



### Adjectives

- **Adjectives** describe nouns i.e. they tell us what the noun is like. *This is a **beautiful** painting.* (What is the painting like? *Beautiful.*)
- **Adjectives** have the same form in both the singular and the plural. *It's a **nice** dress. They are **nice** dresses.*
- **Adjectives** can be used before a noun or after a linking verb (*appear, be, become, feel, seem, etc.*). *He's got a **new** car. His car is **new**.*
- **Adjectives** can also be used after verbs of the senses (*smell, taste, feel, etc.*) instead of an adverb. *The food **smells** delicious.* (NOT: *smells deliciously*)

### Adverbs

- **Adverbs** describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They can be one word (*quickly*) or a phrase (*in the morning*).
- **Adverbs** can describe manner (**how**), place (**where**), time (**when**), frequency (**how often**), degree (**to what extent**), etc.  
*Sophie speaks German **fluently**.* (How does she speak? *Fluently.* – adverb of manner)  
*Leave your bag **on the floor**.* (Where? *On the floor.* – adverb of place)  
*He's flying to Rome **tomorrow**.* (When is he flying? *Tomorrow.* – adverb of time)  
*She **usually** gets a sandwich for lunch.* (How often does she get a sandwich for lunch? *Usually.* – adverb of frequency)  
*She's **very** beautiful.* (How beautiful is she? *Very.* – adverb of degree)

## Order of Adjectives

- Adjectives normally go before nouns. *She bought an **expensive** house.* Adjectives can also be used without a noun after certain verbs (**appear, be, feel, etc.**). *His new house is **expensive**.*
- The adjectives **afraid, alone, alive, awake, asleep, glad, etc.** are never followed by a noun. *The baby was **asleep**.* (NOT: ~~an asleep baby~~)
- Nouns can be used as adjectives if they go before another noun. They have no plural form in this case. *Could you repair the **garden** gate? a **two-week** holiday* (NOT: ~~a two weeks holiday~~)
- Certain adjectives can be used as plural nouns referring to a group of people in general. These are: **the poor, the rich, the blind, the young, the old, the disabled, the homeless, the hungry, the strong, the deaf, the living, the dead, the sick, the elderly, etc.** *The government must provide more homes for **the homeless**.* (homeless people in general). When we want to refer to a specific person / group, then we add the word 'people' or 'man / woman'. ***The homeless people** in our city grow in number.*
- **Opinion** adjectives (**wonderful, awful, etc.**) go before **fact** adjectives (**large, old, etc.**).
- When there are two or more fact adjectives, they normally go in the following order:

|          |           | Fact Adjectives |     |             |        |         |          |                        |        |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----|-------------|--------|---------|----------|------------------------|--------|
|          | opinion   | size            | age | shape       | colour | origin  | material | used for /<br>be about | noun   |
| That's a | wonderful | large           | old | rectangular | black  | Chinese | wooden   | linen                  | chest. |



## Irregular Forms

| Positive        | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| good / well     | better      | best        |
| bad / badly     | worse       | worst       |
| much            | more        | most        |
| many / a lot of | more        | most        |
| little          | less        | least       |
| far             | farther     | farthest    |
| far             | further     | furthest    |

**a further / farther (adv) = longer (in distance)**

He lives **further / farther** away than me.

**further (adj) = more**

For **further** details, consult our website.

**b very + positive degree.** It's a **very nice** day.

**even / much / far / a bit / a lot + comparative**

**degree.** This house is **even bigger** than the other. She's **much older** than Jane.

## Types of Comparisons

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>as ... (positive degree) ... as</b><br><b>not so / as ... (positive degree) ... as</b><br><b>not such a(n) / so ... as</b> | <i>Ted is <b>as tall as</b> Jim.</i><br><i>Kate isn't <b>as / so clever as</b> her sister (is).</i><br><i>Dave <b>isn't such a</b> good footballer <b>as</b> he used to be.</i> |
| <b>less ... (positive degree) ... than</b><br><b>the least ... (positive degree) ... of / in</b>                              | <i>The red car is <b>less expensive than</b> the blue one, but the black one is <b>the least expensive of</b> all.</i>  |
| <b>the + comparative ..., the + comparative</b>   | <i><b>The earlier</b> you leave, <b>the earlier</b> you'll be back.</i><br><i><b>The more reliable,</b> <b>the more expensive</b> a car is.</i>                                 |
| <b>comparative + and + comparative</b>  | <i>The story is becoming <b>more and more interesting</b>.</i><br><i>He walked <b>faster and faster</b>.</i>  |
| <b>prefer + -ing form or noun + to + -ing form or noun (general preference)</b>   | <i>I <b>prefer drinking tea to drinking soft drinks</b>.</i><br><i>I <b>prefer spaghetti to pizza</b>.</i>  |
| <b>would prefer + to infinitive + rather than + infinitive without to (specific preference)</b>                               | <i>I <b>would prefer to go on foot rather than take</b> a taxi.</i><br><i>I <b>would prefer to stay at home rather than go</b> to the party.</i>                                |

## Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives

- Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective *quick* → *quickly*.
- Adjectives ending in **-ic** add **-ally** to form their adverbs *dramatic* → *dramatically*.
- Adjectives ending in **-le** drop **-le** and add **-ly** to form their adverbs *terrible* → *terribly*.
- Adjectives ending in **consonant + y** drop **-y** and add **-ily** to form their adverbs *happy* → *happily*.
- Adjectives ending in **-ly** (*friendly, lonely, lovely, fatherly, motherly, silly, lively, etc.*) form their adverbs with **in a ... way** *in a friendly way*.
- Adjectives ending in **-e** form their adverbs adding **-ly** without dropping **-e** *rare* → *rarely*.  
Exceptions: *whole* → *wholly*, *true* → *truly*.
- The adverb of **good** is **well**. *Andrea is a good pianist. She plays the piano very well.*
- Some adverbs are the same as their adjectives (*daily, early, fast, hard, late, monthly, best, easy, low, etc.*) *He works hard. This is a hard job.*
- In spoken English the adverbs **loud, quick, slow, cheap** are the same as their adjectives. In formal English we use: **loudly, quickly, slowly, cheaply**. *He speaks loud.* (spoken English) *He speaks loudly.* (formal English)



## Order of Adverbs

- Adverbs can go at the **front**, **mid** or **end**, position in a sentence. **Front** position is at the beginning of the sentence. **Mid** position is before the main verb or after the auxiliary. **End** position is at the end of the sentence.

Front                      Mid                      End  
*Finally, he will probably start working here next week.*

- Adverbs of frequency** (*often, usually, never, ever, regularly, seldom, etc.*) normally go before main verbs but after auxiliary verbs (mid position). However, in short answers they go before the auxiliary verb. *He often brings me flowers. He is always coming late. "He is always telling jokes, isn't he?" "Yes, he always is."*  
 Frequency adverbs can also go at the beginning or the end of the sentence for reasons of emphasis. *Sometimes I get up late. I go to that park occasionally.*
- Adverbs of time** usually go at the end of the sentence (*She left Madrid yesterday.*) or at the beginning of the sentence if we want to put emphasis on the time (*Yesterday, she left Madrid.*).
- The adverbs: *already, no longer, normally, hardly, nearly, almost* usually go in mid position. *He nearly missed the train. They are no longer working here. There's hardly any cake left.*
- Sentence adverbs** (*probably, certainly, possibly, clearly, fortunately, etc.*) go in any position, front, mid or end; the front position is the most usual though. *Probably he believed you. He probably believed you. He believed you probably.* In negations *certainly, possibly, and probably* go before the auxiliary. *He probably didn't believe you.*
- Adverbs of degree** (*absolutely, just, totally, completely, very, a lot, really, terribly, much, quite, enough, too, etc.*) can go before the adjective or the adverb they modify. *She's quite good at Maths. Most of these adverbs can also go before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb. I rather like this film. I can't quite understand it.*
- Adverbs of manner** (*beautifully, badly, eagerly, etc.*) and **place** (*here, there, etc.*) go after the verb or the object of the verb if there is one (end position). *She looked at me angrily.* Adverbs of manner can also go in mid position. *She looked angrily at me.* When there is more than one adverb in a sentence, their order is **manner – place – time**. However when there is a verb of movement (*go, run, leave, etc.*) the place adverb goes next to the verb of movement.

|                 | manner      | place                 | time              |                 | place          | manner         | time              |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>He spoke</i> | <i>well</i> | <i>at the meeting</i> | <i>yesterday.</i> | <i>She goes</i> | <i>to work</i> | <i>on foot</i> | <i>every day.</i> |

### Some pairs of adverbs have different meanings

- deep** = a long way down (He dug **deep** into the ground.) **deeply** = greatly (The scientist was **deeply** respected.)
- free** = without cost (Children travel **free** on buses.) **freely** = willingly (He spoke **freely** about his past.)
- hard** = with effort (He works **hard**.) **hardly** = scarcely (I **hardly** see him.)
- high** = to / at a high level (The pilot flew **high** above the clouds.) **highly** = very much (She is **highly** regarded by her employers.)
- last** = after all others (He got here **last**.) **lastly** = finally (**Lastly**, read the instructions then do the test.)
- late** = not early (They arrived **late**.) **lately** = recently (I haven't seen him **lately**.)
- near** = close (I live **near** the school.) **nearly** = almost (I have **nearly** finished.)
- pretty** = fairly (I thought the film was **pretty** awful.) **prettily** = in a pretty way (She smiled **prettily**.)
- short** = suddenly (The driver stopped **short**.) **shortly** = soon (He will be arriving **shortly**.)
- wide** = far away from the right point (He threw the ball **wide**.)
- widely** = to a large extent (It's **widely** believed that the Prime Minister will resign soon.)



## Too – Enough

|  |   |
|--|---|
| too + adjective / adverb (negative meaning)            | She's <b>too busy</b> to go to the party.<br>(She is so busy that she <b>can't</b> go to the party.)        |
| adjective / adverb + enough (positive meaning)         | He's <b>rich enough</b> to afford a yacht.<br>(He is so rich that he <b>can</b> afford a yacht.)            |
| (not) + adjective / adverb + enough (negative meaning) | She is <b>not tall enough</b> to become a model.<br>(She isn't very tall. She <b>can't</b> become a model.) |
| enough + noun  | He's got <b>enough patience</b> to be a teacher.  |

## Like – As

| Like is used:  | As is used:   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to say what sb or sth looks like.<br/><i>She looks <b>like</b> Jessica Alba. (She isn't Jessica Alba.)</i></li> <li>after <b>feel, look, smell, sound</b> + noun.<br/><i>It <b>smells like</b> fish.</i></li> <li>with nouns / pronouns / -ing form.<br/><i>She works <b>like a</b> robot. (She isn't a robot.)</i><br/><i>It was <b>like flying</b> in the air.</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to say what sb or sth really is or to talk about one's job or role.<br/><i>He works <b>as</b> a clerk. (He is a clerk.)</i></li> <li>in certain expressions: <b>as usual, as...as, as much, such as, the same as.</b><br/><i>He plays the piano <b>as well as</b> I do.</i></li> <li>after the verbs: <b>accept, be known, class, describe, refer to, regard, use.</b><br/><i>He is <b>regarded as</b> the best student in his class.</i></li> </ul> |