



## 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

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

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

## Like – As

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