. 4. I earn ... 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 ... expensive ... yours. 7. I spend ... much money ... he did. But I didn't spend ... sum ... Mary did. I spent much less 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.18 A. Make up sentences according to the example.

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

1. He is not (half/clever) 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/heavy) that one. 5. The new stadium is (several times/large) the old one. 6. He does it (two times/quickly) she does. 7. Petrol is (several times/expensive) it was two years ago. 8. Her new flat is (three times/large) her old one. 9. Grapes in autumn are (s

are in winter. 10. He spends (twice/much) we do.

B. Change the sentences according to the example.

Example: This book costs 4 dollars and that one costs 2 dollars. – This book costs

twice as much as that one.

1. Nick has 8 discs and I have 24 discs. 2. This TV model costs $700 and that one $350. 3. It took me 40 minutes and her 10 minutes to get there. 4. I earn $2000 dollars and she earns $1000. 5. This is 12 square meters and that one is 24.

Ex. 19 Translate into English.

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1. Ваше эссе (essay) в два раза длиннее моего. 2. Это дерево в два раза выше того. 3. Вам нравится этот пиджак? – Да, он в три раза дороже того. 4. Сегодня в два раза холоднее, чем вчера. 5. Она выглядит в два раза моложе своей сестры. 6. Все его приятели в два раза старше него. 7. Хотя эта квартира и в два раза меньше той, она мне больше нравится. 8. Этот перевод вдвое легче того. Я уверен, ты с ним справишься (cope). 9. Спидометр (speedometer) показывает, что машина идет в два раза быстрее чем раньше. 10. Если ты поедешь поездом, а не самолетом, ты доберешься туда в несколько раз медленнее.

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

1. She was his <u>oldest</u> child. 2. 'Come and shake hands with Mr Carey, Sally.' He turned to Philip. 'Isn't she enormous? She's my <u>eldest.</u> How <u>old</u> are you, Sally?' 'Fifteen, father, come <u>next</u> June.' 3. Marie climbed hastily into the <u>nearest</u> compartment and was lost to sight. 4. <u>Next</u> morning Mildred was sulky and taciturn. 5. No <u>further</u> news had come. 6. In the <u>further</u> corner sat Philbric, talking in Welsh to a shady-looking <u>old</u> man. 7. The <u>last</u> laugh died away. 8. The <u>latest</u> news was very important. 9. The <u>wooden</u> bridge was nearly three quarters of a mile across. 10. His <u>wooden</u> face creased into a smile and then returned to its former unexpressiveness. 11. She sent him a <u>gold</u> cigarette case. 12. The sand was <u>golden</u> yellow as if the sun struck through the water all the way to the bottom of the sea.

Ex. 21 Use the appr ve given in brackets.

1. His age was fifty; he looked several years (old). 2. “It is one of his worse days, Mother,” said the (old) son. 3. The (old) brother came from the stable 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 his father and mother but Uncle Charles was (old) than Dante. 6. Eleanor went downstairs to the dining-room where her husband, his parents and his three (old) children were assembled for luncheon.

Ex. 22 Translate into English.

1.Поезд опоздал на две минуты. 2. Скажите, пожалуйста, кто последним вошел в зал? 3. Последние известия по телевидению начинаются в девять часов. 4. Последнее издание этой книги уже распродано. 5. В дальнем конце зала была сцена, на которой стояли четыре человека из оркестра и играли вальс. 6. Она знала, что дальнейшего обсуждения ее доклада не будет. 7. Мне хотелось бы посмотреть на его машину, которая стояла в самом дальнем углу двора. 8. Скажите, пожалуйста, где ближайшая булочная? 9. В течение следующих трех дней ни Филипп, ни он не видели друг друга. 10. У матери часто бывает особое чувство к старшему сыну. 11. Элеонора была в детской с тремя старшими детьми и вышла оттуда в их сопровождении. 12. Джейн была на год старше Марии. У нее были густые черные волосы и темно-голубые глаза. 13. Он выглядел старше своих тридцати лет.

Ex. 23 Make up sentences according to the example.

Example: No sooner he (arrive) home ... he fell ill. – *No sooner* ***had*** *he* ***arrived***
home ***than*** *he fell ill.*

Hardly he (arrive) home ... he wanted to leave. – *Hardly* ***had*** *he* ***arrived*** *home*
when *he wanted to leave.*

1. No sooner she (receive) the money ... she went shopping. 2. No sooner he (open) the do[illegible]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 (knock) 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 such a long time. 10. Hardly the meeting (begin)... the participants decided to re-elect the committee.

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

1. That was the best film I have ever seen. I ... . 2. Peter is the best swimmer in our class. No one ... . 3. This car doesn't 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. Alan succeeded in his university exams. (was)... 6. Their cultural values aren't the same as ours. (from) ... . 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 late 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, fighting. 2. Being in love is ... an illness. 3. It's mended, ... you can see. 4. In Paris, ... in Rome, traffic is heavy. 5. His eyes are ... knives. 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 late.

Much etc. with comparatives

Before comparatives we can use much, far, very much, a little, a bit, a lot/lots, any,
no, even.
He's *much/far* older than her.
I feel *a little/a bi*
These grapes are *a lot* sweeter than the others.
The train/s *no* quicker than the bus/ ...isn't *any* quicker
You look *even* more beautiful than usual.

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.

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The Taj Mahal, the Great Pyramid, the White House, a Ferrari, a Ford, a Volvo, the Amazon, the Themes, 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 Irene, but his shoulders, neck and wrists were strong. 2. I didn't think it was serious. 3. I want Mrs Lash flown to New Orleans by the fastest means. 4. Clive says there must be about ten blankets on the bed, and with each one you take off he gets colder. 5. Sonny was gayer, more cheerful, and Michael realized what that gaiety meant. 6. "He's not tall, not good looking," he said. I shook my head and said, "It's not important." 7. He brought his project in the simplest way. 8. The dispute grew more violent. 9. It was a large and handsome house, finer than mine.10. He was the ablest manager among the Master's party.11. The silence grew oppressive and Piggy held his breath.12. I told you, doctor, my headache wasn't bad. 13. When I was a boy out here three years ago they were the happiest, jolliest years. 14. "Don't you think it might be wiser if we turned out the light?" said Mr Sniggs. 15. It was one of the happiest afternoons he had ever spent there. 16. Philip grew better. 17. His voice became low. 18. The blood pressure became worse. 19. Jennie was kind to point out that this was what I had just been suggesting. 20. Mary was well aware that Nina would be perfectly willing to discuss the whole matter with her in the frankest way. 21. Our lives, our marriage, our children, are more important than your work.

<u>So</u> and <u>such</u>

28

We use <u>so</u> before an adjective (without a noun), or an adverb. We use <u>such</u> before (adjective +) noun. a/an comes after such.

She is *so* beautiful.

I wish you wouldn’t drive *so* fast.

She is *such* a baby.

You have *such* nice friends.

It was *such* a comfortable chair.

Ex. 28 Put in such and so.

1. The weather was ... cold that all the football matches were cancelled. 2. It was ... hot weather that nobody could do any work. 3. The book was ... 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 ... beautiful! 7. His voice is ... 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 ... nasty that we decided to stay at home. 2. He drove at ... a high speed that I got frightened. 3. The show was ... amusing that we couldn't help laughing. 4. He was ... shocked that he couldn't say a word. 5. There were ... few participants present that the meeting was cancelled. 6. The girl looked ... sick that the mother called the doctor in. 7. The programme was ... entertaining that nobody wanted to miss it. 8. They made ... brilliant reports that the audience burst out applauding. 9. There were ... many interesting books that he did not know which to choose. 10. I have been staying for ... a long time that I have got a headache now.

Enough, Sufficiently, too

We use *enough* before nouns ("Is there enough bread?") and after adjectives and adverbs.

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 (= the nails that I've got aren't big 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 enough. Sufficiently is often preferred in more formal contexts.

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The politics of the parties were not *sufficiently* different. (... not 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 beams have to be *strong enough to support* the roof.

She was *too ashamed to admit* her mistake.

The garage was just about *big enough* for two cars *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 <u>for</u>.

In rather formal; English we can use too + adjective + a/an + noun.

I hope you haven't had *too tiring a day*.

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

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

Ex. 31 Write sentences with either <u>for... to + verb</u> or <u>to + verb</u> after the adjective.

a	b	c
1. I'm afraid the box is	too old	fit
2. The price is	too high	learn
3. The pieces of wo		too tied
afford		
4. My grandfather thought hr was	too heavy	tell
5.After her long journey, she was	too long	carry

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

THE CHAMP

The two men were sitting at the bar. The one (near) ... to me was the (big) ... and (strong) ... man I have ever seen. The one (far) ... from me was the (small/little) ... and (weak) ... . They were having the (violent) ... argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said, "It's a case of the (small) ... brain in the world fitted into the (big) ... head!" They were his (last/latest) ... words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. "When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my (better/best) ... Karate chop," the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. "When Karate wakes up," Shortie said, "tell him it was my (oldest/eldest) ... Land Rover starting handle."

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

H. and C. arrive the home of E.'s family.

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

H.: Yes. …… This is a beautiful house.

C.: Yes, it's ..... than our apartment. I really like it, Mrs. C.

Mrs. C.: Well, thank you. But ..... call me Francine. We've ..... formal here in some other families.

H.: Okay ..... Ellen..... be here soon?

Mrs. C.: Yes ..... She ..... downstairs in a few minutes. Dinner ..... be ready..... soon possible.

Ellen 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 ..... er, wine, cola, milk?

H.: ..... cola, please?

Mr. C. Well, Carlos, when..... graduate?

C.:.....

Mrs. C. What.....do after that?
C:.....
H.: Mmmm ..... this roast beef is terrific. It's .....than in my favourite restaurant.
Mr. C.: My wife cooks as ..... the famous chefs of Europe!
Mrs. C. Thank you, dear. I think we need ..... napkins. …….. .....get from the kitchen?
Mr. Cline gets ..... napkins from the kitchen and brings them to the table.
Mrs. C. Hiroshi, your plate is almost empty. ……you more vegetables?
H.: No, thank you. But …. salad?
Mrs. C.: Of course.
E.: We're ..... a great dessert next. Save room for it!
H.: Don't worry. I .....…..... two servings of dessert!
Mrs. C.: Well, I can offer you ..... carrot cake, ... apple pie, or.....ice cream.
Mr. C: I don't want ..... cake or pie tonight, dear. I'm .....ice cream.
C.: I ..... have ..... cake.
H.: I want ..... cake, ... pie, and ..... ice cream!
Mr. C. (walking to the kitchen) How can he eat so ..... and stay so skinny?

Ex. 34 Fill in the blank with the positive or comparative form of the word in parentheses. Add necessary words.

1. Is these ..... (comparative: advertising) in the USA ……..... in your country? Is it (positive: effective)?
2. Are billboards ıon) in your country in the USA? Are they .. (comparative; attractive)?

3. Are newspapers in your language ……(comparative: interesting) newspapers in English? Are they (comparative: expensive)?
4. Are there ..... (comparative: few ads) in newspapers in your country ..... in the USA? Are they (comparative: small or big)?
5. Are records from your country ..... (positive: good) …… records in the USA? Do teenagers play them (positive: loudly)?
6. Are American TV commercials ..... (comparative: good) commercials in your country? Do they appear..... (comparative: frequently)?
7. Is the media ..... (positive: important) in your country ..... in the USA?

Ex. 35 Fill in the blanks.

WHICH APARTMENT IS BETTER

Donald and Gloria are looking for a place to live. Last week they saw an apartment on Grant Street that Donald liked very much. This week they're looking at an apartment on Brighton Boulevard that Gloria likes better.

Gloria: The living room in the Grant Street apartment is so small, and this one is much (large) ..... Also, the kitchen in the Grant Street apartment is so dark, and this one is much (light) .....

Donald: That's true. But the Grant Street apartment is cheap, and this one is much (expensive) .....

Gloria: No wonder! That's because the Grant Street apartment is old and ugly, and this one is much (new) ..... and (pretty) ..... The Grant Street yard is so little, and this yard is much (big) .....

Donald: But don't you think the superintendent at the Brighton Boulevard apartment is a little lazy? I'm sure the Grant Street superintendent is much I think the Brighton Boulevard landlord is stingy. The one on Grant Street is much (generous) .....

Gloria: You might be right. But Grant Street is so narrow and dirty, and Brighton Boulevard is much (wide) ..... and (clean) .....
Donald: I agree. But the Brighton Boulevard neighbours are so unfriendly, and the Grant Street neighbours are much (hospitable) ..... v..... . 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: Hmm. What do you think we should do?
Donald: I don't know. I guess we should look at the apartment 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. Phil is the (happier/happiest) person that we know.
3. Pat's car is (faster/ fastest) than Dan's.
4. This the (creamier /creamiest) ice cream I have had in a long time.
5. This poster is (colourfuler/more colourful) than the one in the hall.
6. Does Fred feel (weller/ 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 (awkwarder/more awkwardly) than her daughter.
9. Jane is the (less/least) athletic of all the women.
10. My cat is the (prettier /prettiest) 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 impressive/least impressive) than the one in the other gallery.
14. The colder the weather gets (sicker/the sicker) 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 as (little /few) opportunities to play tennis as I.
18. That recipe calls for (many/much) more sugar than mine does.
19. The museum is the (farther/ farthest) away of the three buildings.
20. George Washington is (famouser/more famous) than John Jay.

Ex. 37 Supply the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in parentheses. Let *as* and *than* 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 friend's.
3. He plays the guitar ..... (well) as Andres Segoria.
4. A new house is much..... (expensive) than the older one.
5. Last week was..... (hot) as this week.
6. Martha is..... (talented) than her cousin.
7. Bill's descriptions are..... (colourful) than his wife's.
8. Nobody is ..... (happy) than Maria Elena.
9. The boys felt ..... (bad) than the girls about losing the game. .....
10 A grey hound runs .... (fast) than a chihuahua.

Ex. 38 Supply *than, as* or *from* in each of the following sentences.

1. The Empire State Building is taller ……. the Statue of Liberty.
2. California is farther from New York .....Pennsylvania.
3. His assignment is different .....mine.
4. Louie reads more quickly .....her sister.
5. No animal is so big.....King Kong.
6. That report is less impressive .....the government's.
7. Saw wears the same shirt..... his teammates.
8. Dave paints ..... his professor.

9. The twins have less money at the end of the month……..they had at the beginning.
10. Her sports car is different ..... …..Nancy's.

FOCUS 6 PARTICIPIAL 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 active meaning: it tells us what the noun "is doing/doer". The past participle is used like an adjective meaning: it tells us the effect on the person or thing (what emotion is aroused in the person), or in many cases what the person feels. Past participles are sometimes followed by prepositions. Not all participles can be used as adjectives. Below there is a list of commonly used adjectives with the prepositions that follow the –ed form.

Annoying – annoyed
Confusing – confused
Depressing – depressed
Embarrassing – embarrassed about
Exciting – excited
Worrying – worried

Disappointing- -disappointed in
Interesting – interested

Annoying – annoyed
boring – bored
Disgusting – disgusted with
Exhausting – exhausted
Pleasing – pleased

Amazing – amazed
amusing – amused
astonishing – astonished at
horrifying – horrified
shocking – shocked

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surprising - surprised

frightening – frightened
terrifying – terrified of
tiring – tired

Not all participial adjectives are formed by adding –ing.
Delightful – delighted
Attractive – attracted
Impressive – impressed

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)

The lawyer’s arguments were so … that we were … of the man’s innocence. (convince)

The statistics on child abuse are quiet … . I am sure many people are … at the enormity of the problem. (shock)

Seeing hot-air balloons floating over the desert is an … sight. You’d be … at the number of people who participate in this sport. (amaze)

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)

Many Americans were … by the president’s speech which was … both for its grasp of the problems facing the country today and for its passionate optimism. (impress)

Letting children stay out late is a … problem. By midnight, many parents already feel a little … . (worry)

Many foreigners find the Middle East situation … . The conflicting news reports leave people … as to what the truth really is. (confuse)

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Some say Hitchcock's film *The Birds* was … . Personally, I was more … by *Psycho*. (terrify)

Helen was … with her retirement gift. What a … idea, buying her a ticket to Paris for all-expenses-paid trip. (delight)

Sue doesn't think slapstick comedy is … . She is more … by satire. (amuse)

Personally, I am not … in stamp collection, although I'm sure it's an … hobby. (interest)

The dirt and litter on our city streets is … . Many residents are … by the fact that the local council won't provide litter-bins here (desgust)

I am so … with the test results. It's … to know you've succeeded in a difficult course. (please)

I find Josef very … , but I'm not … to his friend at all.(attract)

Roberta's disappearance is … . Most of his neighbours were … to rear about it in the papers. (astonish)

Ex.2 Make up your own sentences using the following participial adjectives:

Depressing/depressed, embarrassing/embarrassed, exciting/excited, frightening/frightened, amazing/amazed, exhausting/exhausted, surprising/surprised.

Ex.3 Choose the right word

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

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crime is (depressing/depressed). 9. The pictures made a (depressing /depressed) impression on him. 10 She is not (satisfying/satisfied) with her position.

FOCUS 7 LINKING VERBS + ADJECTIVES

The little boy seems very frightened. Alcohol is forbidden to people under 18.

A linking verb connects a subject and a complement. The complement describes the subject, not the verb. Many adjectives are used as complements. Below is a list of verbs that can take adjectives as complements, with examples of typical complements in brackets.

Be (happy)	Prove (difficult)	Become (suspicious)
Appear (upset)	Seem (satisfied)	Come (true)
Feel (tired)	Smell (nice)	Fall (silent)
Look (young)	Stay (calm)	Get (dark)
Taste (sweet)	Grow (old)	Remain (silent)
Turn (blue)	Sound (nice)	Keep (quiet)
Go (red)		

She is happy. This soup tastes salty. Sally went red.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Choose the word that is most appropriate to the verb in each sentence.

1. While the teacher lectured him on bad behavior the pupil remained … . (silently, silent, violent)
2. The biblical story of Samson is … (popular, familiar, similar) with children.
3. The young woman turned … (deep, pale, light) when she realized the stranger beside her was holding a gun.
4. You look … . (tired, shocked, exhausted) Have you been … (awake, alive, asleep) all night?

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5. The soldiers kept absolutely … (tranquil, still, small) until the enemy patrol had past.
6. Students often feel … (dubious, furious, nervous) before examinations.
7. The fish smells [illegible], distressing). Perhaps it's bad.
8. The capital was cut off by heavy snowstorms. It was … (impossible, improbable, insensible) to enter the city)
9. It's … (immoral, illegal, unnatural) to drive at 110 kph on

Ex. 2 Compose 10 sentences using the model: linking verbs + adjectives

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 daef, the mentally ill, the homeless, the unemployed, the dead.

These expressions are plural: the blind means blind people.

I am collecting money for <u>the blind</u>.

Do you know <u>the blind</u> person next door? (not <u>the blind</u> next door)

I met <u>a blind man</u> on the train (not a blind)

We can't use all adjectives in this way: we don't normally talk about <u>the foreign, the greedy.</u>

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

EXERCISES

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

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

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1.In the country of … the one-eyed man is King. 2. Love, like youth, is wasted on … . 3. When the rich make war on each other, it's … who die. 4. It's all that … can do for … . to shock them and keep them up to date. 5. … . They are different from you and me." "Yes, they have more money." 6. We owe respect to the dead; to … we owe only truth. 7. … have more children, but … have more relatives. 8. Pray for … and fight like hell for … . 9. Does it matter: - losing your sight? There's such splendid work for … ; and people will always be kind, as you sit on the terrace remembering and turning your face to the light.

<u>The</u> can be used in the same way with national adjectives ending in –ch, -sh:

the Dutch, the Spanish, the Welsh

and can be used similarly with national adjectives ending in –se, -ss

the Burmese, the Chinese, the Swiss

though it is just possible for these to have a singular meaning.

The + adjective can occasionally have a singular meaning:

the accused (person), the unexpected (thing)

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 substantivized 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 skin seemed to emphasize ... green of her eyes. 3. Fanny 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 grass. 5. His eyes were large and blue, but ... blue was very pale, and they looked rather tired already. 6. I have nice hair. It is black — ... real black, not ... dark brown. 7. The sun in the west was a drop of ...

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burning gold that slid nearer and nearer the sill 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 sea. 10. There was a scent of honey from the lime trees in flower, and in the sky ... blue was beautiful, with a few white clouds which looked and perhaps tasted like lemon ice. 11. He himself had always liked ... French, feeling at home with their wit, their taste, their cooking. 12. He's ... Swiss, I believe. 13. I thought he was ... Turkey as he spoke ... fluent Turkish. 14. You can't be a captain because you don't know ... Italian well enough. 15. I only write about what a beautiful place we live in and how brave ... Italians are. 16. ... Swiss are a very intelligent race and keenly alive to architectural beauty. 17. At dinner I ate very quickly and left for the villa where ... British had their hospital. 18. I was obviously ... German in Italian uniform. 19. You don't understand ... German, do you? 20. She wasn't ... Swede, like her husband. 21. It would be better to be in the study hall than out in ... cold. 22. You're too brave. Nothing ever happens to ... brave. The coward dies a thousand deaths, ... brave but one. 23. It was always your ambition to be a nurse and help ... sick ever since you were a little child, wasn't it? 24. Philip learned how little there was in common between ... poor and classes above them. 25. Old Jolyon sighed; he had an insatiable appetite for ... young. 26. We'll be getting to Twelve Oaks in a little bit, and every man there, ... old and ... young, wanting to know about the horses.

Ex. 4 Translate into English.

1. Прекрасное всегда радует глаз. 2. Он внезапно вышел из комнаты.3.Небо было ярко-голубое. 4. Черный был определенно не ее цвет. 5. Не стойте на холоде. Вы хотите заболеть? 6. Это были люди, которые посвятили себя изучению неизвестного. 7. У нее были темно-золотистые волосы, темно-коричневые глаза, а кожа бледно-золотистая. 8. Старые не всегда и даже большую часть времени, нечувствуют себя старыми. 9. Элиза была прекрасна в черном и белом. 10. Мне нравится ваша седина на

висках. 11. Они просили его о невозможном. 12. У нее были темно-голубые сердитые глаза. 13. Я полагаю, вы правы, все идет к лучшему. 14. Он принял неизбежное. 15. Большинство раненых были спокойны, но некоторые очень шумели. 16. Когда мы вместе работали, я делал вам много хорошего. 17. Он, бывало, вознаграждал добрых и наказывал жестоких. 18. У нее были необыкновенные способности смешивать главное со второстепенным. 19. Ее мысли были заняты будущим. 20. Джейн была высокая, смуглая и красивая. Она была одета в белое, а в ее черных волосах сияли бриллианты. 21. Они русские. Русские – прекрасный народ. 22. Говорят, он не швед, а болгарин. 23. Он хорошо говорил по-немецки и гораздо хуже по-английски. 24. Я думал, что вы сказали, что он француз, так как он хорошо говорит по-французски. 25. «Не может быть, что вы англичанин, так как вы недостаточно хорошо знаете английский. Вы даже и не итальянец». «Я чех, но я был в Италии, — сказал я, — и говорил по-итальянски».

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FOCUS 9 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 adjectives which describe colour (bottle-green, off-white), which describe qualities (well-dressed, warm-hearted) or which classify (audio-visual, late-night,tax-free).

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Make compound adjectives to complete the sentences below:

a)

A

B

bottle	high	long	blooded	green	looking
cold	home	remote	class	handed	made

first	left	top	controlled	heeled	secret
good			distance		

b) Use the compound adjectives to complete the sentences below.
1.The marathon is a … race. 2. The young math teacher is rather …, don't you think? 3. The gate to our underground car park is … . 4. Details on missile sites are usually kept … by governments. 5. Many people prefer to e[illegible]n those you buy in supermarkets. 6. Although they are fashionable, … shoes are not good for the spine. 7. The newspapers reported the … murder of an old lady.8. The Hilton is considered to be a … hotel. 9. Helen has unusual taste – she wears …shirts with orange trousers. 10. Mark is … and has difficulty using the desks at the university because the table is on the right-hand side.

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

Objects: convenient, comfortable, ultra-modern, practical, antique, air-conditioned, built-in, spacious, useful, well-located.
Clothes: modern, old-fashioned, tight-fitting, loose, elegant, casual, multy-coloured, roll-necked, leather, cotton, striped, checked, dark/deep red, pale/light brown, brand-new, warm.
People: tall, short, middle-aged, young, good-looking, intelligent, sensitive, polite, overweight, slim, dark-haired, seen-tanned, charming, loyal, beautiful.
School: progressive, traditional, secular, vocational, democratic, comprehensive, dreadful.
Trip: exciting, terrifying, memorable, unusual, fascinating, exhilarating, mountainous, awesome/ 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

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We use adverbs in the following cases:

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

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

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

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

Perhaps somebody lives here to relate to whole sentences

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

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

EXERCISES

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

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

Ex. 2 Form the adverbs from the following adjectives by adding suffix *-ly:*

shakv, guilty, rosy. greedy, clumsy, busy, pretty, noisy, hasty, heavy, uneasy, steady, happy, angry, gay, shy, dry, complete, nervous, clever, quiet, genuine, absolute, peaceable, noticeable, real, sympathetic, appreciative, strange, beautiful, free, uncomfortable, brave, polite, enthusiastical, immense, cheerful, careful, wonderful.

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

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

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

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

Ex. 5 Translate the adverbs in brackets into English.

1. We shan't get out of the muddle we're in except by thinking (усиленно) and realistically. 2. He could (едва) speak. 3. Piggy took off his glasses, (глубоко) troubled. 4. The geologists dag too (глубоко) to find oil. 5. The boy came (близко) and peered down at Ralph, screwing up his face as he did so. 6. Holly, followed (внимательно) by her elderly French governess, came rushing toward them from under the oak tree. 7. The lantern held (высоко) was in his left hand. 8. He had thought (высоко) of Desert. 9. He will be here at ten (ровно). 10. He spoke (резко) to the children, and told them to go in to their tea. 11. He lives (близко) the Institute. 12. She put her arm round my shoulders and (почти) wept over me. 13. Jon's eyes opened (широко). 14. It is (широко) known that John is the best sportsman in our town. 15. It is (весьма) probable that they are in the Crimea now. 16. The trickle of smoke sketched a chalky line up the solid blue of the sky, wavered (высоко) up and faded. 17. But we really got a beast, though I can't (едва) believe it, we'll need to stay (близко) to the platform. 18. I decided he must be lying flat, and set off along the beach, examining the base of the cliffs very (тщательно). 19. He always came away (глубоко) depressed. 20. "Never mind my reason!" said Soames (вскоре). 21. You have stated that the agreement which he has so unfortunately cut (внезапно) with his own hand was for a period of five years.

Ex. 6 Translate into English.

1. Он поскользнулся и чуть не упал. 2. Он оставил собаку около дома. 3. Тропинка круто поворачивала к деревне. 4. Он пристально смотрел на Елену, которая сидела напротив него. 5. Дверь была широко открыта, и они вошли не позвонив. 6. «Джейн спит, и я не хочу, чтобы ее беспокоили», — сказал Том резко. 7. «Извините», — сказала Элиза, внезапно остановившись. 8. [illegible] е после того, как мы ушли. 9. Вы так с[illegible] едва вас узнала. 10. Джон порезал большой палец и сильно плакал, когда мать вошла в детскую. 11. Она дышала медленно и глубоко после соревнования. 12. Тихие воды глубоки. 13. Во время беседы он внимательно ее рассматривал. 14. Маленький Джон спустился вниз и сел на нижнюю ступеньку. Белла подошла вплотную и стала его рассматривать. 15. Том следовал тут же за сестрой. 16. В течение двух или трех дней доктор внимательно следил за Филиппом. 17. Мы можем жить с высоко поднятыми головами и смотреть всему миру в лицо. 18. Нас считали высокообразованными людьми. 19. Когда Джек выступал, он сильно жестикулировал руками. 20. Чем скорее вы прочтете книгу, тем лучше. 21. Чем больше он думал о своем путешествии, тем больше оно ему нравилось.

FOCUS 11 POSITION OF ADVERBS

There are three main positions for adverbs which modify a verb:
- front position (before the subject)
  Finally he could stand the noise no longer
- mid position (between the subject and verb, or after be)
  He usually plays better than this.
  She is usually here by 10.00
- end position (after the verb)
  I've been waiting for hours.

a) Most types of adverbs can go in front position. in particular:
- connecting adverbs e.g. as a result, similarly
  As a result, Japan faces a crisis.
- time and place adverbs e.g. tomorrow, in the kitchen

Tomorrow the weather will be much cooler.

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

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

   He always sings when he is having a shower.

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

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

   He studied the problem briefly.

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

In the accident she was thrown violently against the door.

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

They left at 3.00 with a great deal of noise.

For more information see the topic "Formation of adverbs" in Part II.

EXERCISES

Ex.1 Correct these sentences if needed:

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

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three leaving presents. 14. Although he is sixty, he still enjoys playing football.

Ex.2 Complete the sentences

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

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

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

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

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

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5. How does their mother cook? (wonderful, wonderfully)
6. How did Miss Moody look after your child while you were away? (loving, lovingly)
7. How did the bride look after the ceremony? (happy, happily)
8. How does Helen Todd usually type? (slow, slowly)
9. How is Sue's grandmother after her operation? (good, well)
10. How did they find the wallet that had been stolen? (accident, accidentally)

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

In away 49 d somewhere there

1. I can't find it here. Why don't you look ...?
2. The birthday party was organized ...
3. My son has decided to study...
4. I don't know where she is. She has obviously gone...
5. The house is dark. The Jeffersons must have gone ...
6. Hold on! I'll check if he's ...

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

1. There/the plane/go *There goes the plane!*
2. here/the missing ring/ be
3. here/it/be
4. there/Mary/be
5. there/they/be
6. here/the jazz band/come
7. here/we/be

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

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

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My uncle was taken to the emergency room yesterday. Or *Yesterday my uncle was taken to the emergency room.*
2. (soon, now) Dad is going to buy a new car.
3. (recently, immediately) Let's go!
4. (already, still) The electrician hasn't arrived.
5. (yet, yesterday) This dirty room hasn't been cleaned.
6. (eventually, last night) Don't worry! He'll finish it.
7. (yet, already) I've seen it.
8. (still, afterwords) The twins went bowling.
9. (now, lately) Don't take a bath!
10. (then, today) He's feeling quite cheerful.

Ex. 8 Put the words into correct order.

1. (yesterday, away)
Moritz, our cat, ran away yesterday.
2. (last night, the guitar, at the concert, beautifully) Alexandra played
3. (in lab class, a frog, tomorrow) The students will dissect
4. (hard, soon, here) I'm sure it's going to rain ...
5. (angrily, him last night) The speaker answered ...
6. (since 1977, here) Teresa has been living ...
7. (out, still, at dawn) He loves going ...

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

1 Always: Dr Webster cycles to his parents' homes.
Dr Webster always cycles to his parents' homes.
2. every morning: They drink black coffee.
3. Occasionally: Paul borrows money from his friend.
4. Usually: The guests have to sign the register on entering the building.
5. Ever: Have you won the lottery?
6. Rarely: That cactus plant needs watering.
7. Often: Their dog is aggressive.
8. Never: The fireman had seen such a disaster!
9. Once a day Aunt Daisy takes an aspirin.

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

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

Bill:

1. I don't know what I am going to do after graduate. (honestly)
   Honestly, I don't know what I am going to do after graduate.
2. I'll take a year off to travel. (perhaps)
3. I won't go back to college for another degree (certainly)
4. My parents are hoping I'll find a job. (naturally)

Henry:

5. I'll have to work (definitely)
6. My family cannot afford to support me anymore. (frankly)
7. I'd prefer to g[illegible]ly)
8. but that's out of the question. (clearly)
9. I could travel a bit during my first paid holiday. (probably)

Bill:

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

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

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

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

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

Adverbs of manner Place Time Frequency Opinion Degree

Insistently

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

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

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FOCUS 12 ADVERBS AND ADJECTIVES

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

He smiled at me in a friendly way.

She waved her hands around in a lively fashion.

Most participial adjectives ending in –ed don't have an adverb form and we can use a similar prepositional phrase:

They rose to greet me in a subdued manner.

She walked around the room in an agitated way (or ... in agitation)

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

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

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

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

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

She gave her time free (= for no money)

She gave her time freely (=willingly)

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

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

He saw Susan directly (= straight) ahead.

She worked really hard and passed her exams.

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

He kicked the ball high over the goal.

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

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

The speaker will be arriving shortly (= soon).

The door was wide (= completely) open.

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

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

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

However, well is also an adjective meaning “healthy”.

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

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

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

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

Ex.2 Are the underlined words adjectives or adverbs?

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

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

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

Ex.4 Complete the sentences with the given words.

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

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

lying about everything she had done. 10. This is a ... house; I enjoy looking at it every time I walk past. 11. Her hair is so lovely and ... – like a baby's hair. 12. This hand writing isn't very ... ; can you read it any better than me? 13. The team played ... last Saturday. 14. Time seemed to go so ... . When would he arrive? 15. He looks really ... . I wonder what's wrong. 16. Mary does not speak very ...: I often have trouble understanding her.

Ex.5 Choose the right word.

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

Ex. 6 Choose the correct answer.

1. I haven't seen her (late/lately). 2. Susannah looks very (angry/angrily). 3. The policeman walked (slow/slowly). 4. The bride wore a (beautiful/beautifully) dress. 5. I don't speak English as (good/well) as you do. 6. She smiled (sad/sadly) and walked away. 7. Are the trains (usual/usually) so (late/lately)? 8. I could hear her singing (flat/flatly0 during the aria. 9. His teacher thinks (high/highly) of his musical ability. 10. He spoke (free/freely) and without fear of criticism. 11. The advertising campaign was a

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(complete/completely) disaster. 12. I can see (clear/clearly) now that the rain has gone. 13. Don't swim here! The water is too (deep/deeply). 14. Look (close/closely) at this manuscript. It may be valuable. 15. Harry played (bad/badly) in the music competition. 16. It is impossible to take a (direct/directly) flight to Tokyo from here. 17. Nina tried (had/hardly) to pass the test but failed. 18. The lecture was in fact, quite (short/shortly). 19. There were (hard/hardly) any people I knew at the wedding. 20. We will inform you of our decision (short/shortly).

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

Close right hard high deep pretty straight fast ill easy

1. They had to dig... to get oil. 2. His position was ... uncertain. 3. This is the ... way to do it. 4. When I came he was ... asleep. 5. Please, keep ... to the subject. 6. He was walking ... .7. His ... ambitions are well known to everybody. 8. He dived ... into the water and soon emerged at the opposite side of the river. 9. the baby is as ... as a flower. 10. I saw him at a ... distance. 11. He had to study ... to be the first. 12. He is a

We can't expect a ... answer from him. 14. Take it ... ! Everything will be all right. 15. They live ... around the corner. 16. The engine is ... to operate. 17. You shouldn't speak ... about people. 18. This athlete can jump ... . 19. Tell me ... what you think. 20. She looks quite ... .

Ex. 8 Choose the appropriate adverb.

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

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graduating I moved to the capital. 15. I could see the house door which was (wide/widely) open.

Ex. 9 Choose the appropriate word.

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

Ex. 10 Circle the correct form in parentheses.

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

Ex. 11 Choose the correct word in brackets.

1. The birds were flying (high, highly) and low. 2. He was (high, highly) intelligent. 3. He had found out that Sawbridge's family had lived (close,closely) to mine. 4. Philip, smoking a cheap cigar, observed Glutton (close, closely). 5. Meanwhile Martin's own reward was coming (near, nearly). 6. We were (near, nearly) smashed up on the shore several times. 7. I'm sure you know how (deep,

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

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

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

Ex. 13 Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. She speaks French fluent. 2. I think you behaved very cowardlily. 3. Everyone says that he is non enourmous rich. 4. We never catch them up if you walk as slow as that. 5. She turned to him astonishedly. I didn’t believe you, she said. 6. Wearing a white shirt and new suit, he thought he looked really well. 7. He playes the

guitar remarkable good for his age. 8. Chop the herbs finaly and sprinkle them on top of the pasta. 9. He stepped back and looked satisfiedly at the newly-painted door.

Ex. 14 Choose the right word.

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

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

1.У него **сильно** бол 60 жет говорить. 2. Почему ты каждый день опаздываешь на работу? Ты, наверное, встаешь слишком **поздно**. 3. Как ты себя чувствуешь сегодня? – Спасибо, **хорошо**. 4. Ты говоришь слишком **быстро**. Они тебя не понимают. 5. Я люблю ходить в ресторан. Еда там всегда **вкусная**. 6. Он **не очень хорошо** себя чувствует сейчас. 7. Он **упорно** готовится к экзаменам. 8. Я очень устал. Я **плохо** спал вчера ночью. 9. Он бегает очень **быстро**. 10. Я не видел его **последнее время**. 11. Ну же, Ник! Почему ты всегда ешь так **медленно**? 12 Как **приятно** пахнут твои духи! 13. Его работа очень **трудная**. Ей приходится **упорно** работать. Она **едва** успевает поесть. 14. Поезд опоздал, и поэтому я приехал домой **поздно**. 15. У нее **беглый** английский. Она говорит по-английский **очень хорошо.**

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FOCUS 13 DEGREE ADVERBS

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

They are happy. - They are extremely happy.

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

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

Very and too

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

The weather was very hot in Majorka.

It is too hot to stay in this room.

Very and very much

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

I very much agree with the decision.

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

She was very [illegible] s.

It’s very disappointing.

Extremely, very etc; absolutely, completely, etc

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

Extremely … effective, difficult, hard

Dreadfully … angry, disappointed, sorry

Hugely … entertaining, enjoyable, successful

Absolutely … clear, necessary, sure, true

Simply … awful, enormous terrible

Utterly … exhausted, unbearable, unrecognizable

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Quite

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

I was quite satisfied with the result.

No, you are quite wrong!

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 has made many people … angry. 3. The town looked … prosperous. 4. He found the opening … small for him to get through. 5. The snakes around here aren’t dangerous. 6. He spoke … clearly, and I was able to hear every word. 7. My mother’s not … well at the moment, I’m afraid.

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

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

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

1. … boring , important, sorry.
2. … identical, impossible, unchanged
3. … acceptable, adequate, clear
4. … damaged, needed, wrong

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5. … handicapped, limited, weakened
6. … popular, influential, powerful

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

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

FOCUS 14 COMMENT ADVERBS, VIEWPOINT ADVERBS, FOCUS ADVERBS

Comment adverbs

Some comment adverbs

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

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

show our 63 e's actions: bravely, carelessly, foolishly, kindly, rightly, stupidly, wrongly.

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

Viewpoint adverbs

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

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

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

Focus adverbs: even, only, alone

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

My mother has only brought some food.
Only my mother has brought some food.
Even Sue can speak French.
Sue can even speak French.

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

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

EXERCISES

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

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

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

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

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a) economically, mechanically, traditionally, globally, statistically.
b) … it has been produced in Scotland.
… it has without doubt caused climatic warming.
… it seemed to be in good condition.
… it is highly unlikely.
… it needs the support of its larger neighbours

c)1. Although there was a lot of rust on the body of the car … .2. Although we don't notice the effects of industrial pollution at a local level, … .3. Although whisky is now made in countries such as Japan and New Zealand, … .4. Although the country has had political independence for over a century, … .5. Although it is possible to contract malaria in England, … .

Ex.3 Put even, only or alone.

When he died, … his political enemies … agreed that he was a good man.2. I didn't expect her to do anything, but when I came down … Ella had tidied up and … made tea.3. 30 000 cases of measles were reported during … September … .4. He asked for lots of volunteers, but … Alice … put up her hand.5. … my brother … enjoyed the film, and he doesn't really like westerns.6. It is often said that … money … can't bring you happiness.7. … the machine could … analyse its chemical courtiluents – it couldn't say if the rock was valuable.8. … the tickets … would be more than I could afford. I certainly couldn't pay the hotel bills, too.

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FOCUS 15 COMPARATIVE ADVERBS

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

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

b) He arrived later than he promised.
Who ran quickest?

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

c) Alan treated the boy worse than anyone else.
The film turned out better than I hoped.

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

Well – better – best,
Much – more – most,
Far – further – furthest,
farther – farthest,
Badly – worse – worst,
Little – less – least.

d) He walked as quickly as he could.
I didn't play as well as other members of the team.

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

For more information see the corresponding topic in Part II.

EXERCISES

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

1.Dana speaks French … I do (well).2. Paul drives … Luke does.(carefully).3. W 66 uld like (frequently).4. The water project took … the government anticipated.(long).5. Wooden houses can be built … stone houses.(quick)

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

1. Joanna works … when she is part of a team (well).2. The student who argued his case … of all was eventually elected president of the

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student’s union (convincingly).3. The consequences of drug abuse can be presented … by bringing a former addict into the classroom to talk to pupils (dramatically).4. Road accidents occur … within five miles of your own home, according to government statistics(frequently).5. The people who reacted … to the new income tax were, in fact, the wealthiest (violently).

Ex.3 Rewrite the following sentences using an adverb.

1.Paul plays tennis better than Luke. Luke …
2.The fashion show was not a success because of poor organization. The fashion show failed because
it … .
3.I go to the club several times a week. John only goes once a week. John … .
4.I can run faster than you. You … .
5.She could read his letter, but with great difficulty. She … .

PART 2

TEST YOURSELF

Ex.1 Correct these sentences.

1. They are quicker doing this as I am. 2. I got there more earlier than everyone else. 3. They are not as good at using a computer than me. 4. I don’t think this novel is so good than his last one. 5. I ate pretty the same much as the last time I went to his restaurant. 6. The longer I sit here, less I feel like moving. 7. I prefer Tarantino’s films than Oliver Stone’s. 8. He ran as the wind. 9. He has worked like a clerk for the same b[illegible]. They seemed as they didn’t really understand what was going on.

Ex. 2 Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible to the sentence before
.
1.The Apls are a lot higher than the Pindus range.

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The Pindus range is nothing ...

2. For me doing menial tasks from 9 to 5 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 much the ... did ten years ago.

2.The longer I study ...I realize what an interesting language it is.

3. I don't spend anything ... money as my husband.

4. I'd sooner have ten ... children at all.

5. They accepted their award much ... expected it all along.

6. He staggers around nowadays as ... weight of the world on his shoulders.

Ex. 4 Circle the adjectives listed a,b,c or d, that can fill each gap. One, two, three or all of them may be possible

1.The ... child was comforted by his aunt.

a. sick b. ill c. frightened d. ill

2. They had stories ... about their travels through India.

a. unlikely b. galore c. a-plenty d. countless

3. A speedy solution is ... .

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a. main b. principal c. chief d. crucial

4. He was taken ... by the ferocity of the criticism.

a. aback b. unawares c. surprised d. unaccustomed

5. The .... train is almost never on time.

a. last b. late c. early d. stopping

6. This is ... reward for twenty years of loyal service.

a. due b. scant c. meager d. proper

Ex. 5 Put one of these words in each of the gaps below, using each as many times as you want to.

That to with at of on for in by

1. I am relieved ... see that they are pleased ... their accommodation. It seems entirely compatible ... their wishes.
2. I am almost embarrassed ... admit that I feel extremely ashamed ... my fellow-countrymen on occasions such as this, particularly when they seem utterly devoid ... any manners at all.
3. I'm afraid ... speak to her about this because I'm frightened ... upsetting her.
4. It is probable ... he will prove to be the most likely person ... the job and the one most likely ... do it properly.
5. I am aware ... your deficiencies and the areas you are lacking practice ... just as I am aware ... you share these weaknesses with many others.
6. O know he's very sure ... himself and is intent ... proving he can pass, but we are not convinced ... his success can be taken for granted .
7. I was interested ... [illegible] xpressed amazement ... the result. Isn't it amazing ... so many people take interest ...such obscure sports?
8. I know I should be ashamed ... admit that I am saddened ... young Paula's being written out of my favourite soap. It's a pretty awful thing ... have to admit, but I really am upset ... she's leaving.

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Ex.6 Put the adjectives and adverbs into the correct order and position.

1. (tall, very) Sandy was.
   Sandy was very tall.
2. (blond, soft, large, blue) She had hair and eyes.
3. (often, lonely) She felt because
4. (isolated, rather, country) she lived in a village.
5. (bad, too) The summer weren't because
6. (crowded, lively) the streets were with tourists who
7. (interesting, quite) made the village.
8. One July afternoon Sandy met (famous, very) the Eileen Ford,
9. (highly, successful) the head of the New York Modelling Agency.
10. (enthusiastic, rather) Mrs. Ford was about Sandy and
11. (discovered, newly) hired her as a model.
12. (totally, different) After that, Sandy lived a life.
13. In fact, (sometimes, overly, peaceful) she missed the days of her youth.

К теме Degrees of Comparison

Ex.7 Complete the sentences by using the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets
.
Add *as, than* or *the* when necessary.

1. Your son is *the tallest* in the class. (tall)
2. The grass in summer is not ... the grass in spring (green)
3. Soccer is ... game in the world. (popular)
4. Alexandra is more ... her sister. (musically talented)
5. I found Forman's last film ... than his previous ones. (good)
6. Tim is a lot ... he us
7. The president seemed ... as usual (confident)
8. These are ... cherries I have ever eaten. (sweet)
9. Why do you think Heather is ... Janet? (pleasant)

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10. In my opinion Tom Cruise is ... actor of all. (attractive)

Ex.8 Select the right adjectives.

1. (little, less) We have *less* money than last year.
2. (good, well) Mother Theresa of Calcutta is world-famous for being a ... person.
3. (oldest, eldest) The ... sister took care of the family after the parents died.
4. (nearest, next) The ... petrol station is behind those buildings.
5. (good, well) Despite her advanced age, she is ... .
6. (latest, last) This is the ... time I am going to invite her.
7. (much, many) There isn't ... news this morning.
8. (farther, further) The company provides ... assistance on request.
9. (nearest, next) The ... concert is in August.
10. (older, elder) This painting appears ... than that one.

Ex. 9 Transform the adjectives in brackets into their correct adverbial form, and then build *comparative* sentences. In some cases there is more than one possibility.

1. Gween Smith signs (beautiful). Sal Collins does, too.
Gween Smith signs aas beautifully as Sal Collins.
2. This motor runs (fast). That other one does, too.
3. Our children behave (good). So do theirs.
4. Arlene studies (hard). Philip doesn't study as hard.
5. Miss Modison writes (good). Mr. Carter does not.
6. The applicant speaks Enflish (fluent). The head of our department does not.
7. Jash arrived (early). Victor arrivedon time.
8. Mr. Brayant teaches mathematics (thoroughly). Mr. Poole does not.
9. The Hardy brothers carry out their investigations (logic). So does Nancy Drew.
10. The Weavers fared .

Ex. 10 Translate into English.

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1. Вы самый медленный бегун, какого я когда-либо встречал. 2. Вечером море стало еще красивее. 3. Он был самый добрый и самый приятный человек, которого я когда-либо знала. 4. Эта комната казалась больше и удобнее, чем та. 5. Я думаю, что Джейн самая красивая девушка из всех. 6. Я рада, что вы более добрый человек, чем я, Том. 7. Ее назвали Эллой, так как это было самое модное имя для девочек в то время. 8. Этот цветок желтее того. 9. Вам следует помнить, что Том на десять лет моложе Джека. 10. Она учила его, где находится Черное море, какая самая длинная река и как называется самая высокая гора в России. 11. Я сейчас больше устала, чем когда-либо. 12. Мой отец, бывало, говорил, что он был самым способным человеком из всех его друзей. 13. Он увидел, что бледное лицо его двоюродного брата стало еще бледнее. 14. Вы самая храбрая женщина, которую я когда-либо знал. 15. Мой младший брат умнее Джона. 16. На столе стояла тарелка с печеньем, две чашки и сахарница. Печенье было самое дешевое. 17. Он самый лучший пианист, не правда ли?

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

A SPLASH OP COLOUR

.....…… Thursday I had an …….. interview for a job. I got up ... and dressed ... I put on my ... jacket and trousers, to look my ... 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 as I walked .... Then he turned suddenly and splashed my ... trousers! He had acted ... and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair... . I could change on the train. I ... found a nice pair, which I bought quite.... . The shop was ... , so I paid ..., grabbed my shopping-bag and left. In the train, I went to the [illegible] of my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my ... ones, but all I found was a pink woollen sweater!

Test 1

1. One of ... games is chess, which originated in India or probably China. It is a game of ... tradition and is ... popular.

a) old, the oldest, international
b) the most ancient, old, internationally
c) the more ancient, older, internationally
d) ancient, the oldest, the most international

2. You know still waters run ..., but ... I get to know him, ...embarrassed I feel. I would like to have ... information because I don't know what his ... move is going to be.

a) deeply, the better, the more, farther, next
b) deep, better, more, further, nearest
c) deeper, the best, the most, father, near
d) deep, the better, the more, further, next

3. She 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 stepped on the platform in Glasgow ... she saw him with a bundle of flowers.

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

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 smelt ... that reminded ad a strange smell.

a) so sweetly, last, latter

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b) so sweet, late, the latter
c) such sweetly, the latest, the former
d) such sweet, later, last

6. The almonds, which I bought in the shop ... our office, tasted ... . I threw away ... half of them.
a) nearly, bitterly, almost
b) near, bitter, nearly
c) next to, bitter, near
d) by, bitterly, all but

7. ... had we got out of the car ... he and his ... brother rushed to us. It was ... how they could guess where we were going.
a) No sooner, when, older, strange
b) Hard, and, elder, strangely
c) No sooner, than, elder, strange
d) Hardly, when, eldest, 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) presenting, alarming, embarrassing, old
b) presented, alarmed, embarrassed, eldest
c) presented, alarmed, embarrassing, oldest
d) presenting, alarmed, embarrassed, elder

9. It was far ... than expected, so he made up his mind to spend twice as ... money as he had wanted.
a) more cheaper, 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. He remains ... in any circumstances. His results are always ... .
a) challenging, calmly, pleased
b) challenging, calm, pleasing
c) challenged, calm

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d) challenged, calmly, pleasing

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

a) closely, joyfully, shortly
b) close, joyful, short
c) closely, joyful, short
d) close, joyfully, short

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

a) fairly, much, much
b) fair, much, more
c) fair, more, much
d) fairly, many, much

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

a) Shortly, further, flat
b) Shortly, farther, flatly
c) Short, further, flat
d) Short, farther, flatly

14. To the ..., ... child this task would be ... .

a) brighter, more advanced, challenged
b) more bright, the most advanced, challenging
c) the most bright, the most advanced, challenged
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. This was the most ... experience I had ever had.

a) loudly, longly, close, fastly, closely, excited
b) loudly, long, closely, fast, close, exciting
c) loud, long, close, quickly, close, exciting
d) loud, longer, close, quick, closely, excitement

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16. Many fruits taste ... and delicious, and have the advantage of being relatively ... in calories and ... in nutrients.

a) sweetly, 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 refused to cooperate ... 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 decoration 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 far inland, and in fact each was linked ... to England than to the other colonies.

a) close, more closely
b) closely, closely
c) closely, more closely
d) close, more closer

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21. Although the British considered the act to be ..., many American colonists saw it as a violation of their rights.

a) perfect fair
b) perfectly fairly
c) perfect fairly
d) perfectly fair

22. ... a land bridge between two continents, Panama developed plant and animal life ... than almost anywhere else on Earth

a) as, more diverse
b) being, diversely
c) like, diverselier
d) as, diversely

Test 2

1. He was a ... promising student in Maths and Physics at Cambridge and always felt a lingering interest in the ... subject.

a) very, last
b) ___ , latest
c) highly, latter
d) quite, later

2. Pencil marks, ... those made by writing implements using fluids, can be ... erased.

a) different, easily
b) not, easy
c) unlike, easily
d) unlike, easy

3. The name mountain is usually applied to region of land that is raised rather .... above the surrounding terrain. Temperatures 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

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4. Mr. Rochester, as he sat in his damask-covered chair, looked ... to what I had seen him look before – not quite so ... , ...

a) differently, stern, much gloomy
b) differently, sternly, much more gloomy
c) different, stern, much less gloomy
d) different, stern, much more gloomier

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 ... questions. ... the question, ... points the student can score.

a) more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the more
b) less difficult, less difficult, More difficult, more
c) more difficult, more difficult, More difficult, the most
d) more difficult, less difficult, The more difficult, the most

6. According to the legend, Fuji arose from the plain during a single night in 286 BC. ... the mountain is ... than the legend asserts.

a) From a geological point of view, far more old
b) Geologically, a lot elder
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 similarly, acutely, highly adapting
b) close similar, acute, high adapting
c) closely similar, acute, highly adapted
d) close similar, acute, high adapted

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

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9. Unlike the .... regulated and industrialized societies, American public education is ... the responsibility of the states and ... school districts.

a) nation's, firstly, individually
b) national, chiefly, individual
c) nationally, primarily, individual
d) nation, mainly, individually

10. The structural design of a building depends .... on the nature of the soil and ... geologic conditions and modification by man of ... of these factors.

a) essentially, underlied, both
b) mainly, underlying, any
c) greatly, underlying, either
d) in the shortly run, underlying, every

11. Books differ from periodicals and newspapers because they are not published on a ... schedule.

a) strictly daily, weekly, or monthly
b) strict day, week, or month
c) strictly day's, week's, or month's
d) strict daily, weekly, or monthly

12. In the .... 1990s several companies introduced electronic books, or e-books. These ... devices display the text of the books on a small screen designed to make reading ... .

a) late, computerized, easily
b) last, computerizing, easily
c) late, computerized, easy
d) latest, computerizing, easily

13. People have ... climbed mountains for ... activities such as retrieving lost animals and hunting, but technical climbing as a sport has a much ... history.

a) for long, necessarily day, shorter
b) long, necessary daily, shorter
c) longly, necessary daily, shorter
d) long, necessarily day's, more shorter

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14. It used to said that oil-exporting countries depended on the oil-importing countries just ... n the ... .

a) much, latter, former
b) much, last, first
c) the same, first, former
d) great, latter, first

15. She stretched herself out ... on the sofa and looked at the barometer. She knew that ... falling pressure usually meant a storm was approaching.

a) flat, rapid
b) flatly, rapidly
c) flat, rapidly
d) flatly, rapid

16. Although some ... cigars are made .... by hand, most cigars are manufactured by machine.

a) highly-quality, entirely
b) high-quality, entire
c) highly-quality, entire
d) high-quality, entirely

17. ... , the results presented were not in accord with the ... precise calculations

a) Interestingly enough, rather
b) Interesting enough, prettily
c) Enough interestingly, rather
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, ... affect climate and weather patterns over vast areas of the earth because they stand as barriers to ... circulating air masses.

a) Enough, distinctly, regular
b) Especially, markedly, regularly
c) Particular, clear, to regulate
d) In particular, evident, regular

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19. The various islands gained their independence ... , and not always ... , units.

a) like separate, viably
b) as separate, viable,
c) as separately, viabl
d) like separate, viable

20. The ... and most rural sections of Missouri are the Ozark Upland and the north central section of the Northern Plains.

a) most thinly populated
b) most thin populating
c) most thinly populating
d) mostly thin populated

21. The first schools in the area were opened by French settlers at St. Louis in the ... part of the 18th century

a) later
b) latter
c) late
d) latest

22. The words *cloth* and *clothing* are related, ... meaning fabric or textile, and ... meaning fabrics used to cover the body.

a) the first, the latter
b) the former, the latter
c) the former, the second
d) the first, the later

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

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:

-able comfortable, reliable
-ible sensible, visible
-ant elegant, arrogant
-ent innocent, intelligent
-al cultural, medical
-ic atomic heroic
-ish foolish, childish
-ive attractive, expensive
-ful useful, careful
-less useless, helpless
-ly friendly, deadly
-ous dangerous, curious
-y dirty, dusty

B. Adjectives formed with prefixes

Some prefixes give the adjectives the opposite meaning.

A prefix (e.g. *im*-) added to an adjective generally has a negative effect:

I think it's impossible to solve the problem.

un- uncooked, unimaginable
in- incapable, inhuman
il- illegal, illegible
im- immoral, impractical
dis- dishonest, disagreeable
ir- irresponsible, irregular
counter- counterproductive
anti- antisocial
non- non-violent

Some prefixes give a strong clue to meaning:

inter- between groups - intercontinental
pre- before - prehistoric
hyper- to a large degree - hypersensitive
auto- independent - automatic
ultra- very extreme - ultramodern
uni- one - unilateral
bi- two - bilingual

Compound adjectives

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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-`bearded.*

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

- adjective or number plus noun plus "-ed", e.g. *grey-haired, one-sided*
- adjective or adverb plus past participle, e.g. *low-paid, well-behaved*
- adjective, adverb, or noun plus present participle, e.g. *good-looking, long-lasting*

  These are less common and more restricted patterns for forming compound adjectives:
- noun plus past participle, *wind-blown*
- noun plus adjective, e.g. *trouble-free*
- adjective plus noun, e.g. *deep-sea, present-day*
- past participle plus adverb, e.g. *run-down*
- number plus singular count noun, e.g. *five-page*

  Here are some examples of compound qualitative adjectives: *absent-minded, easy-going, good-tempered, 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*

Here are some examples of compound colour adjectives: *bottle-green, ice-blue, sky-blue, snow-white*

A few compound adjectives are made up of more than two words. Compound adjectives of two or more words are often written with hyphens when they are used in front of nouns and without hyphens when they are used as the compliment of a link verb.

.... a down-to-earth approach, life-and-death decisions
Their act is out of date.

Types of adjectives

I. Qualitative adjectives

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

II. Classifying adjectives

Adjectives that [illegible] particular class that something belongs to are called classifying adjectives.

...financial help, ...my daily shower, ... a sufficient amount of milk

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

an <u>emotional</u> person – a qualitative adjective

the <u>emotional</u> 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, extreme, late, modern, regular, religious, scientific, secret, similar, etc.

III. Colour Adjectives

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

Here is a list of the main colour adjectives:

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

If we want to specify a colour more precisely, we can use a submodifier, 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 glass, yellowish hair

- *combine two colour adjectives, often with* **"-ish"** *on the end of the first one*

  greenish-white flowers, ...the blue-green waves

The colours can also be headwords, and the main colours can also be plural headwords.

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 by putting an adjective s utter, etc, in front of a noun

He 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 a particular 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 *"comfortable"*, *"clean" or "dirty"*. Opinion adjectives tell us what someone thinks of something.

Opinion adjectives

1	2
general	specific

I sat in a lovely comfortable armchair in the corner.

He put on a nice clean shirt.

It was a horrible dirty room.

Fact 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.

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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.
These are the highest monthly figures on record.

3. When you use a noun in front of another noun, you never put 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 but square.
The house was old, damp and smelly.
We felt hot, tired and thirsty.

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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.

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

He had a beautiful smile.

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

Predicative Adjectives

Some adjectives are normally used only after a link verb.

Some "a-" adjectives: afraid, alight, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware	The horse was alone in the field.
Some adjectives when th feelings: ***content, fine, glad, ill*** (notice that "sick" can be used before a noun), ***poorly, sorry, (un)sure, upset, (un)well.*** (However, these words can sometimes be used between an adverb and a noun e.g."a terminally ill patient.")	My son felt unwell.

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 quite sure.
He didn't know whether to feel glad or sorry.

Some of "a-" adjectives have related adjectives that can be used either before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:

The animal was alive. and * *A living animal.*

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

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 *very much alone* or *all alone or very lonely*.

Attributive Adjectives

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

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Classifying adjectives: ***atomic, cubic, digital, medical, phonetic; chief, entire, initial, main, only, whole; eventual, occasional, outdoor, northern(etc), maximum, minimum, underlying***

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

He sent countless letters to the newspapers.
This book includes a good introductory chapter on forests.

Emphasizing adjectives:

absolute	***outright***	***pure***	***true***
complete	***perfect***	***real***	***utter***
entire	***positive***	***total***	

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

Elder and *eldest* are used in expressions like elder brother, eldest daughter (*older* and *oldest* are also possible). After a verb, only older and oldest can be used. (e.g. *My brother's three years older than me.*)

Live /laɪv/ (meaning the opposite of 'dead') is only used attributively, mainly to talk about birds, animals etc (for example, a ***live*** *fish*). In predicative position, we use alive (e. g. *That fish is still* ***alive***). When live has other meanings, it can also be used predicatively (e. g. *This broadcast comes to you live from Buenos Aires; 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 nice little 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*, in *a sports car*) are also mostly used attributively.

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Adjectives that can change in meaning before a noun or after «be»

Some common adjectives can change their meaning according to their position

(early, faint, fine, 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) *Sick* can go before a noun or after «be», but *ill* (like *well*) comes after «be».

Sick means «*ill*» and also means «upset in the stomach»

Adjectives used after a noun

1.Some adjectives that describe size or age can come after a noun group consisting of a number or determiner and a noun that indicates the unit of measurement.

deep	***high***	***long***	***old***	***tall***	***thick***	***wide***

He was about *six feet tall*.

The water was *several metres deep*.

The baby is *nine months old*.

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

2. A few adjectives are used alone after a noun.

designate	***galore***	***incarnate***

There are empty *houses galore*.

Adjectives before and after nouns with a change of meaning.

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

concerned	involved	present	proper	responsible	elect	adopted

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) -заинтересованные (озабоченные) родители;

the individuals concerned – (connected with this) - заинтересованные лица;

b) an ***involved*** sentence- (complicated, difficult to understand)- запутанный, сложный)

the ***involved*** people (connected with) – связанные с, замешанные в

It’s one of those 89 s.

The people involved are all doctors.

c) ***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 members present (=the ones who are there at the meeting)*

The present members (= those who are members now)

I’m worried about the present situation.(теперешняя /настоящая ситуация)

Of the 18 people present, I knew only one.(18 присутствующих человек)

d) ***proper*** means ‘itself’ or ‘themselves’ when it follows the noun. Before the noun it means ‘real’, ‘genuine’. Compare:

After the introduction we started the meeting proper.

Snow don’s not very high, but it’s a proper mountain, not a hill.

e) ***responsible*** means “blamed for” when it follows the noun and “with a sense of

duty” when used in front of a noun.

Her parents were trying to act in a responsible manner.

We do not know the person responsible for his death.

f) ***elect*** means “specially chosen ” before a noun and “who has been elected” after

a noun.

The elect body meets once a year.

The president elect takes over in May.

g) the solution ***adopted*** means “the solution chosen”

an ***adopted*** child lives with people who are not his biological parents

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

some –***ible*** and ***-able*** adjectives such as ***available, imaginable, possible, suitable.*** However, we use these adjectives immediately after a noun *only* when the noun follows words such as ***first, last, next, only*** and ***superlative adjectives***, or when a prepositional phrase follows the adjective:

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

It is an offer ***available*** *to club members only.*

3. When adjectives ending in –***able*** or –***ible*** are postmodifed, they imply a temporary meaning:

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

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

4. Some attributive adjectives come immediately after the noun in a few fixed expressions. The commonest are: *court martial* (a military court); *Secretary General; Astronomer Royal; God Almighty!*

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

There’s a broken window in the kitchen.

The window broken yesterday ill have to be paid for.

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

the only place left

any person objecting

the success obtained in the first 6 months
the people taking part
al children wishing to complete
most of the people singing were women

Substantivized adjectives

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

Wholly substantivized 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 articles.

A native, two natives, the native's hut

1) The wholly substantivized adjectives denote:

a) social rank or position, military ranks, party, creed, gender, race, groups of people

belonging to ce

(a native, a relative, a black, a white, a saint, a patient, a savage, a Liberal, a

Conservative, a Republican, a Democrat, a noble, a private, a Catholic, a

Christian)

There were a few deads missing from the briefing.
He is a relative of mine.
In the distance we saw a native's hut.

b) nationalities

(a Russian, an American, a German, a Greek)
Two Americans entered the room.

c) names of languages

(Russian, Norwegian, English)
Her Spanish is very poor.
He speaks excellent English.

2) Some wholly substantivized adjectives are used only in the plural form.

a) substantivized 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 (classics, finals)

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Finals were approaching.

b) substantivized adjectives denoting collection of things, substances and foods.

(goods, sweets, vegetables, chemicals, movables, necessaries, valuables, eatables, greens, drinkables, the Commons)

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

the whites (of the eyes)

the vitals

Partially substantivized adjectives

They fall into two main grammatical subgroups:

The subgroup PLURALIA TANTUM. They denote:

Groups of people who share the same characteristic or quality *(the blind, the dead, the deaf, the jobless, the old, the poor, the injured)*

If separate individuals are meant, some noun must be added:

(a rich man, a sick person)

The wounded were evacuated.

Some past participles have one form for Singular and Plural.

The accused was (were) released on bail.

The undersigned's testimony was taken in account.

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

3 million unemployed

! If you mention two opposite groups you can omit "the"

rich and poor, young and old

Some nations in -sh/ -ch:

the English – two Englishmen/women, three Swiss, etc.

The British are very proud of their sense of humour.

country	adjective	person	nation
Britain	British	a Briton/Britisher	the British
England	English	an Englishman	the English
France	French	a Frenchman	the French

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Holland	Dutch	a Dutchman	the Dutch
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman	the Irish
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	the Spanish
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman	the Welsh

Nationality words ending in ***–ese*** and ***–s*** 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.

country	adjective	person	nation
China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese	the Portuguese
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese	the Japanese
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese	the Vietnamese

The subgroup SINGULARIA

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 unreal)

The fabulous is always interesting.

These substantivized adjectives are usually used in philosophical writing.

! There are, however, certain exceptions. Substantivized adjectives denoting

abstract notions may sometimes be used in the plural. Then no article is used.

There are many variables and unknowns. (переменных и неизвестных величин)

b) languages

Substantivized adjectives denoting languages are used without a dterminer,

but are often modifed by a pronoun. They also have singular agreement.

He speaks excellent English.

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c) names of colours.

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

Blue suits you best.
The sky was a pale blue.
The women were dressed in reds and blues.

Clothing of particular colour can be referred to simply by using the colour adjective.

The men wore grey.
lady in red

Substantivized adjectives in set expressions and prepositional phrases.

(in the main, in short, in general, all of a sudden)
He answered in the affirmative (in the negative)
To get the better of smth., a change for the better
It is all for the best.
He was at his best.
Are you tired? –Not in the least.

Participial adjectives

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

-ing adjectives

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.
   (surprising, annoying, boring, interesting, shocking)
   He lives in a charming house just outside the town.
   She always has a warm welcoming smile.

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

A very convincing example

Much more convincing

The most boring books

3. They can be used in attributive or predicative position.
4. Some "-ing" adjectives have a similar meaning to the usual meaning of the related verb.
5. "-ing" adjectives are used to describe a process or state that continues over a period of time.

increasing labour

Britain is an ageing society.

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 s oing.

A walking figure

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-Ed adjectives

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

a disappointed man

Noun + "-ed" :

a bearded man

Some "-ed" adjectives are not closely related to any other words:

sophisticated electronic devices

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 adjectives:

the built-up urban man of the city

Most "-ed" adjectives have passive meaning:

a frightened person

A bored student complained to his teacher.

Qualitative "-ed" adjectives refer the person's mental or emotional reaction:

a worried old man

"-Ed" adjectives describe the expression, voice or manner of the person affected:

blue frightened eyes

Some "-ed" adjectives have a similar meaning to the related verb, and some do not:

alarmed, confused - determined, mixed

Many "-ed" adjectives can be submodified with an adverb of degree:

pleasantly furnished rooms

a well-known novelist

Sometimes "-ed" adjectives can not be used without an adverb:

well-equipped army

powerfully-built man

Some "-ed" adjectives have active meaning (fallen, vanished, retired, grown –up, escaped, faded)

an escaped prisoner

len 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 Volga is longer than the Dnieper.

The Volga is the longest river in Europe.

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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 ways.

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***

new – newer – the newest
bright – brighter – the brightest

Two – syllable adjectives ending in ***–er***, ***-ow***, ***-y***, ***-le*** also form their comparative and superlative degree by adding the suffixes **–er** and **–est**

happy – happier – the happiest
narrow – narrower - the narrowest
clever – cleverer – the cleverest
simple – simpler – the simplest

but if adjectives end 97 ed by ***un*** – they can be inflected in two ways:

unhappy – unhappier – the unhappiest
more unhappy – the most unhappy

3. Two – syllable adjectives with the stress on the second syllable add the suffixes ***–er*** and ***–est***

polite – politer – the politest

2.Adjectives of more than two syllables form their comparatives and superlatives with the help of ***more*** and ***most.***

beautiful-more beautiful-the most beautiful
personal-more personal-the most personal

Some points to notice

a) adjectives formed from participles and ing – forms

tired-more tired-the most tired
interesting-more interesting-the most interesting

b) adjectives used only predicatively

afraid – more afraid

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aware – more aware
the superlatives are hardly ever used in English
c) two – syllable adjectives that end in *–ful, -er,* or *–less* only take ***more*** and ***the most***
useful-more useful-the most useful
obscure –more obscure-the most obscure
d) the following adjectives take ***more*** and ***the most*** only: careless, certain, complex, fertile, foolish, frequent, normal, private
e) Both ways of forming the comparative and superlative degrees are used with two-syllable adjectives stressed on the first syllable: common, pleasant, polite, solid, handsome, quiet, cruel, tired, and word ending in ***–er*** and ***–le.***
f) ***little*** is not usually compared
little/small - smaller – the smallest.

Spelling and pronunciation rules.

1.If the adjectives ends in a consonant preceded by a stressed short vowel the consonant is doubled
sad – sadder – the saddest
2.If the adjective ends sonant ***–y*** is changed into ***i*** before ***–er, -est***
busy – busier – the busiest
but: *gay – gayer – the gayest*.
3.If the adjective ends in -e, this ***e*** is dropped before –er, est
fine – finer – the finest.
4.In such adjectives as long, strong, [g] sound is added to the [n] of the base
long [l n] –longer [l ng]
while in dear and near the final [r] is not pronounced, but it is pronounced in dearer, dearest

Irregular Comparison

Good – better – the best
Bad/Ill worse – the worst
Much / many – more – most
Little – smaller- the smallest

Old – older – the oldest (for age)
-elder – the eldest (speaking about members of the family (with nouns *son, daughter, brother, sister*) or a social group.
My elder brother is older than me.
This building is the oldest in the city.
Who is the eldest in your family?
far – farther – the farthest (with reference to distance only)
further – the furthest (with reference to distance, abstract notions, to denote "another" "additional"
I found him in the furthest /furthest part of the park
This is a further example of his good will
near – nearer – the nearest (reference to distance)
near-nearer – the next (reference to order)
What is the nearest station?
We are getting off at the next stop
late-later-the latest (reference to time , "a new one, the most recent one")
late -the latter-the last (reference to order, "final")
When does the last train leave?
What is the latest news?
Given a choice of travelling by ship or by plane most people choose the latter.

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A lower degree.

Comparison to a lower degree is expressed by the following constructions:
1.the last +adj
2. less + adj + than
3.not as/so + adj + as
There is a slight difference in meaning between:

Barbara's car was not so/ 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 and Tom's cars are cheap.

Qualifiers after comparatives

a) noun groups

Charlie was more honest than his predecessor (than me, him, her)
Janis was shorter than he.

b) Adjuncts(приложение, дополнение)

…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

Willie owned a larger collection of books than anyone else I have ever met.

2) immediately after a noun.

We've got a rat bigger than a cat living in our roof.

More and More than

a) more in front of a whole noun group – to indicate that something has 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

b) more than before adjectives, is an emphatic adverb of degree

… they are more than s

Qualifying structures with superlatives.

If we need to refer to the point of the comparison we use a qualifying phrase or clause which consist of

a) prepositional phrase normally beginning with 'in' or 'of '

Henry was the biggest of them.

If the superlative is a modifier in front of a noun, the prepositional phrase comes after the noun.

… the best bargain for his money.
… the worst business in the world.

b) a relative clause

The visiting room was the worst I had seen.

A superlative is sometimes accompanied by another adjective ending in ***–able*** or ***-ible***. This second adjective can be placed:

a)between the superlative and the noun group

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The narrow imaginable range of interest
b)or after the noun group
the most beautiful scenery imaginable
c)used with ordinal numbers
…the second biggest industrial company
As…as
a) We use ***as…as*** with an adjective in between to say that something or someone is like something or someone else, that one situation is like another:
Was the film as funny as his last one?
Andrew came round to my flat as fast as he could
Negative forms of sentences like this can use either **not as** or **not so.** In formal speech and writing it is more common to use **less then:**
The gap between the sides is as wide as it was.(or…is less wide than it was)
The bees are plentiful, but not so common as last summer.(or …but less common than last summer.)
Some people find cooking easy, but others are not as/so fortunate(as these).
We use ***not so*** in a number of common expressions. For example: **I'm not so sure; It's (=**the situation is) **not so bad; Not so loud!(=**be more quiet**); He is not so good (**=not very well).
b)If you put a countable noun between the adjectives and the second ***as***, you should use *a* the noun is singular):
Despite his disability, he tried to lead as normal life as possible.
He was as patient a teacher as anyone could have had.
The negative form of sentences like this can use either ***not as*** or sometimes ***not such***:
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 terrible children as we'd expected.(we don't use not as with plural nouns.)
We can use ***how***, ***so*** and ***too*** followed by an adjective in a similar way/;
How significant a role did he play in your life?
It's not quiet so straightforward a problem as it might at first seem.
'Conspiracy' is perhaps too strong a word.

How big a piece do you want?

c)***as…as*** is also used in sentences with ***much*** and ***many*** to talk about quantities.

She earns at least as much as Mark, and probably more.

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

We also use ***as much/many*** as or ***as little/few*** 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 $5 and 20%, and *distance* such as 3 meters:

There is a small number involved, possibly as few as a hundred.(not…as little as…)

Prices have increased by as much as 300 per cent.

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

Sunburn can be just as severe as a heat burn.

e) instead of ***as…as*** we can use prepositional phrases beginning with "*like*" after link verbs. *Like* is used after be, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste.

It was like a dream

'*Like*' can have the comparative "*more like*" and "*less like*" and the superlative "*most like*" and "*least like*"

Submodifiers can be use

He looks just like a baby.

Note: if the noun group after '***as***' or ***'like'*** in any of these structures is a pronoun, you can use an object pronoun or possessive pronoun.

His car as the same as mine.

Same as

The same as can be followed by a noun group, a pronoun, an adjunct 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, virtually.

We can put a noun such as "*size, length or colour*" after the same.

They were almost the same height.

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

Adjectives + preposition

Adjectives which are followed by **"TO"**

(un)accustomed allergic proportional similar
close devoted related subject
injurious integral resistant

"OF"

aware capable characteristic desirous
illustrative incapable reminiscent representative
nervous

"WITH"

compatible consonant filled pleased

Other prepositions

Descended from, inherent in, lacking in

"Two prepositions"

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

Adjectives + *that –clause* or *to-infinitive*

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

adjective +	examples
that-clause (to talk about someone's feelings or opinion, or about how sure we are of something)	afraid, alarmed, amazed, angry, annoyed, ashamed, astonished, aware, concerned, delighted,

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He became worried (that) she might leap out from behind a door. *She left certain (that) she'd seen him before.*	disappointed, glad, (un) happy, pleased, shocked, sorry, upset, worried; certain, confident, positive, sure (with the exception of aware and confident these can also be followed by a to-infinitive)
to-infinitive You are free at any time you want. *They are easy to please* *She was ready to admit (that) I was right..*	(un)able, careful, crazy, curious, difficult, easy. free, good, hard, impossible, inclined, nice, prepared, ready, welcome, willing (the underlined adjectives we can use *adjective+ to-infinitive+ that-clause*)
-ing form *He was busy doing his homework*	busy, worth (these can't be followed by a *that-clause or to-infinitive*)

OTHER EXAMPLES OF COMPARISON

1) Parallel increase

Parallel increase is indicated by
the + comparative …the + comparative:
e. g. ***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 laugh(is).*
The longer *Sue stays 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 dirtier and dirtier.*

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 sooner
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*
my very best.

2) Postmodification

Both the compara[illegible] of adjectives can be postmodified by intensifying phrases:

e. g. *He is* { *cleverer* / *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").

AS OR *THAN* FOLLOWED BY A PRONOUN

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1) When *as* or *than* is followed by a pronoun in the person, the verb is usually repeated:

e. g. *We are not as poor as they are.*

He speaks English better than his sister does.

2) However, when *as* or *than* 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.*

He is smaller than I.

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/ones*

1) Adjectives of quality can be followed by the pronoun *one* (singular) or *ones* (plural) instead of nouns:

e. g. *I like this skirt but I must take a larger one.*

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

2) However, when the adjective is used in the superlative degree, in the comparative degree to denote selection, or when the adjective implies colour, *one/ ones*

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 adjectives can function as an elliptical sentence:

e. g. *Nervous, Mrs. Brown opened the door.*

Mrs. Brown, nervous, opened the door.

Mrs. Brown opened the door, nervous.

Adjectives used inexclamations

Adjectives may either form exclamations:

e. g. *Good!*

Excellent!

or be part of exclamatory adjective sentences:

e. g. *How nice!*

How kind of you!

ADVERBS

Formation of adverbs

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

e.g. nice – nicely
clever – cleverly

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

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

e.g. happy – happily
day – daily

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

e.g. whole – wholly
true – truly
! but: sole – solely
nice – nicely

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

e.g. basic –basically
scientific – scientifically

! The adverb of good is well.

1. When the adjective already ends in **–ly (friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly, deadly, cowardly**, **silly),** the adverb is formed by an adverb phrase:

e.g. cowardly – in a cowardly manner
friendly – in a friendly way

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

e.g. abroad, aboard, etc.

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

e.g. afraid, awake, etc.

This may be checked by the following test:

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

e.g. He went abroad. (aboard)

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

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

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

A daily paper is published daily

A fast worker works fast.

Function

Adverbs may function either as adverbials or as modifiers.

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

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

a) *He explained it briefly.* (The adverb is used to modify the verb. It is integrated within the structure of the clause).

b) Fortunately, many people attended Professor Brown's lecture. (Where the adverb expresses an evaluation of what is being said).

c) If they come late, then I won't wait. (Where the adverb connects two clauses).

2) Adverb as modifier

This function may be illustrated by the following:

a) Modifier of adjective:

*He told us a **ve***

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

Note that only ***enough*** postmodifies adjectives:

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

b) Modifier of adverb:

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

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

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

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

c) Modifier of prepositional phrase:

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

c) Modifier of determiner, indefinite pronoun, numeral:

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

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

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

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d) Modifier of noun:

*Read the sentence **below**!*

which indicates that the adverb may occur after the noun.

Comparison

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

comparison:

a higher degree

the same degree

a lower degree

A higher degree

Comparative and superlative degree

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

hard – harder – hardest

early – earlier – earliest

Note that **soon is** frequently used in the comparative degree: ***sooner,***

but it infrequently occurs in the superlative degree: ***soonest***.

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

premodifier ***more***

frequently – more frequently – most frequently

neatly – more neatly – most neatly

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

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

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
late	later	last
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	farther (further)	farthest (furthest)

The expression of a higher degree

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To express a higher degree the following constructions are used:

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

b) *Tom speaks English most fluently.*

which means "*very fluently*"

B. The same degree

Comparison at the same degree is formed by the folllowing:

Tom speaks English as fluently as I do.

C. A lower degree

A lower degree is marked by such constructions as:

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

Tom speaks English less fluently than I do.

Modification of Comparatives and superlatives

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

The Difference in meaning

a) Adverbs with and without –ly.

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

Common ex: ***costly, cowa*** 110 ***ly, lively, lonely, lovely, silly, ugly.***

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

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

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

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

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

Sometimes, an adjective and an adverb have the same form. For example, a *fast* car goes *fast.* In other cases, the adverbs has two

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forms (for example, *late* and *lately*), one like the adjective and the other with *–ly*. There is usually a difference of meaning or use between the two forms. The most important adverbs in this group are as follows:

barely

Barely is almost negative in meaning:

*I can **barely** understand it.*

bloody

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

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

cheap

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

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

clean

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

*Sorry I didn’t turn up – I **clean forgot**.*

*The ball sailed **clean over** the roof.*

*The explosion blew the cooker **clean through** the wall.*

*The prisoner got **clean awav.***

*I’m afraid I’m **clean o*

d.

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

*The surgeon **cut cleanly** through the abdominal wall.*

clear

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

*I can’t see **clearly** without my glasses.*

It can also mean ‘obviously’:

*We **clearly** need to think again.*

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

*Stand **clear of** the gates!*

*He threw her **clear across** the room.*

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Clear means ‘clearly’ in the expression *loud and clear.*

close

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

*Come **close;** I want to tell you something.*

*She’s **closely related** to the Duke of Halifax.*

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

*Study this **closely:** it’s very important*

dead

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

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

*She was **fatally** injured in the crash.*

dear

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

deep

The adverb *deep* means “far down or in.”

*We had to dig **deep** to find water.*

deeply means “profoundly, intensely”

*She felt her mother’s death **deeply.***

*She is **deeply** interested in the subject.*

direct

Direct is often used in [illegible] about journeys and timetables.

*The plane goes **direct** from London to Houston without stopping.*

easy

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

fair

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

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

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

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

fast

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

fine

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

free

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

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

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

hard

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

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

Hardly means 'almost not'.

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

high

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

*He can jump really **hi*** *you can.*

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

*She's very **highly** paid.*

just

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

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

late

The adverb *late* has a similar meaning to the adjective; *lately* means 'recently'. Compare:

*I hate arriving **late.***

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

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loud

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

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

low

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

most

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

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

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

You're a ***most*** *unusual person.*

Mostly means 'mainly', 'most often' or 'in most cases'.

My friends are ***mostly*** *teachers*

nearly

Nearly denotes 'almost':

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

pretty

The adverb *pretty* is similar to *rather*. *Prettily* means 'in a pretty way'. Compare:

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

I'm getting ***pretty*** *fed up.*

quick

In formal conversational used instead of *quickly,* especially after verbs of movement.

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

real

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

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

right

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

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

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

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*Keep **right** on to the traffic-lights.*
Right and *rightly* can both be used to mean ‘correctly’. *Right* is more common in informal conversation, and is only used after the verb. Compare:
*I **rightly** assumed that Henry wasn’t coming.*
*You guessed **right(ly).*** *It serves you **right.***
In the sense of ‘to the right-hand side’, only *right* is possible.
*Turn **right** at the traffic-lights.*
scarcely
Scarcely is almost negative in meaning:
*Tom has **scarcely** any food.*
sharp
Sharp can be used as an adverb to mean ‘punctually’, in expressions like *at six o’clock sharp; we start at twelve-twenty sharp.* It also has a musical sense (*to sing sharp* means ‘to sing on a note that is too high’), and it is used in the expressions *turn sharp left* and *turn sharp right* (a *sharp turn* is one that nearly takes you back where you came from). In other senses we use *sharply* (for example, *look sharply, speak sharply*).
short
Short is used as an adverb in the expressions *stop short* (= ‘stop suddenly’), *cut short* (= ‘interrupt’). *Shortly* means ‘soon’; it can also describe an impatient way of speaking.
slow
Slow is used as an adverb instead of *slowly* in road-signs, as in *Slow, dangerous bend*, and in informal conversation after *go*, and some other verbs in American English. Typical expressions: *go slow, drive slow.*

sound
Sound is used as an adverb in the expression *sound asleep*. In other cases, *soundly* is used (e.g. *She’s sleeping soundly*).
straight
The adverb and the adjective are the same. A *straight* road goes *straight* from one place to another.
tight
After a verb, *tight* can be used instead of *tightly*, especially in informal conversational English. Typical expressions: *hold tight, packed tight* (compare *tightly packed*).

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warm
Warmly is usually used in an abstract sense:
He greeted us ***warmly****.*
However, *warmly* may be used in a literal sense:
Please dress Paul ***warmly*** *as it is cold outside.*
well
Well is an adverb corresponding to *good* (*a* ***good*** *singer sings* ***well***). *Well* is also an adjective meaning 'in good health' (the opposite of *ill*). In this sense, *well* is only used after the verb: we can say *I'm well* but not **a well person*.
wide
The normal adverb is *wide*; *widely* means 'in many different places'. 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 conversation. Compare:
I ***wrongly*** *believed that you wanted to help me.*
You guessed ***wrong(ly).***

Adjectives or Adverbs? (Confusing cases)

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

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

She is **nice**. She seems **nice.** She sounds **nice.**
She smells **nice**. She feels **nice.**
But we should be careful as some of these verbs have two meanings. Compare:
The problem appeared ***impossible****.*
Isabel ***suddenly*** *appeared in the doorway*
In the first sentence, *appeared* means "seemed", and is used with an adjective; but in the second sentence *appeared* means 'came into sight'(an action), so it is used with an adverb.

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

*Your father looks **angry** (='seems angry')*

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

*The soup tastes **wonderful.***

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

*My skin feels **rough.***

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

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

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

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

*They arrived home **safe** and **sound.***

*The train left London **empty.***

*He remained **calm** in spite of the danger.*

*His farther returned **happy.***

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

*She fell **unconscious** on the floor.*

*It's getting **dark** .*

There are some set expressions:

To go wrong	**to go mad**	**to fall ill**	**to fall asleep**
To come true	**to run short(of)**	**to turn Catholic**	**to keep quiet**

4) Adjectives can also e in the *object* of the sentence.

New SUPER GUB washes clothes SUPER WHITE.

He pulled his belt TIGHT and started off.

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

find, make, call, etc.

He made his point ***clear***.

We consider his decision ***wrong.***

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Mary Stuart was found ***guilty.***
I call his behaviour ***foolish.***

6) Remember the following expressions.
Did he pronounce the vowel long or short?
Sweep the floor clean.
Cut the bread thin.

Types of adverbs

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

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

e.g. He is coming *tomorrow.*
He is *now* in his office.

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

e.g. He is *always* in time for meals.
They *sometimes* stay up all right.

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

e.g. We drove northwards.
A dog began to bark *somewhere inside*.

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

4.adverbs of degree or intensifiers: completely, enough, extremely, highly, much, hearly, perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, really, so, somewhat, terribly, too, un

e.g. I *quite* agree with you.
He did it quickly *enough*.

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

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

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We use adverbs, not adjectives, to modify verbs: *verb+adverbs*
e.g. We will have to think quickly (**not** ~~to think quick~~).
I don't remember him very well (**not** ~~very good~~).

These adverbs can also modify adjectives, past participles, other adverbs and adverbial phrases: *adverb + adj*.
e.g. It is terribly cold today. (**not** ~~terrible cold~~).

Adverb +past participle
e.g. This steak is very badly cooked. **(not** ~~bad cooked~~).

Adverb + adverb
e.g. They are playing unusually fast. (**not** ~~unusual fast~~).

Adverb + adverbial phrase
He was madly in love with her. (**not** ~~mad~~).

6. Interrogative and conjunctive adverbs.

The adverbs ***when, where, how*** and ***why*** belonging to different semantic groups mentioned above have one point in common – they serve to form questions and introduce some kinds of subordinate clauses. In the former case, owing to their auxiliary function, they are called ***interrogative adverbs*** **(a).** In the latter case, also owing to their auxiliary function, they are called ***conjunctive adverbs*** **(b)**. In both cases they perform different adverbial functions in the sentence:
e.g. *As when did you see him last?* (adverbial modifier of time).
Where are you going? (adverbial modifier of place).
How did you manage it? (adverbial modifier of manner).

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

The thing to find out was where he was then. (adverbial modifier of place)
How it was done remains a mystery to me. (adverbial modifier of manner)

The adverb how, function, can also be placed at the head оt an exclamatory sentence. In this case it is often followed by an adjective or an adverb but it may also be used alone. This *how* is sometimes called the exclamatory how.
e.g. *How unfair grown-ups are!*
Oh, how the baby cries!

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The Position of Adverbs

1) Adverbs of manner

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

He ran quickly.

or after the object:

He speaks English badly.

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

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

first:

He read the whole book quickly at home yesterday.

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

This house was well reconstructed.

This house was reconstructed well.

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

Carry on your work quickly.

Carry quickly on with your work.

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

She distinctly pronounced all difficult English words.

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

Do it well and quickly.

2) Adverbs of place

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

He has bee urs.

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.***

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However, if the adverb of place is used with verbs of movement, it is treated

as a kind of object and is put immediately after the verb and before the

adverb of manner:

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

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

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

However, if the adverb of place is used optionally, it may occur either at the

beginning of a sentence (for the sake of emphasis) or at the end of it:

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

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

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

end of a sentence:

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

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

*He was born **in***

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

intonation:

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

3) Adverbs of time

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

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

It may occur at the very beginning of a sentence to emphasize the time of an

event or state:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Adverbs of frequency

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

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

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

e.g. *My boss is always bad-tempered.*
I'm frequently late. I'm seldom late for work.

- Before the simple tenses of all other verbs (adverb + other verb)
  e.g. *I often go to the theatre.*
  It is sometimes gets very windy here.
- After the first auxiliary (auxiliary verb + adverb)
  e.g. *You can always come and stay with us if you want to.*
  Have you ever played American football?

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

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

- Before the auxiliary if it is an answer to a question or if more emphasis is given to the adverb.
  e.g. *Do you drink wine? – Yes , I often do.*
  I never can understand Professor Lamb's lectures. – which is more emphatic than - *I can never understand Professor Lamb's lectures.*
- Before the verb for the sake of emphasis
  e.g. He always is on time.
  He always does come on time.

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

e.g. ***Sometimes*** *I think I'd like to live somewhere else.*
Usually *I get up early.*
(But not : ~~Alway~~ ~~t up early~~).
I go there ***occasionally****.*
I go there ***quite often****.* (But not ~~I go there always~~).

However, always and never can begin imperative clauses.

e.g. ***Always*** *look in the mirror before stating to drive.*
Neve*r ask her about her marriage.*

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

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

Never does Peter go to the theatre.

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

positions:

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

*Tom has **just** arrived.*

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

*Are you **still** thinking about your ex-fiance?*

*Are you thinking about your ex-fiance **still**?*

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

verb *to be*:

*I **still** think about my ex-fiance.*

*I am **still** at home.*

c) ***Already, lately, soon***, and ***yet*** are usually placed at the end of a sentence

though they may occur in medial positions:

He hasn't finished

*I have **already** talked to my brother.*

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

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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 **merel**y 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*** foll

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

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

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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

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this is to regard the four words as points on a line going from *not* to *very*.

- not fairly quite rather/pretty very
- nice nice nice nice nice

Some points to notice:
In informal language it is common to use "*the short form*" of an adverb.

He spoke loud and clear/loudly and clearly.
She buys her clothes cheap/cheaply.
We had to drive slow/slowly all the way.
We had to lie quiet/quietly until the danger was over.
It all happened so quick/quickly that I could do nothing.

The form without –ly is especially common in comparative and superlative constructions.
Let's see who can run quickest.
Would you mind walking slower?

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