



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.**). *She lives in a lovely **big** flat. She bought a **beautiful** leather bag.*
- 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 / be about	noun
<i>That's a</i>	<i>wonderful</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>rectangular</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>wooden</i>	<i>linen</i>	<i>chest.</i>

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

as ... (positive degree) ... as not so / as ... (positive degree) ... as not such a(n) / so ... as	<i>Ted is as tall as Jim.</i> <i>Kate isn't as / so clever as her sister (is).</i> <i>Dave isn't such a good footballer as he used to be.</i>
less ... (positive degree) ... than the least ... (positive degree) ... of / in	<i>The red car is less expensive than the blue one, but the black one is the least expensive of all.</i>
the + comparative ..., the + comparative	<i>The earlier you leave, the earlier you'll be back.</i> <i>The more reliable, the more expensive a car is.</i>
comparative + and + comparative	<i>The story is becoming more and more interesting.</i> <i>He walked faster and faster.</i>
prefer + -ing form or noun + to + -ing form or noun (general preference)	<i>I prefer drinking tea to drinking soft drinks.</i> <i>I prefer spaghetti to pizza.</i>
would prefer + to infinitive + rather than + infinitive without to (specific preference)	<i>I would prefer to go on foot rather than take a taxi.</i> <i>I would prefer to stay at home rather than go 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)	<i>She's too busy to go to the party. (She is so busy that she can't go to the party.)</i>
adjective / adverb + enough (positive meaning)	<i>He's rich enough to afford a yacht. (He is so rich that he can afford a yacht.)</i>
(not) + adjective / adverb + enough (negative meaning)	<i>She is not tall enough to become a model. (She isn't very tall. She can't become a model.)</i>
enough + noun	<i>He's got enough patience to be a teacher.</i>

Like – As

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