

NO CLASS NEXT WEEK

Introduce yourself. Tell where you are from and where you live now. Tell something or someone you are proud of.

GRAMMAR: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

**Adjectives** describe nouns and **adverbs** tell something about the verb. Read these sentences. In the first sentence, the word in bold is an adjective (describes the noun) . In the second sentence, the word in bold is an adverb (tells about the verb).

1. The child was **sad** when his mother left. The child **sadly** waved goodbye.
2. The boy was **proud** of his prize. He walked **proudly** to the stage.
3. I am a **quick** runner. I **quickly** ran to the park.
4. The girl was **gentle** with the rabbit. She **gently** petted him.
5. We remained **calm**. The policeman **calmly** told us what happened.

Adverbs frequently, BUT NOT ALWAYS, end in LY. We call adverbs that don't end in LY, irregular. Good is irregular. The adverb that matches good is well, not goodly.

She is a **good** dancer. She dances **well**. Good is an adjective that describes the dancer. Well is an adverb that tells how she dances.

Adjectives frequently come before the noun they describe. She is a **good** dancer. NOT She is a dancer good. Those are **loud** drums. NOT Those are drums loud.

However when you have a subject + to be verb + adjective, the adjective comes at the end. EX: She is pretty. He is smart. They are lazy. We are hungry.

Adverbs can be put at the end of the sentence. EX: The turtle ate the leaves **quickly**. Or before the verb: The turtle **quickly** ate the leaves. OR even at the front: **Quickly**, the turtle ate the leaves. But not between the verb and the object. The turtle ate quickly the leaves.

**Correct the word order in these sentences. There is more than one correct answer.**

1. She reads every day the newspaper.
2. I very much like Italian food.
3. He watches all evening television.
4. He plays usually tennis.
5. Calm is Jess.
6. The suddenly book fell.
7. He helped gladly the old lady cross the street.
8. I saw a bird beautiful this morning.
9. Rude was the boy.
10. I eat frequently potatoes.
11. It is in here hot.
12. Take the bags heavy upstairs.

Sometimes adverbs tell something about an adjective. EX: He was **extremely** handsome. Extremely tells how handsome he was. She was **deeply** worried about her son. Deeply tells how worried she was. The man was **highly** successful. The animals were **very** hungry.

**Read the sentence and tell which is the adjective and which is the adverb.**

1. It was bitterly cold during the snowstorm.
2. We are strongly against the war.
3. The movie was really amazing.
4. Several people were badly hurt.
5. We were completely surprised to hear about the accident.
6. This house is reasonably priced.
7. The movie was terribly long.
8. The freezing rain suddenly stopped.
9. The young boys played well.
10. Listen carefully to the old woman.

We have talked about comparative adjectives before. Sara is tall. She is taller than her brother. She is the tallest in the family. Remember, not all adjectives have a comparative form. If they don't, we add **more** or **most**.

For example, **beautiful** is an adjective. Beautifuler is not a word. So we say, "She is more beautiful than her sister." OR "She is the most beautiful woman in the world".

These sentences have the wrong type of adjective. Correct them.

1. Helen's car is small. She wants a biggest one.
2. Jack's car is the bigger one of the three.
3. Paris is beautifuler than London.
4. The weather isn't bad today. Yesterday it was badder.
5. My knife isn't sharp. Is yours sharpest than mine?
6. Your idea isn't very good. My idea is gooder.
7. All ten students gave a speech. Ryan's was the goodest of all.
8. Today is more hot than yesterday.

## DISCUSS

- Who is the most **inspiring** person you have met?
- What is the most **exciting** job you can think of?
- What is a **boring** task you have to do regularly?
- Describe your **ideal** vacation in three **simple** words.
- What is the most **delicious** meal you have ever eaten?
- What is something you rarely do?

