



### Situation 1

#### Student A

You start.

- Suggest to B going out somewhere after school.  
Use *Why don't we ...?*
- Agree with B's idea. Suggest inviting someone else.  
Use *What about ...?*
- Agree with B's idea. Suggest a time and a place to meet.  
Use *Let's ...*
- Agree with B's idea and say goodbye.

### Situation 1

#### Student B

Student A starts.

- You aren't keen on A's idea. Suggest something else.  
Use *I'd prefer ...* and give your reasons.
- You aren't keen on A's idea. Suggest inviting someone different. Use *I'd rather ...* and give your reasons.
- You aren't keen on A's idea. Agree with the place but suggest a different time. Use *I'd prefer ...* and give your reasons.

## Situation 2

### Student A

Student B starts.

- You aren't keen on B's idea. Suggest cooking something at home. Use *I'd prefer ...* and give your reasons.
- You aren't keen on B's idea. Suggest going after school on Friday. Use *I'd rather ...* and give your reasons.
- You aren't keen on B's idea. Agree with the time but suggest a different supermarket. Use *I'd prefer ...* and give your reasons.

## Situation 2

### Student B

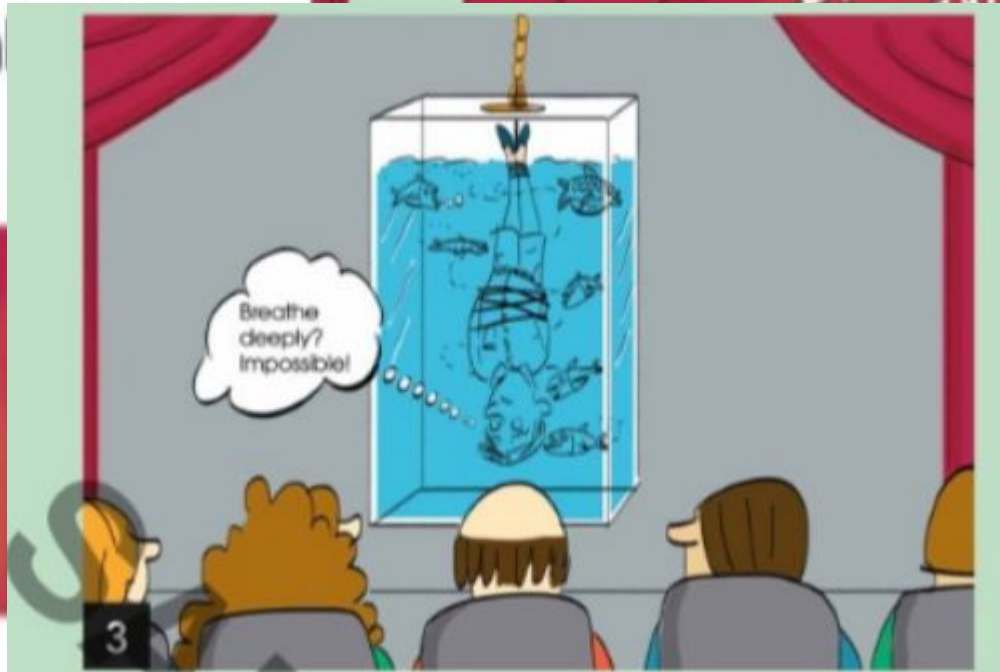
You start.

- Suggest to A going for something to eat on Saturday. Think of a type of food. Use *Why don't we ...?*
- Agree with A's idea. Suggest meeting to do the shopping in the morning. Use *What about ...?*
- Agree with A's idea. Suggest a time and a supermarket to go shopping in. Use *Let's ...*
- Agree with B's idea and say goodbye.

Now, listen carefully, Benny. Breathe deeply and relax. If you think you can do it easily.

I can't do it, Davina. Look at me!

1

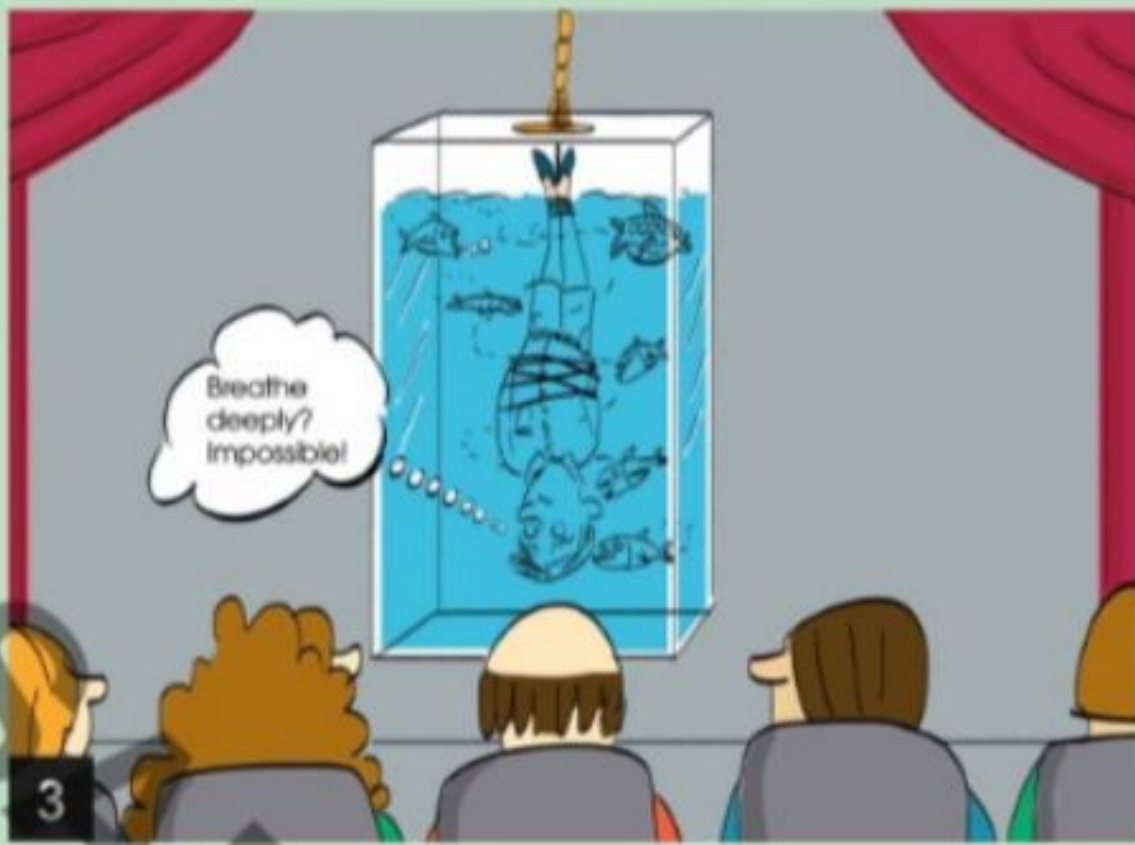


BENDY BENNY

Ladies and Gentlemen I'm sorry we're running late. Thanks for waiting patiently. Now, please welcome Bendy Benny!

Boo!

2



**2** Find examples of adverbs in the cartoon. Match them with the correct rule below.

### Language

### Adverbs of manner

To form adverbs from adjectives, add **-ly**.

bad – **badly**

beautiful – **beautifully**

For adjectives that end in **-y**, change **-y** to **-ily**.

angry – **angrily**

happy – **happily**

Some adjectives are irregular: **good – well**

Some adjectives don't change: **early, hard, straight**

We use adverbs to describe how we do something. They *usually* come after the direct object OR (if there is no object) after the verb.

He arrived **late**.

She ate the cake **slowly**.

Comparatives and superlatives of adverbs of manner are formed like adjectives.

fast – **faster** – **the fastest**

slowly – **more slowly** – **the most slowly**

## B Grammar

### B1 Using adverbs

Adjectives tell us about a noun:

*He's a careful cyclist.*

Adverbs tell us about a verb:

*He cycles carefully.*

Adverbs say how often, where, how much, how and when:

	how often?	verb	how?	where?	when?
<i>I</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>come</i>		<i>here</i>	<i>on Friday lunchtimes.</i>
<i>She</i>		<i>is waiting</i>	<i>patiently</i>	<i>at her friend's house.</i>	

Adverbs can be one word or a phrase:

*I'm getting on my bike **now**.*

*I'm **outside my office**.*

▲ Some verbs are followed by adjectives not adverbs. (See Unit 1 Grammar B1.):

*You **sound miserable**. That's **unfair**. I feel **happy**.*

## B2 Forming adverbs

Adjective + *-ly* → adverb

*perfect* + *-ly* → *perfectly*

*usual* + *-ly* → *usually*

Spelling rules:

adjective ending	adverb
<i>-y</i> – <i>noisy</i>	<i>y</i> + <i>-ily</i> <i>noisily</i>
<i>-le</i> <i>comfortable</i>	<i>e</i> + <i>-y</i> <i>comfortably</i>
<i>-e</i> <i>safe</i>	keep <i>-e</i> + <i>-ly</i> <i>safely</i>

▲ Some words look like adverbs because they end *-ly* but they are adjectives (e.g. *friendly*, *likely*, *lonely*, *lovely*, *silly*, *ugly*):

*He was a friendly man. He told me a silly story.*

We don't make adverbs from these adjectives. We use a phrase:

*He spoke in a friendly way.*

→ C1

## B3 Irregular adverbs

*Well* is the adverb for *good*:

*He's a good boss. He treats us well.*

▲ *Well* is also an adjective (= not ill):

*I had stomach-ache last week but I'm well this week.*

Some adjectives and adverbs look the same (e.g. *fast, early, hard, late, daily/weekly/monthly*):

adjective	adverb
<i>It was a <b>fast</b> train.</i>	<i>He drove <b>fast</b>.</i>
<i>He had an <b>early</b> breakfast.</i>	<i>He always eats breakfast <b>early</b>.</i>
<i>It's <b>hard</b> work.</i>	<i>They work <b>hard</b>. (not <del>They work hardly.</del>) *</i>
<i>There's a <b>late</b> bus on Fridays.</i>	<i>We arrived <b>late</b>. (not <del>We arrived lately.</del>) **</i>

\* The adverb *hardly* = 'almost not'. \*\* The adverb *lately* = 'recently'.

→C2

## B4 Adverb position

Most adverbs usually go after the verb. If there are several adverbs, they go in this order:

**How?    Where?    When?**

*Josh cycled **quickly** **to the station** **at one o'clock**.*

**When?** adverbs can sometimes go at the beginning of the sentence.

***At one o'clock** Josh cycled quickly to the station.*

**How often?** adverbs usually go:

- ♦ before a one-word verb: *I **never** see you.*
- ♦ before the second part of a two-part verb: *I've **never** forgotten you.*
- ♦ BUT after *am/is/are/was/were*: *I'm **often** late.*

The adverbs *already, also, just, still, even* and *only* usually go in the same place as **how often?** adverbs:

*I'm **still** at the station. I've **just** arrived.*





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**3** Rewrite the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Anna performed on TV last night. (brilliant)  
*Anna performed brilliantly on TV last night.*
- 2 The other singers weren't very good. She won the competition. (easy)
- 3 They were sitting during the mime show. (quiet)
- 4 Everyone clapped at the end. (loud)
- 5 Please text him. (quick)
- 6 The performer worked to perfect her act. (hard)

4 Read the text. Choose the correct answers.



## *Star review ...*

I've just seen the play *War Horse*. It's about a young man, Albert, who <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on his dad's farm. Albert has a horse called Joey that he loves, but his dad sells him. He decides to go and look for Joey. In the play, the horse changes the lives of everyone he meets. The stage model of the horse was amazing. The actors moved it <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ across the stage. Although the film <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ when Albert finds Joey, a few people in the audience were crying <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ because the story was so moving.

- |   |                    |   |                |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | a works harder     | 3 | a ends happy   |
|   | b works hardest    |   | b ends happier |
|   | c hardly works     |   | c ends happily |
|   | d works hard       |   | d happily ends |
| 2 | a beautiful        | 4 | a quietly      |
|   | b more beautifully |   | b quiet        |
|   | c beautifully      |   | c quieter      |
|   | d most beautiful   |   | d more quietly |

## C Grammar exercises

**C1** Look at the adjectives in brackets. For each gap decide whether to make the adjective into an adverb. Write the adverb or the adjective.



Teenagers like to dress (1) *fashionably* (fashionable) but their parents don't always think their clothes are (2) ..... (suitable). They look (3) ..... (unhappy) at their children as they leave the house. Some parents are (4) ..... (honest) and say (5) ..... (polite) what they think, others get (6) ..... (angry) and shout that they don't like the clothes. But the best idea is for parents to sit (7) ..... (calm) in their chairs and say nothing. They forget that when they were teenagers they didn't like to dress (8) ..... (different) from their friends and they didn't always choose their clothes (9) ..... (sensible). But their opinions changed (10) ..... (slow) and by the time they were 30, they had started to dress like their own parents!

C2

Look at each word in *italics* and decide whether it is correct. If not, write the correct word.

- 1 They listened *careful* when the instructor told them what to do. .... *carefully*.....
- 2 The weather today is *well*. .....
- 3 We trained *hardly* because we had an important match. ....
- 4 We have a *weekly* spelling test in English. ....
- 5 I slept *bad* because there was a thunderstorm. ....
- 6 He answered the question *correctly*. ....
- 7 I arrived at school *lately* and missed the beginning of the lesson. ....
- 8 Cara's cousin gave her a *friendly* wave as he left. ....
- 9 I could understand quite *good* because the teacher spoke *clear*. ....
- 10 We worked *fast* and finished *early*. ....

Are the adverbs in the correct place in these sentences? Correct any mistakes.

- 1 You will learn quickly English. ..... *You will learn English quickly.* .....
  - 2 I missed yesterday the train. ....
  - 3 I enjoyed very much that television programme. ....
  - 4 I usually go to college by bus. ....
  - 5 I never have been to Spain. ....
  - 6 We have just finished painting the room. ....
  - 7 They still were waiting when we arrived. ....
- 
- 8 This shop always is open on Sundays. ....
  - 9 Taeko and I have already become friends. ....
  - 10 My friends and I went last night to a nightclub. ....

**C4** Complete these sentences using an adverb from the box and an adjective you choose.

very   really   extremely   fairly   rather   quite

- 1 My town is *very crowded in summer* .....
- 2 My best friend is .....
- 3 Some sports are .....
- 4 In my country the people are .....
- 5 When I come home from holiday I usually feel .....
- 6 In winter in Britain the weather is .....

**C5** Put the adverbs on the right into the correct place in each line.

Hi Giacomo

Did you have a good weekend?

*usually at the weekend*

1 I stay at home but

2 I went to a theme park.

I wanted to go on the big wheel but

3 other people had the same idea so I

4 had to wait but it was a great ride.

5 I went on the water slide.

6 I had lunch and I spent all day in the park.

7 I'll forget it!

8 I had a wonderful day.

See you soon.

Rory

usually at the weekend

near London on Saturday

as well

in the queue patiently very

also

in a café at midday

never

there really



## Reading Part 5

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.  
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

### Example:

0 **A** every                      **B** some                      **C** all                      **D** most

### Family meals

Does your family sit down together (0) ..... day to share a meal? Does someone plan the food carefully, buy it (1) ..... and cook it (2) ....., so that you really enjoy eating it?

Nowadays, the answer to these questions (3) ..... often 'no'. Adults are usually working and arrive home late. Granny probably lives too (4) ..... away to visit regularly. Children eat fast so they never learn that preparing good food and eating healthily (5) ..... time and thought. In some families, each person eats separately, (6) ..... television or working at a desk and the children often eat (7) .....

By sitting (8) ..... the table with other people, however, children have the chance to learn that a shared meal is a (9) ..... for family members to tell each other their news.

But if we can't (10) ..... eat together, we should try to have family meals at weekends. It's good for our health, it's good for society, and it's fun.

### Grammar focus task

1 Write the adverbs from the exam task which mean:

1 with care ..... 2 in the neighbourhood ..... 3 normally .....  
4 at the same time each day, week, month etc. .... 5 in a way which is good  
for your health ..... 6 not together ..... 7 not in public .....

2 Write the adjectives which the adverbs come from.

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 ..... 5 .....  
6 ..... 7 .....

- |                        |                  |                    |                    |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 <b>A</b> local       | <b>B</b> locally | <b>C</b> near      | <b>D</b> nearly    |
| 2 <b>A</b> well        | <b>B</b> nice    | <b>C</b> tasty     | <b>D</b> good      |
| 3 <b>A</b> gives       | <b>B</b> is      | <b>C</b> has       | <b>D</b> makes     |
| 4 <b>A</b> distant     | <b>B</b> long    | <b>C</b> much      | <b>D</b> far       |
| 5 <b>A</b> wants       | <b>B</b> gets    | <b>C</b> takes     | <b>D</b> asks      |
| 6 <b>A</b> seeing      | <b>B</b> looking | <b>C</b> watching  | <b>D</b> attending |
| 7 <b>A</b> single      | <b>B</b> alone   | <b>C</b> lonely    | <b>D</b> privately |
| 8 <b>A</b> at          | <b>B</b> on      | <b>C</b> by        | <b>D</b> in        |
| 9 <b>A</b> possibility | <b>B</b> chance  | <b>C</b> situation | <b>D</b> event     |
| 10 <b>A</b> quite      | <b>B</b> ever    | <b>C</b> never     | <b>D</b> always    |