Adjectives and Adverbs

Giving Opinions Agreeing and Disagreeing

Definitions

- An adjective is a word or set of words that modifies a noun or pronoun.
- Adjectives may come before the word they modify.
- That is a *cute* puppy.

Adjectives may also follow the word they modify: That puppy looks *cute*.

Adverbs...

An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Examples:

He speaks slowly.

He is *especially* clever.

Adverbs answer...

- An adverb answers how, when, where, how often, how much
- Many adverbs end with ____ ly, but many do not.
- Generally, if a word can have ___ ly added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb.

Change these adjectives into adverbs

• quick	

- careful
- o fast______
- hard
- late______
- early _____

good_____

bad

soft____

clumsy____

lucky_____

terrible

Positions of Adverbs

- Adverbs of Manner
- These adverbs are put behind the direct object (or behind the verb if there's no direct object).

subject	verb(s)	direct object	adverb
Не	drove	the car	carefully.
Не	drove		carefully.

Adverbs of Frequency

- (e.g.: always, never, seldom, usually)
- Adverbs of frequency are put directly before the main verb. If 'be' is the main verb and there is no auxiliary verb, adverbs of frequency are put behind 'be'. If there an auxiliary verb, however, adverbs of frequency are put before 'be'.

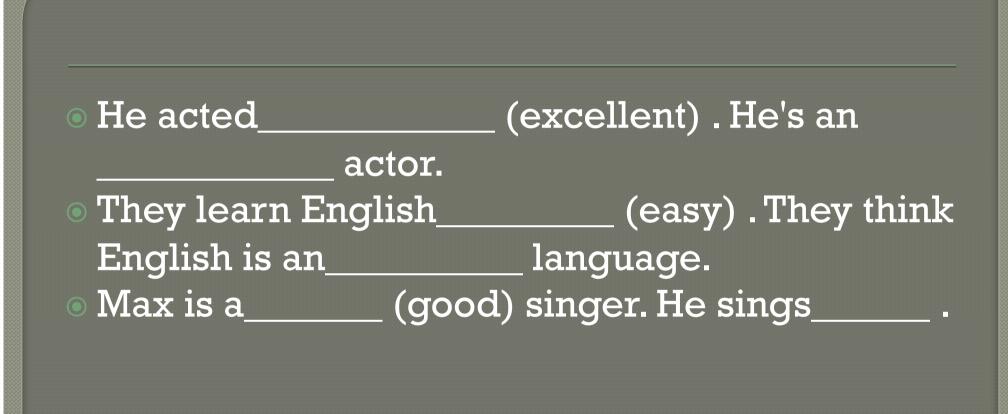
subject	auxiliary/be	adverb	main verb	object, place or time
I		often	go swimming	in the evenings.
Не	doesn't	always	play	tennis.
We	are	usually		here in summer.
I	have	never	been	abroad.

PRACTICE

 Write down the correct form of the word in brackets (adjective or adverb).

- Tom is (slow)_____. He works_____.
- Sue is a (careful)_____ girl. She climbed up the ladder_____.
- The dog is_____ (angry) . It barks_____

• Dogs rely on their noses as they can smell (extreme / good)______. If that is true, why does dog food smell so_____ (terrible)? The little boy looked______ (sad) . I went over to comfort him and he looked at me ______.
I tasted the soup______ (careful), but it tasted (wonderful)______ .



Choose the correct word

- 1. She could hard / hardly walk after the accident.
- 2. My book is near / nearly finished.
- 3. She is too short / shortly. She cannot be a model.
- 4. I would like two tickets for the late / lately show.
- 5. I will let you know my decision short / shortly.

- 6. This problem is too hard / hardly for me.
- 7. I live near / nearly the supermarket.
- 8. He has been very sick late / lately.
- 9. There is near / nearly no money left.
- 10. We will go on vacation short / shortly.

- 11. He is often late / lately to work.
- 12. The operation is near / nearly over.
- 13. Your composition is too short / shortly. It looks like a telegram.
- 14. He has been working too hard / hardly, late / lately.

- Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verbs ending with -ing or -ed .
- 1. Mary looked calm, but inside she felt really . (excite)
- 2. I enjoyed Dr Brown's visit. He is a very speaker. (interest)

3. It was a bad day. We were all thoroughly. (bore)

4. I enjoyed the movie. The monster was absolutely. (terrify)

• 5. We were rather _____ with the results. (disappoint)

6. I had only one book, and unluckily it was
 . (bore)

There is also a poem 'Contrary Larry':

Larry, you are so contrary!
You make me upset.
If I say, "I am starving now",
you're not hungry yet.

If I would like some quiet time.
You go get your drum.
If all I have is candy bars,
all you want is gum.

Larry, you are so contrary!
You drive me insane.
If I say, "I love sunny days",
you say you love the rain.

Agreeing with an opinion

• We use these words and phrases to agree with someone else's point of view:

Of course.

You're absolutely right.

Yes, I agree.

I think so too.

That's a good point. Exactly.

I don't think so either.

So do I. I'd go along with that. That's true. Neither do I.

I agree with you entirely.
That's just what I was thinking.
I couldn't agree more.

Disagreeing with an opinion

We use these words and phrases to disagree with someone else's point of view:

That's different.

However...

On the contrary...

I don't agree with you.

That's not entirely true.

I'm sorry to disagree with you, but... Yes, but don't you think... I'm afraid I have to disagree.

Intensifiers...

Intensifiers can modify adjectives and adverbs.
They are, for example:

very, extremely, really, terribly, particularly and awfully.

This is really tasty!

I thought the play was terribly boring!

I really admire you.

I particularly like this one.

Comments and viewpoint adverbs...

Comments and viewpoint adverbs show the attitude of the speaker!

absolutely ridiculous perfectly obvious

completely useless entirely unexpected

I completely agree with you.
The food was completely awful.
Logically, this can't be correct.
We obviously like it.

Practice more

 Choose all the words in brackets that can be used to complete the sentences.

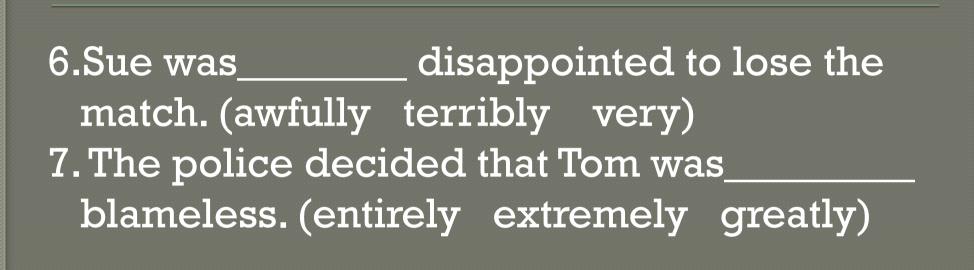
This French cheese you bought is

tasty.

(absolutely really completely)

2. The hotel turned out to be ______ expensive. (clearly incredibly luckily)
3. Gina Evan is _____ expected to become a deputy prime minister. (considerably greatly widely)

4.The glue I bought was ______
useless so I had to buy some more.
(completely extremely utterly)
5. It was ______ obvious that Jack had made a mistake.
(completely perfectly really)



8.We_____ appreciate all the help you gave us. (completely greatly widely).

9. I____ liked the first beach we went to. (absolutely especially particularly)

10. Quite honestly, I think this is _____ ridiculous. (totally utterly very)
11. Everyone acted well, but I thought that Naomi did_____ well.

(absolutely fairly particularly)