

این فایل، ابتدا شامل یک خلاصه‌ی کاربردی و فشرده است که توسط تیم تست‌هلپر تهیه شده و مهم‌ترین نکات گرامری را به صورت ساده، منظم و امتحان‌محور مرور می‌کند.

پس از این بخش، قسمت‌های مرتبط با همین مبحث از کتاب‌های **Grammar in Use Intermediate** و **Grammar in Use Advanced** نیز در فایل قرار داده شده‌اند تا زبان‌آموزان در صورت نیاز بتوانند توضیحات کامل‌تر، مثال‌های بیشتر و تمرین‌های تکمیلی را مطالعه کنند.

Quick Guide: Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives and adverbs describe words, but they do different jobs. **Adjectives** describe nouns or states. **Adverbs** usually describe verbs, adjectives, or whole ideas.

Examples:

- She is a **careful** student.
- She answered **carefully**.
- The cake smells **delicious**.

Main Uses

Use	Form	Example
Adjective + noun	adjective before noun	a wonderful movie
Linking verb + adjective	look/sound/smell/taste/feel /seem + adjective	The soup tastes good.
Verb + adverb	adverb describes action	He drives safely.
Adverb + adjective	adverb strengthens adjective	The report was extremely detailed.
Adverb + adverb	adverb strengthens adverb	She spoke very clearly.
-ed adjective	feeling	I was surprised.
-ing adjective	cause of feeling	The ending was surprising.
Too	too + adjective/adverb	It is too hot.
Enough	adjective/adverb + enough	The room is big enough.
So / such	so + adjective / such + noun phrase	It was so useful. / It was such a useful lesson.

Adjective or Adverb?

Use an **adjective** to describe a noun.

Examples:

- a careful student
- a practical solution
- an interesting presentation

Use an **adverb** to describe an action.

Examples:

- She spoke clearly.
- They worked efficiently.
- He answered politely.

Many adverbs end in **-ly**, but not all of them.

Examples:

- quick → quickly
- careful → carefully
- beautiful → beautifully

Some common adverbs do not use **-ly**.

Examples:

- Fast
- Hard
- Early
- Well

Linking Verbs

After verbs like **be**, **seem**, **look**, **sound**, **smell**, **taste**, and **feel**, use an adjective, not an adverb.

Examples:

- The flowers look **fresh**.
- The plan sounds **reasonable**.
- The cake smells **delicious**.
- I feel **confident**.

Be careful: these verbs describe a state, not an action.

Correct:

The soup tastes good.

Incorrect:

The soup tastes well.

The soup tastes deliciously.

-ed and -ing Adjectives

Use **-ed** adjectives to describe how someone feels.

Examples:

- I am **interested** in this book.
- The audience looked **bored**.

Use **-ing** adjectives to describe the thing that causes the feeling.

Examples:

- This book is **interesting**.
- The lecture was **boring**.

Too, Enough, So, and Such

Use **too** before an adjective or adverb when something is more than needed.

Example:

- The coffee is **too hot** to drink.

Use **enough** after an adjective or adverb.

Example:

- The room is large **enough** for the meeting.

Use **so + adjective/adverb**.

Examples:

- The test was so difficult.
- She spoke so quickly.

Use **such + noun phrase**.

Examples:

- It was such a difficult test.
- They gave us such useful advice.

Intensifiers and Degree Adverbs

Use intensifiers to show strength or degree.

Examples:

- very cold
- quite confusing
- rather difficult
- fairly simple
- extremely useful

Some adjectives are gradable, so they can be stronger or weaker.

Examples:

- very cold
- rather difficult
- fairly expensive

Some adjectives are already strong in meaning, so they usually do not take very.

Better:

- absolutely impossible
- completely wrong
- totally exhausted

Less natural:

- very impossible
- very exhausted

Adverb Position

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb, but after **be**.

Examples:

- She often checks her answers.
- He usually arrives early.
- The instructions are usually clear.

Adverbs like **already, just, still, never, probably often** go before the main verb or after the first auxiliary.

Examples:

- I have already finished.
- She has just arrived.

Common Tricky Forms

Be careful with words whose meanings change.

hard = with effort

- She worked hard.

hardly = almost not

- She hardly worked.

late = after the expected time

- He arrived late.

lately = recently

- I haven't seen him lately.

good = adjective

- She is a good singer.

well = adverb

- She sings well.

Be Careful

Do not use an adverb after a linking verb.

Incorrect: The soup tastes **deliciously**.

Correct: The soup tastes **delicious**.

Do not confuse **good** and **well**.

Correct: She is a **good** singer.

Correct: She sings **well**.

Before answering, ask yourself:

Am I describing a noun, an action, a feeling, the strength of another word, or the position of an adverb in the sentence?

Adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed** (**boring/bored** etc.)

- A** Many adjectives end in **-ing** and **-ed**, for example: **boring** and **bored**.
Study this example situation:



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job any more and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is **boring**.

Jane is **bored** with her job.

Somebody is **bored** or gets **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**.
If something is **boring**, you get **bored** with it.

So:

- ☐ Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.
- ☐ Jane's job is **boring**, so Jane is **bored**. (*not* Jane is boring)

If a person is **boring**, this means that they make other people **bored**:

- ☐ Paul always talks about the same things. He's really **boring**.

- B** Compare adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed**:

- ☐ My job is { **boring**
interesting
tiring
satisfying
depressing (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ing** adjective tells you about the job

- ☐ I'm **bored** with my job.
- ☐ I'm not **interested** in my job any more.
- ☐ I get very **tired** doing my job.
- ☐ I'm not **satisfied** with my job.
- ☐ My job makes me **depressed**. (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ed** adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).

Compare these examples:

interesting

- ☐ Julia thinks politics is **interesting**.
- ☐ Did you meet anyone **interesting** at the party?

surprising

- ☐ It was **surprising** that he passed the exam.

disappointing

- ☐ The movie was **disappointing**. We expected it to be better.

shocking

- ☐ The news was **shocking**.

interested

- ☐ Julia is **interested** in politics. (*not* interesting in politics)
- ☐ Are you **interested** in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.

surprised

- ☐ Everybody was **surprised** that he passed the exam.

disappointed

- ☐ We were **disappointed** with the movie. We expected it to be better.

shocked

- ☐ I was **shocked** when I heard the news.

Exercises

98.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

- 1 The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (**disappoint...**)
 - a The movie was disappointing.
 - b We were disappointed with the movie.
- 2 Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (**exhaust...**)
 - a She enjoys her job, but it's often
 - b At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (**depress...**)
 - a This weather is
 - b This weather makes me
 - c It's silly to get because of the weather.
- 4 Clare is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before. (**excite...**)
 - a It will be an experience for her.
 - b Going to new places is always
 - c She is really about going to Mexico.

98.2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better.
(disappointed is correct)
- 2 I'm not particularly interesting / interested in football.
- 3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
- 4 It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- 5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- 6 I'd never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- 7 She's learnt very fast. She's made amazing / amazed progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 I'm interesting / interested in joining the club. How much does it cost?
- 10 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- 11 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- 12 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

98.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

amusing/amused
confusing/confused
exhausting/exhausted

annoying/annoyed
disgusting/disgusted
interesting/interested

boring/bored
exciting/excited
~~surprising/surprised~~

- 1 You work very hard. It's not surprising that you're always tired.
- 2 Some people get very easily. They always need something new.
- 3 The teacher's explanation was Nobody understood it.
- 4 The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
- 5 I don't go to art galleries very often. I'm not very in art.
- 6 There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
- 7 The lecture was I fell asleep.
- 8 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
- 9 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm very about it.
- 10 Steve is good at telling funny stories. He can be very
- 11 Helen is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Adjectives: a **nice new** house, you look **tired**

A

Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together:

- ☐ My brother lives in a **nice new** house.
- ☐ In the kitchen there was a **beautiful large round wooden** table.

Adjectives like **new/large/round/wooden** are *fact* adjectives. They give us information about age, size, colour etc.

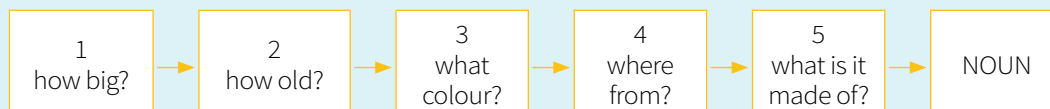
Adjectives like **nice/beautiful** are *opinion* adjectives. They tell us what the speaker thinks of something or somebody.

Opinion adjectives usually go before fact adjectives.

	<i>opinion</i>	<i>fact</i>	
a	nice	long	summer holiday
an	interesting	young	man
	delicious	hot	vegetable soup
a	beautiful	large round wooden	table

B

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (not always) we put fact adjectives in this order:



a **tall young** man (1 → 2)

big blue eyes (1 → 3)

a **small black plastic** bag (1 → 3 → 5)

a **large wooden** table (1 → 5)

an **old Russian** song (2 → 4)

an **old white cotton** shirt (2 → 3 → 5)

Adjectives of size and length (**big/small/tall/short/long** etc.) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (**round/fat/thin/slim/wide** etc.):

a **large round** table

a **tall thin** girl

a **long narrow** street

When there are two or more colour adjectives, we use **and**:

a **black and white** dress a **red, white and green** flag

This does not usually happen with other adjectives before a noun:

a **long black** dress (*not* a long and black dress)

C

We use adjectives after **be/get/become/seem**:

- ☐ **Be careful!**
- ☐ I'm **tired** and I'm **getting hungry**.
- ☐ As the film went on, it **became** more and more **boring**.
- ☐ Your friend **seems** very **nice**.

We also use adjectives to say how somebody/something looks, feels, sounds, tastes or smells:

- ☐ You **look tired**. / I **feel tired**. / She **sounds tired**.
- ☐ The dinner **smells good**.
- ☐ This tea **tastes** a bit **strange**.

But to say *how* somebody *does something* you must use an *adverb* (see Units 100–101):

- ☐ Drive **carefully!** (*not* Drive careful)
- ☐ Suzanne plays the piano very **well**. (*not* plays ... very good)

D

We say 'the **first two** days', 'the **next few** weeks', 'the **last ten** minutes' etc. :

- ☐ I didn't enjoy the **first two** days of the course. (*not* the two first days)
- ☐ They'll be away for the **next few** weeks. (*not* the few next weeks)

Exercises

99.1 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

- 1 a beautiful table (wooden / round) a beautiful round wooden table
- 2 an unusual ring (gold)
- 3 an old house (beautiful)
- 4 red gloves (leather)
- 5 an American film (old)
- 6 pink flowers (tiny)
- 7 a long face (thin)
- 8 big clouds (black)
- 9 a sunny day (lovely)
- 10 an ugly dress (yellow)
- 11 a wide avenue (long)
- 12 important ideas (new)
- 13 a new sweater (green / nice)
- 14 a metal box (black / small)
- 15 long hair (black / beautiful)
- 16 an old painting (interesting / French)
- 17 a large umbrella (red / yellow)
- 18 a big cat (black / white / fat)

99.2 Complete each sentence with a verb (in the correct form) and an adjective from the boxes.

feel
smell

look
sound

~~seem~~
taste

awful
nice

nervous
~~upset~~

interesting
wet

- 1 Helen seemed upset this morning. Do you know what was wrong?
- 2 I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it
- 3 It's normal to before an exam or an interview.
- 4 What beautiful flowers! They too.
- 5 You Have you been out in the rain?
- 6 James told me about his new job. It – much better than his old job.

99.3 Put in the correct word.

- 1 This tea tastes a bit strange. (strange / strangely)
- 2 I usually feel when the sun is shining. (happy / happily)
- 3 The children were playing in the garden. (happy / happily)
- 4 You look! Are you all right? (terrible / terribly)
- 5 There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it (proper / properly)
- 6 The soup tastes Can you give me the recipe? (good / well)
- 7 Please hurry up! You're always so (slow / slowly)
- 8 A customer in the restaurant was behaving (bad / badly)
- 9 The customer became when the manager asked him to leave. (violent / violently)

99.4 Write the following in another way using the first ... / the next ... / the last

- 1 the first day and the second day of the course the first two days of the course
- 2 next week and the week after the next two weeks
- 3 yesterday and the day before yesterday
- 4 the first week and the second week of May
- 5 tomorrow and a few days after that
- 6 questions 1, 2 and 3 in the exam
- 7 next year and the year after
- 8 the last day of our holiday and the two days before that

Adjectives and adverbs 1 (quick/quickly)

A

You can say:

- ☐ Our holiday was too short – the time passed very **quickly**.
- ☐ Two people were **seriously** injured in the accident.

Quickly and **seriously** are *adverbs*. Many adverbs are *adjective + -ly*:

<i>adjective</i>	quick	serious	careful	bad	heavy	terrible
<i>adverb</i>	quickly	seriously	carefully	badly	heavily	terribly

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some *adjectives* end in **-ly** too, for example:

friendly **lively** **elderly** **lonely** **lovely**

- ☐ It was a **lovely** day.

B

Adjective or adverb?

Adjectives (**quick/careful** etc.) tell us about a *noun* (somebody or something). We use adjectives before nouns:

- ☐ Sam is a **careful driver**.
(*not* a carefully driver)
- ☐ We didn't go out because of the **heavy rain**.

Adverbs (**quickly/carefully** etc.) tell us about a *verb* (*how* somebody does something or *how* something happens):

- ☐ Sam **drove carefully** along the narrow road. (*not* drove careful)
- ☐ We didn't go out because it was **raining heavily**. (*not* raining heavy)

Compare:

- ☐ She speaks **perfect English**.
adjective + noun

- ☐ She **speaks English perfectly**.
verb + noun + adverb

C

We use adjectives after some verbs, especially **be**, and also **look/feel/sound** etc.

Compare:

- ☐ Please **be quiet**.
- ☐ My exam results **were** really **bad**.
- ☐ Why do you always **look** so **serious**?
- ☐ I **feel** happy.

- ☐ Please **speak** quietly.
- ☐ I **did** really **badly** in the exam.
- ☐ Why do you never **take** me **seriously**?
- ☐ The children were **playing** happily.

D

You can also use adverbs before *adjectives* and *other adverbs*. For example:

reasonably cheap (*adverb + adjective*)
terribly sorry (*adverb + adjective*)
incredibly quickly (*adverb + adverb*)

- ☐ It's a **reasonably cheap** restaurant and the food is **extremely good**.
- ☐ I'm **terribly sorry**. I didn't mean to push you.
- ☐ Maria learns languages **incredibly quickly**.
- ☐ The exam was **surprisingly easy**.

You can also use an adverb before a *past participle* (**injured/organised/written** etc.):

- ☐ Two people were **seriously injured** in the accident. (*not* serious injured)
- ☐ The conference was **badly organised**.

Exercises

100.1 Complete each sentence with an adverb. The first letters of the adverb are given.

- 1 We didn't go out because it was raining he avily.....
- 2 I had no problem finding a place to live. I found a flat quite ea.....
- 3 We had to wait a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited pat.....
- 4 Nobody knew that Simon was coming to see us. He arrived unex.....
- 5 Mike keeps fit by playing tennis reg.....
- 6 I don't speak French very well, but I can understand per..... if people speak sl..... and cl.....

100.2 Put in the correct word.

- 1 Sam drove carefully along the narrow road. (careful / carefully)
- 2 I think you behaved very (selfish / selfishly)
- 3 The weather changed (sudden / suddenly)
- 4 There was a change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
- 5 Liz fell and hurt herself really (bad / badly)
- 6 I think I have flu. I feel (awful / awfully)
- 7 Tanya is upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)
- 8 I could sit in this chair all day. It's very (comfortable / comfortably)
- 9 I explained everything as as I could. (clear / clearly)
- 10 Be careful on that ladder. It doesn't look very (safe / safely)
- 11 Have a good trip and I hope you have a journey. (safe / safely)
- 12 I'm glad you had a good trip and got home (safe / safely)

100.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box. Sometimes you need the adjective (careful etc.) and sometimes the adverb (carefully etc.).

careful(ly)	complete(ly)	dangerous(ly)	financial(ly)	fluent(ly)
frequent(ly)	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly)	permanent(ly)	special(ly)

- 1 Sam doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always careful.....
- 2 He's late sometimes, but it doesn't happen
- 3 Maria's English is very although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- 4 I cooked this meal for you, so I hope you like it.
- 5 Everything was very quiet. There was silence.
- 6 I tried on the shoes and they fitted me
- 7 I'd like to buy a car, but it's impossible for me at the moment.
- 8 I'm staying here only a few weeks. I won't be living here
- 9 Do you usually feel before exams?
- 10 Dan likes to take risks. He lives

100.4 Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	badly	completely	changed	cheap	damaged
happily	reasonably	seriously	enormous	ill	long
slightly	unnecessarily	unusually	married	planned	quiet

- 1 I thought the restaurant would be expensive, but it was reasonably cheap.....
- 2 Will's mother is in hospital.
- 3 This house is so big! It's
- 4 It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only
- 5 Our children are normally very lively, but they're today.
- 6 When I returned home after 20 years, everything had
- 7 The movie was It could have been much shorter.
- 8 I'm surprised Amy and Joe have separated. I thought they were
- 9 A lot went wrong during our holiday because it was

Adjectives and adverbs 2 (well, fast, late, hard/hardly)

A good and well

Good is an *adjective*. The *adverb* is **well**:

- ☐ Your English is **good**. *but* You **speak** English **well**.
- ☐ Sophie is a **good** pianist. *but* Sophie **plays** the piano **well**.

We use **well** (*not* good) with *past participles* (**known/educated** etc.). For example:

- well-known well-educated well-paid well-behaved**
- ☐ Sophie's father is a **well-known** writer.

Well is also an adjective meaning 'in good health':

- ☐ 'How are you today?' 'I'm very **well**, thanks.'

B fast, hard and late

These words are both adjectives and adverbs:

- | <i>adjective</i> | <i>adverb</i> |
|--|--|
| ☐ Darren is a fast runner. | Darren can run fast . |
| ☐ It's hard to find a job right now. | Kate works hard . (<i>not</i> works hardly) |
| ☐ Sorry I'm late . | I got up late . |

lately = recently:

- ☐ Have you seen Kate **lately**?

C hardly

hardly = very little, almost not:

- ☐ Sarah wasn't very friendly at the party. She **hardly** spoke to me. (= she spoke to me very little)
- ☐ We've only met once or twice. We **hardly** know each other.

Compare **hard** and **hardly**:

- ☐ He tried **hard** to find a job, but he had no luck. (= he tried a lot, with a lot of effort)
- ☐ I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He **hardly** tried. (= he tried very little)

Hardly goes before the verb:

- ☐ We **hardly** **know** each other. (*not* We know each other hardly)

I **can hardly** do something = it's very difficult for me, almost impossible:

- ☐ Your writing is terrible. I **can hardly** read it. (= it is almost impossible to read it)
- ☐ My leg was hurting. I **could hardly** walk.

D You can use **hardly** + **any/anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere**:

- ☐ A: How much money do we have?
B: **Hardly any**. (= very little, almost none)
- ☐ These two cameras are very similar. There's **hardly any** difference between them.
- ☐ The exam results were bad. **Hardly anybody** in our class passed. (= very few students passed)
- ☐ She was very quiet. She said **hardly anything**. *or* She **hardly** said **anything**.

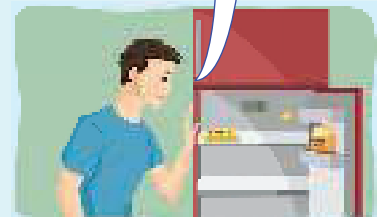
hardly ever = almost never:

- ☐ I'm nearly always at home in the evenings. I **hardly ever** go out.

Hardly also means 'certainly not'. For example:

- ☐ It's **hardly surprising** that you're tired. You haven't slept for three days. (= it's certainly not surprising)
- ☐ The situation is serious, but it's **hardly a crisis**. (= it's certainly not a crisis)

There's **hardly anything** in the fridge.



Exercises

101.1 Put in **good** or **well**.

- 1 I play tennis but I'm not very good.
- 2 Joe's exam results were very
- 3 Joe did in his exams.
- 4 I didn't sleep last night.
- 5 I like your hat. It looks on you.
- 6 Can you speak up? I can't hear you very
- 7 I've met her a few times, but I don't know her
- 8 Lucy speaks German She's at languages.

101.2 Complete these sentences using **well** + the following words:

~~behaved~~ informed kept known paid written

- 1 The children were very good. They were well-behaved.
- 2 I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She is quite
- 3 Our neighbours' garden is neat and tidy. It is very
- 4 I enjoyed the book. It's a great story and it's very
- 5 Tanya knows about everything. She is very
- 6 Jane works very hard in her job, but she isn't very

101.3 Which is right?

- 1 I'm tired because I've been working hard / ~~hardly~~. (hard is correct)
- 2 I wasn't in a hurry, so I was walking slow / slowly.
- 3 I haven't been to the cinema late / lately.
- 4 Slow down! You're walking too fast / quick for me.
- 5 I tried hard / hardly to remember her name, but I couldn't.
- 6 This coat is practically unused. I've hard / hardly worn it.
- 7 Laura is a good tennis player. She hits the ball very hard / hardly.
- 8 It's really dark in here. I can hardly see / see hardly.
- 9 Ben is going to run a marathon. He's been training hard / hardly.

101.4 Complete the sentences. Use **hardly** + the following verbs (in the correct form):

~~change~~ hear ~~know~~ recognise say sleep speak

- 1 Scott and Tracy have only met once before. They hardly know each other.
- 2 You're speaking very quietly. I can you.
- 3 I don't feel good this morning. I last night.
- 4 We were so shocked when we heard the news, we could
- 5 Kate was very quiet this evening. She anything.
- 6 Gary looks just like he looked 15 years ago. He has
- 7 David looked different without his beard. I him.

101.5 Complete these sentences with **hardly** + **any/anybody/anything/anywhere/ever**.

- 1 I'll have to go shopping. There's hardly anything to eat.
- 2 It was a very warm day and there was wind.
- 3 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No,'
- 4 The hotel was almost empty. There was staying there.
- 5 I listen to the radio a lot, but I watch TV.
- 6 It was very crowded in the room. There was to sit.
- 7 We used to be good friends, but we see each other now.
- 8 We invited lots of people to the party, but came.
- 9 It didn't take us long to drive there. There was traffic.
- 10 There isn't much to do in this town. There's to go.

A Compare **so** and **such**:We use **so** + *adjective/adverb*:

so stupid **so quick**
so nice **so quickly**

- ☐ I didn't like the book. The story was **so stupid**.
- ☐ Everything happened **so quickly**.

We use **such** + *noun*:

such a story **such people**

We also use **such** + *adjective + noun*:

such a stupid story **such nice people**

- ☐ I didn't like the book. It was **such a stupid story**. (*not a so stupid story*)
- ☐ I like Liz and Joe. They are **such nice people**. (*not so nice people*)

We say **such a ...** (*not a such*):

such a big dog

B **So** and **such** make the meaning stronger:

- ☐ I've had a busy day. I'm **so tired**. (= really tired)
- ☐ It's difficult to understand him. He talks **so quietly**.

You can use **so ... that**:

- ☐ I was **so tired that** I fell asleep in the armchair.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ I was **so tired** I fell asleep.

- ☐ We had a great trip. We had **such a good time**. (= a really good time)
- ☐ You always think good things are going to happen. You're **such an optimist**.

You can use **such ... that**:

- ☐ It was **such nice weather that** we spent the whole day on the beach.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ It was **such nice weather** we spent ...

C **So** and **such** also mean 'like this':

- ☐ Somebody told me the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was **so old**. (= as old as it is)
- ☐ I'm tired because I got up at six. I don't usually get up **so early**.
- ☐ I expected the weather to be cooler. I'm surprised it is **so warm**.

- ☐ I didn't realise it was **such an old house**.
- ☐ You know it's not true. How can you say **such a thing**? (= a thing like this)

Note the expression **no such ...**:

- ☐ You won't find the word 'blid' in the dictionary. There's **no such word**. (= this word does not exist)

D Compare:

so long

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **so long** I've forgotten what she looks like.

such a long time

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **such a long time**. (*not so long time*)

so far

- ☐ I didn't know it was **so far**.

such a long way

- ☐ I didn't know it was **such a long way**.

so much, so many

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **so much** traffic.

such a lot (of)

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **such a lot** of traffic.

Exercises

102.1 Put in **so**, **such** or **such a**.

- 1 It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
- 2 Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
- 3 He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 4 I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
- 5 What a nice garden! These are lovely flowers.
- 6 The party was great. It was shame you couldn't come.
- 7 I was glad to see that he looked well after his recent illness.
- 8 I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 9 Why does it always take you long time to get ready?
- 10 Everything went wrong. We had bad luck.

102.2 Make one sentence from two. Choose from the box, and then complete the sentences using **so** or **such**.

The music was loud.
I had a big breakfast.
The bag was heavy.

It was horrible weather.
~~It was a beautiful day.~~
I was surprised.

I've got a lot to do.
Her English is good.
The hotel was a long way.

- 1 It was such a beautiful day, we decided to go to the beach.
- 2, she couldn't lift it.
- 3, I don't know where to begin.
- 4, I didn't know what to say.
- 5, it could be heard from miles away.
- 6, we spent the whole day indoors.
- 7, you would think it was her native language.
- 8, it took us ages to get there.
- 9, I didn't eat anything for the rest of the day.

102.3 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 I got up at six this morning. I don't usually get up so early .
(get up / early / usually / so / don't)
- 2 Why ? There's plenty of time.
(a / such / hurry / you / in / are)
- 3 It took us an hour to get here. I'm
(long / it / surprised / so / took)
- 4 He said he worked for a company called Elcron, but
(such / there's / company / no)
- 5 I regret what I did. I don't know why
(such / thing / I / did / a / stupid)
- 6 Why ? Can't you drive faster?
(driving / so / you / slowly / are)
- 7 Two months? How did you ?
(English / time / learn / short / a / such / in)
- 8 Why ? You could have got a cheaper one.
(expensive / you / an / phone / did / such / buy)

102.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time
- 2 I like Kate. She's so
- 3 I like Kate. She's such
- 4 It's good to see you again! I haven't seen you for so
- 5 I thought the airport was near the city. I didn't realise it was such
- 6 The streets were crowded. There were so

A enough

Enough goes *after* adjectives and adverbs:

- ☐ I can't run very far. I'm not **fit enough**. (*not enough fit*)
- ☐ Let's go. We've waited **long enough**.

Enough normally goes *before* nouns:

- ☐ We have **enough money**. We don't need any more.
- ☐ There weren't **enough chairs**. Some of us had to sit on the floor.

We also use **enough** alone (without a noun or adjective):

- ☐ We don't need more money. We have **enough**.

I'm not fit enough.



B too and enough

Compare **too ...** and **not ... enough**:

- ☐ You never stop working. You work **too hard**. (= more than is necessary)
- ☐ You're lazy. You **don't work hard enough**. (= less than is necessary)

Compare **too much/many** and **enough**:

- ☐ There's **too much furniture** in this room. There's not **enough space**.
- ☐ There were **too many people** and not **enough chairs**.

C enough/too + for ... and to ...

We say **enough/too ... for** somebody/something:

- ☐ Does Joe have enough experience **for the job**?
- ☐ This bag isn't big enough **for all my clothes**.
- ☐ That shirt is too small **for you**. You need a larger size.

We say **enough/too ... to** do something. For example:

- ☐ Does Joe have enough experience **to do** the job?
- ☐ Let's get a taxi. It's too far **to walk** home from here.
- ☐ She's not old enough **to have** a driving licence.

The next example has both **for ...** and **to ...**:

- ☐ The bridge is just wide enough **for two cars to pass** one another.

D too hot to eat etc.

We say:

The food was very hot. We couldn't eat **it**.
and
The food was so hot that we couldn't eat **it**.
but
The food was **too hot to eat**. (*not to eat it*)

In the same way we say:

- ☐ These boxes are **too heavy to carry**. (*not to carry them*)
- ☐ The wallet was **too big to put in my pocket**. (*not to put it*)
- ☐ This chair isn't **strong enough to stand on**. (*not to stand on it*)



Exercises

103.1 Complete the sentences using **enough** + the following words:buses ~~chairs~~ cups ~~hard~~ room tall time vegetables warm wide

- You're lazy. You don't work hard enough.
- Some of us had to sit on the floor. There weren't enough chairs.
- Public transport isn't good here. There aren't
- I can't park the car here. The space isn't
- I always have to rush. There's never
- You need to change your diet. You don't eat
- I'm not good at basketball. I'm not
- The car is quite small. Do you think there's for five of us?
- Are you? Or shall I switch on the heating?
- We can't all have coffee at the same time. We don't have

103.2 Complete the answers to the questions. Use **too** or **enough** + the word(s) in brackets.

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------|--|
| 1 | Does Sophie have a driving licence? | (old) | <u>No, she's not old enough to have a driving licence.</u> |
| 2 | I need to talk to you about something. | (busy) | Well, I'm afraid I'm to you now. |
| 3 | Let's go to the cinema. | (late) | No, it's to the cinema. |
| 4 | Why don't we sit outside? | (warm) | It's not outside. |
| 5 | Would you like to be a politician? | (shy) | No, I'm a politician. |
| 6 | Would you like to be a teacher? | (patience) | No, I don't have a teacher. |
| 7 | Did you hear what he was saying? | (far away) | No, we were what he was saying. |
| 8 | Can he read a newspaper in English? | (English) | No, he doesn't know a newspaper. |

103.3 Make one sentence from two. Complete the new sentence using **too** or **enough** + **to ...**.

- We couldn't carry the boxes. They were too heavy.
The boxes were too heavy to carry.
- I can't drink this coffee. It's too hot.
This coffee is
- Nobody could move the piano. It was too heavy.
The piano
- Don't eat these apples. They're not ripe enough.
These apples
- I can't explain the situation. It is too complicated.
The situation
- We couldn't climb over the wall. It was too high.
The wall
- Three people can't sit on this sofa. It isn't big enough.
This sofa
- You can't see some things without a microscope. They are too small.
Some

Linking verbs: **be, appear, seem; become, get, etc.**

A

When an adjective or noun phrase is used after a verb to describe the subject or say what or who the subject is, the adjective or noun phrase is a *complement* and the verb is a *linking verb*:

- ☐ Clara **is** a doctor. ☐ My cat's **getting** old ☐ She **seemed** unable to concentrate.

Other linking verbs:

'being' linking verbs: e.g. **be, keep, prove, remain, stay**

'becoming' linking verbs:
e.g. **become, come, end up, get, grow, turn out**

'seeming' linking verbs:
e.g. **appear, look, seem, sound**

Most of these verbs can be followed by either an adjective or noun phrase (e.g. It **sounds** nice / a nice place).

When they are used as linking verbs, **come** and **grow** (e.g. **come to know, grow thoughtful**) can't be followed by a noun phrase.

Keep is only followed by a noun if an adjective follows it (e.g. It **kept** him awake).

B

After the verbs **appear** (= seems true), **look** (= seem), **prove, seem**, and **turn out** we can often either include or omit **to be**:

- ☐ The room **appears** (to be) *brighter* than when I last saw it.

However, following these verbs **to be** is usually included before the adjectives **alive, alone, asleep**, and **awake**, and before the **-ing** forms of verbs:

- ☐ I didn't go in because **she appeared to be** asleep. (*not ... she appeared asleep.*)

Before a noun we include **to be** when the noun tells us what the subject is, but often leave it out when we give our opinion of the person or thing in the subject. We leave out **to be** in formal English. Compare:

- ☐ He walked into what **seemed to be** a cave. (*not ... what seemed a cave.*) *and*
☐ She **seems** (to be) a very efficient salesperson.

C

We use the linking verb **become** to describe a process of change. A number of other linking verbs can be used instead of **become**, including **come, get, go, grow, turn (into)**.

We use **get** rather than **become**: in informal speech and writing before some adjectives including **difficult, ill, interested, pregnant**, and **worried**; in imperatives; and in phrases such as **get changed** (clothes), **get dressed, get married / divorced**:

- ☐ I first **got** suspicious when he looked into all the cars. (*more formally ... became suspicious ...*)
☐ Don't **get** upset about it! ☐ Where did you live before you **got** married?

We prefer **become** for a more abstract or technical process of change:

- ☐ He **became** recognised as an expert.
☐ Their bodies **have become** adapted to high altitudes.

We use **become**, not **get**, if there is a noun phrase after the linking verb:

- ☐ Dr Morales **became** an adviser to the government.

Also with: **apparent, aware, convinced, infected, irrelevant, obvious**

D

We use **go** or **turn**, not usually **get** or **become**, when we talk about colours changing:

- ☐ The traffic lights **turned / went** green and I pulled away.

We often use **go** to talk about changes, particularly for unwanted situations. For example:

go deaf / blind / bald; go mad / crazy / wild; go bad / off / mouldy / rotten; go bust; go dead; go missing; go wrong.

But note: **get ill, get old, get tired.**

- ☐ The company **went** bust and had to close.
☐ My computer's **gone** wrong again.
☐ Some people **get** ill very easily.

After the verbs **come, get**, and **grow** (but not after **become**) we can use a **to-infinitive**. **Come** and **grow** are often used to talk about gradual change:

- ☐ I eventually **came / grew** to appreciate his work. (*not ... became to appreciate his work.*)

Exercises

21.1 Put brackets around **to be** in these sentences if it can be left out. **B**

- The job turned out to be far easier than I'd expected.
- When I looked through the window, Ella appeared to be alone.
- What he called his 'little cottage in the country' proved to be a castle.
- Hassan proved to be an excellent source of information about the town.
- She appeared to be satisfied with the work I'd done.
- I've adjusted the aerial and the television seems to be working okay now.
- When I picked the crab up I thought it was dead, but it turned out to be alive and pinched me.
- With only five minutes of the match left, Spain look to be heading to victory.
- A: We've decided to buy a Ford. B: That seems to be a very good choice.
- He only looked to be about ten years old, but I knew he must be a lot older.

21.2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of **become** or **get**. **C**

- Give me a few minutes to changed, and then I'll be ready to go.
- The state of the railways a major political issue during the last election campaign.
- It is widely recognised that people who worried about work suffer more from disturbed sleep.
- The reasons for my decision will clear at the next meeting.
- Don't annoyed with me, but I've lost the car keys.
- I didn't finish the book. I just couldn't interested in it.
- After the strange events in the house she convinced that it was haunted.
- I had just divorced when I met Marianne.

21.3 Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of one of the verbs in brackets and a word or phrase from the box. **D**

~~berserk~~ blind bust dead to know to like red tired

- I was at a zoo once when an elephant went berserk and attacked its keeper. (go / turn)
- A few seconds later, the line and Marc put down the handset. (go / turn)
- After the spider bit Rachel, her ankle and started to swell up. (go / get)
- He's actually quite friendly when you him. (become / get)
- I'll take over driving when you (get / go)
- We soon each other and have been great friends ever since. (become / come)
- The doctor told me that without immediate treatment I might (go / turn)
- The company when the bank wouldn't lend it any more money. (go / get)

21.4 If necessary, correct the italicised parts of this blog. **A-D**

The morning we were going on holiday everything seemed to (1) *turn wrong*. The taxi was due at 8:00 to take us to the airport. When I looked in on Adam at 7:00 he (2) *seemed awake*, so I went downstairs to make breakfast. When I opened the fridge I found that the milk (3) *had gone off*, so we couldn't have breakfast. Then Adam (4) *seemed taking* a long time to come down, so at 7:30 I went back upstairs and he still (5) *hadn't become dressed*. He said he wasn't feeling well, but I just shouted, 'You can't (6) *get ill* when we're going on holiday!' After that the keys to the luggage (7) *got missing*, but Adam eventually found them in his jacket pocket. By 8:30 the taxi hadn't arrived and I was starting (8) *to become worried*. It was (9) *getting obvious* that we were going to miss our plane if we didn't leave soon. But just then the taxi arrived and we made it to the airport with minutes to spare. Surprisingly, after such a bad start, it (10) *turned out to be* an excellent holiday.

Position of adjectives

- A** Many adjectives can be used either before the noun they describe, or following linking verbs such as **appear**, **be**, **become**, **feel**, **get**, and **seem** (see Unit 21). Compare:
- ☐ The **high** price surprised him. *and* ☐ The price **seemed** high.

- B** Some adjectives are seldom or never used before the noun they describe. These include –

☆ some 'a-' adjectives:

- ☐ The horse **was alone** in the field.
(*but not* The alone horse ...)

Also: afraid, alike, alive, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware

Some have related adjectives that can be used before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:

- ☐ The animal **was alive**. *and* A **living** animal.
(*or* A **live** animal. / The animal **was living**.)

*Also: afraid – frightened, alike – similar,
alone – lone, asleep – sleeping*

☆ some adjectives used to describe health and feelings:

- ☐ My son **felt unwell**. (*but not* My unwell son ...)
These are sometimes used between an adverb
and noun e.g. 'a terminally **ill** patient'.

*Also: content, fine (in a health context),
glad, ill (but 'ill health'), sorry, (un)sure,
upset (but 'an upset stomach'), well
(but 'He's really not a well man')*

- C** *Emphasising adjectives* are used to emphasise your feelings about something. Compare:

- ☐ I felt like a fool. *and* ☐ I felt like a **complete** fool. (for emphasis)

Some emphasising adjectives (such as **complete**, and also **absolute**, **entire**, **mere**, **sheer**, **total**, **utter**) are seldom or never used after a linking verb:

- ☐ It **was a total** failure. (*but not usually* The failure **was total**.)

Classifying adjectives are used to say that something is of a particular type. They are seldom or never used after a linking verb, unless we want to emphasise a contrast:

- ☐ a **nuclear** explosion (*but not usually*
'The explosion **was nuclear**', unless we
particularly want to emphasise a
contrast with other kinds of explosion)

*Also: atomic, chemical, digital, domestic,
environmental, medical; general, occasional,
northern (etc.), maximum, minimum, underlying*

Qualitative adjectives are used to describe a thing or person. We use them either directly before a noun or after a linking verb. Compare:

- ☐ a **beautiful** sunset ☐ The sunset **was beautiful**.

Note that some classifying adjectives can also be used with different meanings as qualitative adjectives and placed after a linking verb. Compare:

- ☐ The country's **economic** reforms. *and*
☐ The process isn't **economic**. (= not profitable)

*Also: academic, conscious,
educational, (il)legal, scientific*

- D** Many adjectives can be used immediately after a noun, at the beginning of a reduced relative clause (see Unit 69B). For example –

☆ adjectives before a **to-infinitive**, or a prepositional phrase as part of the adjective phrase:

- ☐ It was a **speech likely to appeal** to the unions.
☐ He is a **manager capable of making** difficult decisions.

☆ some **-ible** and **-able** adjectives such as **available**, **imaginable**, **possible**, **suitable**. However, we use these adjectives immediately after a noun *only* when it follows **the** or when it is defined:

- ☐ This was *the* most difficult **decision imaginable**.
☐ It is a **treatment suitable for all children with asthma**.

☆ the adjectives **concerned**, **involved**, **opposite**, **present**, **proper**, **responsible**. These words have different meanings when they are used *before* a noun and immediately after it. Compare:

- ☐ All the **people present** (= who were there) approved of the decision. *and*
☐ I was asked for my **present** address. (= my address now)

Exercises

66.1 If necessary, correct these sentences, or write ✓ if they are already correct. **B**

- 1 After the accident I tried to comfort the upset driver of the car.
After the accident I tried to comfort the driver of the car, who was upset.
- 2 In the distance I could see an alone figure walking towards me.
- 3 It wasn't a great surprise when Rahim died as he hadn't been a well man for years.
- 4 I remember her as a glad person who was always smiling.
- 5 He stood at the bedroom door, looking at his asleep daughter.
- 6 The fire on the ship is under control, but there are still many afraid passengers on board.
- 7 She spent most of her life nursing seriously ill children in the hospital.
- 8 The two children were of an alike age.
- 9 We were unsure which way to go.
- 10 The sorry girls apologised to their teacher for their behaviour.

66.2 Complete each pair of sentences using one pair of adjectives from the box. If an adjective can be used in both sentences, write it in both. **C**

domestic – unsafe	educational – entertaining
inevitable – utter	legal – stupid serious – underlying

- 1 a The experiment was a / an failure.
b After Dr Owen left the project, its failure was
- 2 a None of the equipment in the warehouse is
b The shop doesn't sell equipment.
- 3 a The trip to the wildlife park was a / an experience.
b The toys were and the children played with them for hours.
- 4 a The computer fault was enough to disrupt all the work in the office.
b The problem has not yet been solved.
- 5 a He was involved in a argument with his neighbour over a tree in the garden.
b It's completely to charge a fee for entry into the museum.

66.3 Write the word in brackets in one of the spaces in each sentence, either before or after the noun (or both if possible). (Use a dictionary if necessary.) **D**

- 1 The party was excellent, and I'd like to thank all the people
(concerned)
- 2 As the minister for the health service, I think he should resign.
(responsible)
- 3 The new machinery was intended to increase output, but it seems to have had the
effect (opposite)
- 4 Children are only admitted when accompanied by a / an adult
(responsible)
- 5 It's the only room in the hotel that night. (available)
- 6 The pond on the village green was filled in with the approval of local
residents. (apparent)
- 7 Cars drive too fast past the school and parents have complained to
the police. (concerned)
- 8 For those who need it, there is financial advice (available)

Gradable and non-gradable adjectives: using adjectives with adverbs

A

Gradable adjectives can be used with *grading adverbs* such as **very** or **extremely** to say that a thing or person has more or less of a particular quality. Here are some examples of adjectives used as gradable in their most common meanings:

*Grading
adverbs*

a bit, dreadfully, extremely,
hugely, immensely, intensely,
rather, reasonably, slightly, very

+

angry, big, busy, clever, common,
different, fast, friendly, happy,
important, low, popular, quiet,
rich, strong, weak, young

*Gradable
adjectives*

- ☐ She was *extremely* rich.
- ☐ It's *hugely* popular.

- ☐ The people there are *reasonably* friendly.
- ☐ They're *slightly* different.

Non-gradable adjectives are not used with adverbs such as **very** or **extremely** because these adjectives do not refer to qualities which have different degrees. With non-gradable adjectives we can use *non-grading adverbs* which emphasise their extreme or absolute nature, such as **absolutely**, **completely**, etc. Many classifying adjectives (see Unit 66C) are usually non-gradable. Adverbs such as **almost**, **exclusively**, etc., which indicate the extent of the quality, are commonly used with classifying adjectives. Here are some examples of non-gradable adjectives in their most common meanings:

*Non-
grading
adverbs*

absolutely, completely, entirely,
perfectly, practically, simply,
totally, utterly, virtually;
almost, exclusively, fully,
largely, mainly, nearly, primarily

+

awful, excellent, huge,
impossible, superb, terrible,
unique, unknown, wrong;
domestic, environmental,
agricultural

*Non-
gradable
adjectives*

- ☐ She's *completely* wrong.
- ☐ He was *practically* unknown to the public.

- ☐ It was *absolutely* superb.
- ☐ The region is *largely* agricultural.

Note that not all the adverbs can go with all the adjectives given in each of the tables above. For example, we can say 'absolutely huge', but we wouldn't usually say 'completely huge' unless it was for particular emphasis or for humour.

Gradable adjectives are sometimes used with non-grading adverbs, and non-gradable adjectives with grading adverbs to give special emphasis or to be humorous:

- ☐ What you're asking isn't just difficult – it's *extremely* **impossible**! (*grading adverb* + *non-gradable adjective*)
- ☐ You've won a hundred pounds? Wow, you're *virtually* **rich**! (*non-grading adverb* + *gradable adjective*)

B

The adverbs **fairly** (= to quite a large degree, but less than 'very'), **really** (= 'very [much]') and **pretty** (= similar to 'fairly'; used in informal contexts) are commonly used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives:

- ☐ She's *fairly* **popular** at school.
- ☐ I'm *really* **busy** at the moment.
- ☐ It's a *pretty* **important** exam.
- ☐ It was a *fairly* **awful** film.
- ☐ The flooding was *really* **terrible**.
- ☐ The bill was *pretty* **huge**.

However, note that we don't generally use **fairly** (or **very**) with non-gradable adjectives which indicate that something is very good or necessary:

- ☐ Experience is *really* / *pretty* **essential** for the job. (*not* ... fairly essential ...)
- ☐ The weather was *really* / *pretty* **perfect**. (*not* ... fairly perfect.)

Also: invaluable, superb, tremendous, wonderful

Exercises

- 67.1** Complete the four sentences which contain gradable adjectives using **very**. Complete the remaining sentences with the adverbs from the box. Try to use a different one each time. **A**

absolutely almost completely exclusively mainly practically

- 1 The bridge is now complete.
- 2 The material is cotton.
- 3 The food was excellent.
- 4 Her explanation was clear.
- 5 Their actions were illegal.
- 6 The new restaurant is popular.
- 7 I was in a / an permanent state of suspense.
- 8 I thought she was attractive.
- 9 Until last year the club was male.
- 10 Small black cars are not visible.

- 67.2** Answer the questions using an adverb + adjective. **A** How would you feel if ...

- 1 ... a friend said s/he had just won a million pounds? *I'd be absolutely delighted.*
- 2 ... your best friend told you s/he was emigrating to Australia?
- 3 ... someone broke a window in your house or flat?
- 4 ... a complete stranger told you that you were very beautiful / handsome?
- 5 ... you lost some concert tickets you had just bought?

- 67.3** If necessary, correct the adverbs in *italics* in this email. If they are already correct, write ✓. **A**

Dear Nathan,

I'm writing this email in my new flat in Stratford. It's in an (1) *absolutely* old building which was (2) *totally* renovated last year. Fortunately, I didn't have to do much decorating when I moved in. As you know, I'm (3) *hugely* useless at DIY so I was (4) *absolutely* happy about that. The building is (5) *reasonably* unique in this part of Stratford, as most others around are (6) *rather* modern, and the view across the river from my sitting room is (7) *simply* superb. The flat's (8) *simply* small, but (9) *completely* comfortable for me.

My neighbours are (10) *very* friendly and usually (11) *fully* quiet. The only problem is that the woman upstairs plays the trumpet and I find it (12) *a bit* impossible to read when she's playing. I get (13) *slightly* angry about this, but she doesn't play for long each time, so it's not an (14) *extremely* terrible problem.

I know that the weather has been (15) *dreadfully* awful recently, so it's been difficult for you to get here, but you must come over one evening. There's an (16) *absolutely* marvellous restaurant nearby that we could go to.

Hope all is well,

Lea

- 67.4** Cross out any incorrect or unlikely alternatives. **B**

- 1 Her advice was *fairly* / *really* invaluable.
- 2 Our neighbours are *really* / *fairly* friendly.
- 3 I thought his performance as Hamlet was *fairly* / *really* tremendous.
- 4 The children kept *pretty* / *very* quiet during the concert.
- 5 The view from the window was *very* / *pretty* wonderful.
- 6 Their cooperation is *pretty* / *very* essential if we want the project to go ahead.
- 7 The weather was *really* / *fairly* perfect for a long walk.
- 8 In this photograph she looked *really* / *very* young.
- 9 The workmanship in the furniture was *pretty* / *very* superb.
- 10 The disease is *fairly* / *pretty* common in this part of the country.

Participle adjectives and compound adjectives

A Participle adjectives

Some **-ing forms** (present participles) and **-ed forms** (past participles) of verbs can be used as adjectives. Most of these *participle adjectives* can be used before the noun they describe or following linking verbs (see Unit 21):

- ☐ The hotel had a **welcoming** atmosphere.
- ☐ I found this **broken** plate in the kitchen cupboard.
- ☐ The students' tests results were **pleasing**.
- ☐ My mother *seemed* **delighted** with the present.

B We can use many participle adjectives *immediately* after nouns when they identify or define the noun. This use is similar to *defining relative clauses* and they are often called 'reduced relatives':

- ☐ We had to pay for the **rooms used**. (or ... the **rooms that were used**.)

Some of these are rarely used before the noun:

- ☐ My watch was among the **things taken**.
(but not ... the taken things.)

Also: **applying, caused, found, included, provided**

Others can be used before or immediately after nouns:

- ☐ The **crowd watching** grew restless. or
- ☐ The **watching crowd** grew restless.

Also: **affected, allocated, broken, chosen, identified, infected, interested, remaining, resulting, stolen**

C In formal English, **that** and **those** can be used as pronouns before a participle adjective:

- ☐ The flour is of a higher quality than **that produced** by other varieties of wheat. (= the flour which is produced)
- ☐ The touchscreens perform less well than **those manufactured** elsewhere. (= the touchscreens which are manufactured elsewhere)
- ☐ Here is some advice for **those** (= people) **preparing** to go on holiday.

D Compound adjectives

Many *compound adjectives* include a participle adjective. Common patterns are:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| adverb + -ed participle | ☐ They are well-behaved children. |
| adverb + -ing participle | ☐ Social networking is a fast-growing activity. |
| adjective + -ed participle | ☐ She seems to live on ready-made meals. |
| adjective + -ing participle | ☐ He's the longest-serving employee in the company. |
| noun + -ed participle | ☐ The public square was tree-lined . |
| noun + -ing participle | ☐ I hope it will be a money-making enterprise. |
| -ed participle + particle | ☐ Did it really happen, or was it a made-up story? (from two-word verbs) |

We can use some participle adjectives **only** in adjective compounds. For example, we can't say '... behaved children' or '... a making enterprise' as the sense is incomplete without the adverb or noun.

Also: **New York-based, Paris-born, brick-built, easy-going, peace-keeping, long-lasting, good-looking, home-made, hair-raising, far-reaching, well-resourced, sweet-smelling, strange-sounding, soft-spoken, sour-tasting, nerve-wracking**

Note that many other compound adjectives do not include participle adjectives:

- ☐ The problem is **short-term**.
- ☐ It was just a **small-scale** project.

Exercises

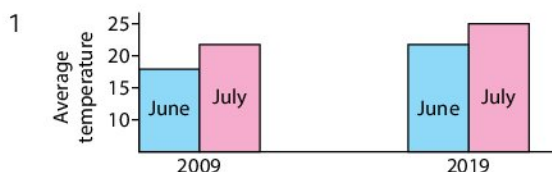
- 69.1** Replace the italicised parts of these sentences with present or past participle adjectives formed from the verbs in the box. Give alternative positions for the adjective if possible. **B**

~~cause~~ identify include interest provide remain result

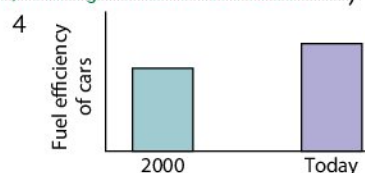
- I offered to pay for any damage *that was the result*. caused (not ... any caused damage.)
- Steps are being taken by telephone engineers to solve the problems *which have been noticed*.
- Visitors *who want to find out more* can buy a booklet with further information.
- Please answer the questions on the sheet *that has been given to you*.
- The holiday cost £1,200, with flights *which were part of the total*.
- I didn't want to be on TV but the publicity *that was the consequence* was good for business.
- Just before serving the pasta, sprinkle over any cheese *that is left over*.

- 69.2** Write a sentence to describe each set of information using either **that** or **those** followed by one of the participle adjectives from the box. **C**

earned found grown manufactured ~~recorded~~



Average temperatures in June and July 2019 were higher than those recorded in June and July 2009. (or ... in the corresponding months in 2009. ...).



- 69.3** Complete each second sentence using a compound adjective from D to replace the italicised information in each first sentence. **D**

- The company *is organised from New York*. It is a New York-based company.
- The school *has all the things it needs*, with sufficient books and computers. The school is well-equipped, with sufficient books and computers.
- I found that the whole experience *made me tense and worried*. I found the whole experience stressful.
- The proposed changes will *have a major influence on a large number of people*. The proposed changes will be far-reaching.

- 69.4** Match the words to form compound adjectives and use them to rewrite the italicised parts of these sentences. **D**

clean eye ~~ill~~ wide

catching ~~equipped~~ ranging shaven

- At the age of 16 children *do not have the ability or experience* to take on the role of parents. are ill-equipped.
- The discussions *dealt with a great variety of topics*.
- When I last saw him he had a beard, but now he *has no beard*.
- The advertisements for the new car are *very noticeable*.

Adjectives and adverbs

A

Some adverbs of manner (saying how something is done) are formed from an **adjective + -ly**: **sudden** → **suddenly**, **happy** → **happily**, etc. When an adjective already ends in **-ly** (e.g. **cowardly**, **elderly**, **friendly**, **kindly**, **lively**, **lonely**, **lovely**) we don't add **-ly** to it to make an adverb. Instead we can use a prepositional phrase with **fashion**, **manner**, or **way**:

- ☐ He smiled at me in a **friendly way**.
- ☐ She waved her hands around in a **lively fashion**.

Most participle adjectives ending in **-ed** (see Unit 69) don't have an adverb form and so we use a prepositional phrase instead:

- ☐ They rose to greet me in a **subdued manner**. (*not ... subduedly*.)

or we use a preposition and a related noun if there is one:

- ☐ She looked at me **in amazement**. (*not ... amazedly*.)

However, some do have an adverb form with **-ly**. Compare:

- ☐ The storm was **unexpected** *and*
- ☐ The weather turned **unexpectedly** stormy.

Also: agitatedly, allegedly, deservedly, determinedly, disappointedly, excitedly, hurriedly, pointedly, repeatedly, reportedly, reputedly, supposedly, worriedly

B

Some adverbs have two forms, one ending in **-ly** and the other not. We can sometimes use either form without changing the meaning, although the form ending in **-ly** is grammatically correct and more formal:

☐ She ran **quick** / **quickly** towards the door.
and must be used if the adverb comes immediately before the verb:

- ☐ She **quickly** ran towards the door. (*not She quick ran ...*)

Also: cheap(ly), clean(ly), clear(ly), fine(ly), loud(ly), thin(ly), slow(ly)

C

Some adverbs have different meanings with and without **-ly**. Compare:

- ☐ She gave her time **free**. (= for no money) *and* She gave her time **freely**. (= willingly)
- ☐ I arrived **late** for the concert. (= not on time) *and* I haven't seen Amy **late**ly. (= recently)

Compare also:

☐ He wandered deep into the forest and got lost. (= a long way)	☐ He felt deeply hurt by her criticisms. (= very)
☐ You don't have to change trains. You can go direct . (= without stopping)	☐ They loved each other deeply . (= very much)
☐ It sounded awful – one of the choir members was singing flat .	☐ I'll be with you directly . (= very soon)
☐ He kicked the ball high over the goal.	☐ He saw Hassan directly ahead. (= straight)
☐ 'Is Emil here yet?' 'He's just arrived.'	☐ This time I flatly refused to lend him any money. (= definitely; completely)
☐ She looks just like her mother.	☐ Everyone thinks highly of her teaching. (= they think her teaching is very good)
☐ Which of these cheeses do you like most ?	☐ You can be justly proud of your musical achievements. (= rightly; justifiably)
☐ They cut short their holiday when Lina fell ill. (= went home early)	☐ Her novels are now mostly out of print. (= most of them)
☐ The door was wide open so I just went straight in. (= completely)	☐ We mostly go on holiday to France. (= usually)
	☐ The speaker will be arriving shortly (= soon). Please take your seats.
	☐ You won't have any problems getting the book. It's widely available. (= in many places)

Exercises

- 71.1** Rewrite the italicised words using a **-ly** form of the participles in the box. If a **-ly** form isn't possible, use a prepositional phrase or a preposition + related noun. **A**

agitated anticipated despaired determined disappointed
organised relaxed repeated reputed satisfied

- 1 I warned him *again and again* of the dangers on the mountain, but he insisted on going on.
- 2 The class was out of control and he put his head in his hands *feeling that he could do nothing*.
- 3 As his mother took the roast chicken out of the oven, Rod licked his lips *because he was looking forward to eating it*.
- 4 It is *said to be*, *although no one knows for certain*, the smallest post office in the country.
- 5 'Still no news from Paul,' she said *in a sad way*.
- 6 She ran the company *in a calm way* and rarely let anything annoy her.
- 7 She shook her head *as if she had made a firm decision*.
- 8 When he had finished the painting, he looked at it *in a way that showed he was happy*.
- 9 Victor runs the office *carefully and tidily*, so I don't think we should change things now.
- 10 Sofia paced about *in an anxious way* as she waited to go into the interview.

- 71.2** Complete the sentences with suitable pairs of adverbs from C. Use the form with **-ly** in one sentence and the form without **-ly** in the other. **C**

- 1 a What she hated was having to get up at 5:30 every morning.
b We don't go out much in the evening. We watch television.
- 2 a The firm paid compensation, but stopped of admitting they were to blame.
b The book is due to be published
- 3 a I'm not in my office at the moment, but if you leave your name and number I'll get back to you [voicemail message]
b I used to have to change in Amsterdam to get to Moscow, but now I can fly
- 4 a I got very little sleep on the flight, but I felt awake when I arrived in Tokyo.
b French is spoken in North Africa.
- 5 a She is one of the most regarded researchers in the university.
b We could just see the plane flying overhead.

- 71.3** Correct any mistakes in these sentences. If there are no mistakes, write ✓. **A-C**

- 1 The rise in car crime in the area is deeply worrying.
- 2 She waved friendly to me.
- 3 Cut the onions up finely and fry them with garlic.
- 4 I asked the boys to move their bicycles off the football pitch but they flat refused.
- 5 I couldn't understand what he was saying. He didn't speak very clearly.
- 6 He was accused of behaving cowardily in the battle.
- 7 Pierre Evenne manufactured the glass for which the town became just renowned.
- 8 I called Elena and she slow turned to face me.
- 9 Spread some butter on the bread as thin as possible.
- 10 The prime minister was loud applauded by her audience.



A Comparatives: **-er vs more / less ... than**

Reminder → L7-L8

We usually add **-er** to one-syllable adjectives and adverbs to make their comparative form.

However, we use **more + adjective** –

☆ with one-syllable past participle adjectives (see Unit 69) such as **bored, creased, pleased, worn**:

○ After I'd ironed my shirt it looked **more creased** than before. (*not ... creaseder ...*)

☆ with **fun, real, right** and **wrong**:

○ I expected the film to be rather dull, but I couldn't have been **more wrong**. (*not ... wronger.*)

☆ when we are comparing two qualities:

○ 'Wasn't he brave to swim across?' 'I think he was **more mad** than **brave**.'

○ Although the paint was called 'Sky Blue', I thought it was **more green** than **blue**.

We can also use '**... he wasn't so much brave as mad**' and '**... it was blue rather than green**'.

We can sometimes use **more** as an alternative to the **-er** form to emphasise the comparison:

○ You might think it's dark here but it's **more dark** in the cellar. (*or ... darker ...*)

Also: **clear, cold, deep, fair, rough, soft, true**

B The majority of adjectives with two syllables are most commonly used with **more / less**, particularly:

○ **participle adjectives** (e.g. **worried, boring**)

○ **adjectives ending in -ful and -less** (e.g. **careful, careless**)

Also: **active, afraid, alert, alike, alone, ashamed, aware, cautious, certain, complex, direct, eager, exact, formal, frequent, modern, special, recent**

However, two-syllable adjectives ending **-y, -ow, -er** and **-ure** can take either an **-er** or the **more + adjective** form, although the **-er** form is more frequently used.

Some adjectives (e.g. **complete, equal, favourite, ideal, perfect, unique**) have a comparative or superlative meaning so are not often used with **-er / more / less** or **-est / most / least**. However, we can use comparative or superlative forms for special emphasis:

○ The weather today was good, but **less perfect** than yesterday.

C Superlatives

We usually use **the**, a possessive form (with **-s**), or a possessive pronoun before a superlative adjective or adverb. In informal contexts we sometimes leave out **the** before an **-est** or **most + adjective** superlative after a linking verb, particularly at the end of a sentence:

○ 'Why did you go by bus?' 'It was **(the) cheapest**.'

○ Which was **(the) most expensive**?

However, we can't leave out **the** when we go on to say what group of things is being compared:

○ 'Why did you buy these oranges?' 'They were **the cheapest ones I could find**.' (*not They were cheapest ones ...*)

When **most + adjective / adverb** is used without **the**, **most** means something like 'very', but this is very formal/literary:

○ I checked the form **most carefully** (= very carefully) but didn't notice the mistake.

D After a superlative we use **of + a plural noun phrase** to name the objects being compared:

○ Adam's **the oldest of my three brothers**.

Note that we can put the **of-phrase** at the beginning to emphasise it:

○ **Of my three brothers**, Adam's **the oldest**.

When we give the location or context within which the comparison is made we usually use **in + a singular noun phrase**:

○ It was **the tallest tree in the forest**. (*not ... the tallest tree of the forest.*)

Exercises

72.1 Complete the sentences with a comparative adjective from the box, using an **-er** or **more + adjective** form. Use both if possible. **A**

deep hard long naughty pretty scared strong true

- 1 It was almost as if the wolf was of us than we were of it.
- 2 The river was than I expected so I decided to turn back.
- 3 I think I'd describe the dress as than beautiful.
- 4 I bought this tennis racket because it's
- 5 Sam isn't a bad boy really. He's than dishonest.
- 6 The exam was than I thought it would be.
- 7 We need to take responsibility for elderly neighbours, and in a cold winter like this it is than ever.
- 8 We took the path up the hill as the other one was very steep.



72.2 If necessary, correct or improve the comparative adjectives. **B**

- 1 I may not be much of a cook, but Nina is even ~~uselesser~~ in the kitchen than I am.
more useless
- 2 When I took the washing out of the machine it looked *dirtier* than when it went in.
- 3 A: The painting is from the 17th century.
B: Really? It looks *recenter* than that.
- 4 The film starts slowly, but gets *excitinger* after the first half hour.
- 5 Louis is already rich, but his aim in life seems to be to become even *more wealthy*.
- 6 All of us are unique, but some of us are *more unique* than others.
- 7 Most research in this area uses simple interviews, but we used a *complexer* methodology.
- 8 I didn't do well at school, and my fellow students all seemed *cleverer* than me.
- 9 For an extra \$500 you could buy a much *powerfuler* motorbike.
- 10 Curiously, many people say they feel mentally *alterer* if they go for a short walk every day.

72.3 Put brackets around **the** if it can be omitted in these sentences. **C**

- 1 It was the sweetest orange I'd eaten for ages.
- 2 Anna, Beth and Clara were all excellent musicians, but Clara was the most creative.
- 3 He's the fastest runner in his class.
- 4 We get lots of birds in our garden, but blackbirds are the most common.
- 5 A: Shall we go by train, bus or car?
B: Well, going by bus is actually the easiest.

72.4 Complete the sentences with **in** or **of**. **D**

- 1 The building is said to be the highest Europe.
- 2 The Democrats are the smallest the four main political parties.
- 3 Parmesan is perhaps the most famous all Italian cheeses.
- 4 For many people, it is the most important day the whole year.
- 5 She's without doubt the best swimmer my school.

Comparative phrases and clauses

A

We use **as + adjective / adverb + as** to say that things, people or situations are similar:

- ☐ Was the film **as funny as** his last one? ☐ They deliver **as quickly as their** competitors.

Negative forms of sentences like this can use either **not as** or **not so**. In formal speech and writing it is more common to use **less + adjective + than**:

- ☐ The gap between the sides is **not as / so wide as** it was. (*or ... is less wide than* it was.)

B

If we put a singular countable noun between **as + adjective** and a second **as**, we use **a / an** in front of the noun:

- ☐ Despite his disability, he tried to lead **as normal a life as** possible. (*not ... as normal life as ...*)

The negative form of sentences like this can use either **not as** or sometimes **not such**:

- ☐ It's **not as quiet a place** (*or ... not such a quiet place ...*) **as** it used to be.

Note that we use **not as + adjective + a / an + noun** but **not such a / an + adjective + noun**.

We can use **so, too** and **how** followed by an adjective in a similar way:

- ☐ It's not quite **so straightforward a problem as** it might at first seem.
☐ 'Conspiracy' is perhaps **too strong a word**. ☐ **How big a piece** do you want?

C

We also use **as much / many as** or **as little / few as** to say that a quantity or amount is larger or smaller than expected. **Many** and **few** are preferred before numbers; **much** and **little** are preferred with amounts (e.g. \$5, 20%) and distances (e.g. 3 metres):

- ☐ There are a small number of people involved, possibly **as few as** twenty.
☐ Prices have increased by **as much as** 300%.

D

We can use **not + adjective / adverb + enough + to-infinitive** to mean that more of something is needed to do something:

- ☐ I'm not **tall enough to reach**. ☐ He didn't speak **loudly enough to be heard**.

We can use **sufficiently** before adjectives to express a similar meaning to **enough**. **Sufficiently** is often preferred in more formal contexts:

- ☐ She didn't play **sufficiently well** to qualify. (*or ... well enough to qualify*.)

E

We can use **too + adjective / adverb + to-infinitive** to mean 'more than necessary, possible, etc.' to do something. It suggests there is or was a problem:

- ☐ They arrived **too late to get** seats. ☐ It moved **too fast to see** it clearly.
☐ The suitcase was **too small (for him) to get** all his clothes in.

In rather formal English we can use **too + adjective + a / an + noun**:

- ☐ I hope you haven't had **too tiring a day**. (*not ... a too tiring day*.)
 (In a less formal style we might say 'I hope your day hasn't been too tiring'.)

F

We can use **so + adjective / adverb + that-clause** to say that conditions exist to such a degree that there is a specified result (see also Unit 81):

- ☐ It's **so simple that** even I can do it. ☐ He came in **so quietly that** I didn't hear him.

Less often we use **so + adjective / adverb + as + to-infinitive** with a similar meaning. Compare:

- ☐ The difference was **so small that** it wasn't worth arguing about. *and*
☐ The difference was **so small as to not be** worth arguing about. (= Because the difference was so small, it wasn't worth arguing about)

We can use **go so / as far as + to-infinitive** to talk about actions that are surprising or extreme:

- ☐ One furious woman **went so / as far as to throw** tomatoes at the minister.

Exercises

73.1 Complete these sentences with **as ... as** or **not as / such ... as** (or both if possible). Use the words in brackets and add any other necessary words. **B**

- It's *not such a polluted city now as / not as polluted a city now as* it was ten years ago. (*not / polluted / city now*)
- The Downtown Hotel is Strand Hotel. (*not / pleasant / place to stay*)
- The President's address to the nation is he is ever likely to make in his career. (*important / speech*)
- It was I first thought. (*not / big / problem*)
- Theresa's dog is I've ever seen. (*ferocious / animal*)
- She's she claims to be. (*not / fluent / Greek speaker*)

73.2 Complete these sentences with **as much as**, **as many as**, **as little as**, or **as few as**. **C**

- When it was really hot I was having four showers a day.
- This region's elephant population may soon fall to 1,000 from 5,000 ten years ago.
- At the end of the 200-metre race there was 50 metres between the first and second runners.
- 5,000 people phoned in to complain about last night's TV programme.
- Lit continuously, the life of a light bulb varies from two weeks to three months.
- Some days there were three or four students at his lectures.
- We don't use much electricity. Sometimes our bill is £20 a month.
- The country spends 25% of its income on defence.

73.3 Join the sentences using **so + adjective + as + to-infinitive**. **F**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 The noise from the factory was loud. | a It was nearly illegible. |
| 2 Her handwriting was untidy. | b It was insignificant. |
| 3 The bookcase was heavy. | c It was unplayable. |
| 4 The record was badly scratched. | d It prevented me sleeping. |
| 5 The plot of the novel was complicated. | e It was almost impossible to move it. |
| 6 The difference between the results was small. | f It was completely incomprehensible. |
- 1 + d *The noise from the factory was so loud as to prevent me sleeping.*

73.4 Correct any mistakes in the italicised parts of this interview with a football manager. **A–F**

- INTERVIEWER: (1) *How serious injury* is it? Is it (2) *so serious as* has been claimed in the newspapers? Some people are saying Franz Kahn will never play international football again.
- MANAGER: Well, it's certainly (3) *enough bad to* keep him out of football for at least six months. He's obviously (4) *not so fit as* he used to be and even he would admit that he's (5) *not such good player as* he was in his twenties. But I wouldn't (6) *go so far to say* that he'll never play for the national team again. I know him (7) *sufficiently well enough* to say that he will consider his future carefully before making any major decisions.
- INTERVIEWER: Well, we all wish him (8) *as speedy recovery as possible* ...

Position of adverbs: end position

A There are three main positions for adverbs which modify a verb: *end*, *front* and *mid* position –

☆ In <i>end position</i> , the adverb comes after the verb – either immediately after it or later in the clause.	☐ They <i>played</i> quietly all day. ☐ He <i>tried to leave</i> quietly . ☐ He <i>sat</i> in the corner quietly .
☆ In <i>front position</i> the adverb comes before the subject.	☐ Finally he could stand the noise no longer. ☐ Sometimes I feel like leaving.
☆ In <i>mid position</i> the adverb comes between the subject and verb, immediately after be as a main verb, or after the first auxiliary verb.	☐ He usually plays better than this. ☐ She <i>is</i> usually here by ten. ☐ They <i>would</i> usually come by car.

Many adverbs can go in any of these positions, depending on context or style. For example:

- ☐ He turned round **slowly**. (*end*) ☐ **Slowly** he turned round. (*front*)
☐ He **slowly** turned round. (*mid*)

B End position

In end position, we usually put an adverb *after* an object rather than immediately after the verb:

- ☐ We considered *the problem* **briefly**. (*not* We considered briefly the problem.)

However, if an object is very long other positions are possible:

- ☐ We considered **briefly** *the long-term solution to the problem*. (*or* We **briefly** considered ...)

C We avoid putting an adverb between a main verb and a following **-ing** form or **to-infinitive**:

- ☐ He began running **quickly**. *or* He **quickly** began running. (*not* He began quickly running.)
☐ She tried to leave **quietly**. *or* She **quietly** tried to leave. (*not* She tried quietly to leave.)

The position of the adverb can change the meaning of the sentence (see Unit 75A). Compare:

- ☐ I recall telling him **clearly** that he had won. (= I told him clearly; 'clearly' modifies 'telling him') *and*
☐ I **clearly** recall telling him that he had won. (= I clearly recall it; 'clearly' modifies 'recall'.)

'I recall **clearly** telling him that he had won' is also possible, but is ambiguous; it can have either of the two meanings given above. In speech, the meaning intended is usually signalled by intonation.

D When there is more than one adverbial in end position, the usual order in written English is **adverbial of manner** (= saying *how* something is done), **place**, and then **time**:

- ☐ In the accident she was thrown **violently forwards**. (= manner + place)
☐ We arrived **here on Saturday**. (= place + time)

For special emphasis we can move an adverbial to the end:

- ☐ In the accident she was thrown **forwards, violently**.

If one adverbial is much longer than another then it is usually placed last:

- ☐ They left **at three with a great deal of noise**. (= time + manner)

An adverb usually comes before a prepositional phrase when these have the same function (i.e. when they both describe manner, or place, or time):

- ☐ She went **downstairs to the cellar**. (= place + place)

E End position is usual for many adverbials of **place**, **definite frequency**, and **definite time**:

- ☐ They live **upstairs**. (*not* They upstairs live.)
☐ She goes **weekly**. (*not* She weekly goes.)
☐ Have you heard the good news? Eva had a baby **in May**. (*not* Eva in May had a baby.)

However, adverbs of indefinite time usually go in mid position (see Unit 75).

Note that in journalism, other adverbs of time are often used in mid position, where we would normally place them in end (or front) position:

- ☐ The government **yesterday** announced an increase in education spending.

Exercises

74.1 Put the adverb in brackets in an appropriate position in each sentence. In some cases both positions are possible. **C**

- 1 I expect Catalina to win the race (*easily*)
- 2 He regretted missing the concert (*greatly*)
- 3 I hated playing the piano , although my parents thought I loved it. (*secretly*)
- 4 He started to walk across the bridge over the gorge. (*calmly*)
- 5 She offered to do the work (*kindly*)
- 6 Bruno finished speaking and sat down. (*hurriedly*)
- 7 I don't remember putting it down (*simply*)
- 8 We look forward to hearing from you (*soon*)
- 9 They tried to ignore me (*deliberately*)
- 10 I don't pretend to understand the instructions (*completely*)

74.2 Complete this email using the words and phrases from the box below in the correct order.

B & D

We had a great time driving (1) around Switzerland in July . We flew into Zürich and hired (2) We drove (3) , and stayed (4) Every morning we got up (5) and went down to the nearby lake for a swim – freezing, but wonderful! The next week we drove east and stayed (6) It's in a spectacular part of the country, but we had to drive (7) Finally, we drove back to Zürich and caught (8) We enjoyed (9) and we're looking forward to going back (10)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 in July / around Switzerland | 2 a car / at the airport |
| 3 towards the lakes / south | |
| 4 in a beautiful cottage belonging to some friends of Kim's mother / for a week | |
| 5 early / at about six o'clock | |
| 6 in the village where Kim had spent some time when she was a student / briefly | |
| 7 carefully / on the narrow winding roads | 8 home / the train |
| 9 in Switzerland / enormously / ourselves | 10 before too long / there |

74.3 If necessary, rewrite these sentences putting the italicised word or phrase in a more appropriate position. If the sentence is already correct, write ✓. **B-E**

- 1 I try to visit every week my parents. I try to visit my parents every week. / Every week I try to visit my parents.
- 2 Next, beat the eggs *vigorously* in a small bowl.
- 3 I thought I'd locked *securely* the luggage.
- 4 I stopped *regularly* playing tennis after I broke my wrist.
- 5 Lee was *easily* beaten in the final.
- 6 Matías never eats in the canteen at work. He always brings *from home* sandwiches.
- 7 A: Do the Patel family still live next door? B: No, they moved last year *away*.
- 8 The local residents welcomed the decision to introduce a new bus service from their village into the nearby town *warmly*.
- 9 We have to hand the homework in *on Tuesday*.

Position of adverbs front and mid position

A Front position

Most types of adverb commonly go in front position in a clause (see Unit 74A). In particular –

☆ <i>connecting adverbs</i> , which clarify the logical relation to the previous sentence.	☐ The value of the yen has fallen. As a result , Japan faces a crisis.
☆ <i>time and place adverbs</i> , which give more information about a previous reference to a time or place.	☐ The last few days have been hot. Tomorrow , the weather will be much cooler.
☆ <i>comment and viewpoint adverbs</i> , which highlight the speaker's attitude to what they are about to say (see Unit 78).	☐ She has just heard that her sister is ill. Presumably , she will want to go home.

Note, however, that other positions are possible for these adverbs.

Some words can be used both as comment adverbs or adverbs of manner. As comment adverbs they usually go in front position and relate to the whole of the clause; as adverbs of manner they usually go in end position and modify the verb. Compare:

- ☐ **Naturally**, I'll do all I can to help. *and*
- ☐ The radioactive gas *occurs* **naturally** in many areas.

Also: clearly, curiously, frankly, honestly, hopefully, oddly, plainly, seriously

Note that for special emphasis or focus, adverbs that usually go in mid position (see B) and end position (see also Units 74 and 76) can sometimes be put in front position:

- ☐ **In May**, Maxine had a baby.
- ☐ **Regularly**, Helena works on several paintings at once.

B Mid position

The following types of adverb usually go in mid position (see Unit 74A) –

- ☆ *degree adverbs* (e.g. **almost, hardly, nearly, quite, rather, scarcely**):
 - ☐ The street lighting was so bad that we **almost** missed the turning.
 although some (e.g. **completely, enormously, entirely, greatly, slightly**) can go in end position:
 - ☐ I *admire* your work **greatly**. (or I **greatly** *admire* your work.)
 Note that some degree adverbs are not usually used in mid position with some verbs. For example, **enormously** is not usually used in mid position with **develop, differ, go up** or **vary**; **greatly** is not normally used in mid position with **care** or **suffer**.
- ☆ *adverbs which indicate the order of events*, such as **first, last** and **next**. These can also go in end position, but if there is a phrase giving the time of an event they usually go before this:
 - ☐ I **first** met her in 1997. (or I met her **first** in 1997.)
 We don't usually put these in front position, except to list actions (see also Unit 76B):
 - ☐ **Next**, add three teaspoons of sugar.
- ☆ *adverbs of frequency* which say in an indefinite way how often something happens, including **hardly ever, often, rarely, regularly, seldom** (see also Unit 76B); and also the frequency adverbs **always** and **never**:
 - ☐ We **hardly ever** see Kaspar nowadays, he's so busy at the office.
 Note, however, that adverbial phrases of indefinite frequency (e.g. **as a rule, on many occasions, from time to time, every so often**) usually go in front or end position:
 - ☐ **As a rule**, I go every six months. (or ... every six months, **as a rule**; not I as a rule go ...)

C We rarely put long adverbials (including clauses; see Units 58 and 59), and prepositional and noun phrases in mid position. Usually they go in end position or front position for emphasis:

- ☐ She phoned home, **anxious for news**. (or **Anxious for news**, she phoned home.)
- ☐ He picked up the vase **with great care**. (or **With great care** he picked up the vase.)
- ☐ I'd seen Tarik **the day before**. (or **The day before**, I'd seen Tarik.)

Exercises

- 75.1** Complete each pair of sentences using one adverb from the box. Put the adverb in front position (as a comment adverb) in one sentence, and in end position (as an adverb of manner) in the other. **A**

clearly ~~curiously~~ frankly honestly plainly seriously

- 1 a Curiously, the house has two chimneys, although there's only one fireplace.
b, Esther looked at him curiously, trying to work out whether he was being serious or not.
- 2 a, I was brought up to earn money, not to steal it from others.
b, I'm perfectly capable of putting up the shelf myself.
- 3 a, she admitted that she felt she wasn't doing a good job.
b, I went to sleep during his lecture, it was so boring.
- 4 a A: Thanks for looking after the children for me.
B: That's okay.
A: , I don't know what I'd have done if you hadn't been around to help.
b, I tried to speak to him about his bad behaviour, but he kept making me laugh.
- 5 a The chief executive of Eclom has phoned me every day this week to ask whether I've made my mind up. , he wants me to take the job.
b, I'd had very little sleep and was having difficulty thinking.
- 6 a Lucas fidgeted in his seat and kept looking nervously at the door. , he was feeling ill at ease.
b she always dressed at work in a white blouse and grey skirt.

- 75.2** Cross out any adverbs or adverbials that are incorrect / unlikely in these sentences. **B & Unit 74E**

- 1 Asthma rates in cities do not *enormously* / *significantly* differ from those in rural areas.
- 2 Now that Lorna has moved to Kuala Lumpur, I *from time to time* / *rarely* see her.
- 3 I could see them *easily* / *scarcely* in the bright sunshine.
- 4 It was snowing and I was *almost* / *by an hour* late for the interview.
- 5 Carmen had *often* / *on many occasions* spoken at meetings before, so it was no surprise when she stood up.
- 6 I play chess with Lorenzo *hardly ever* / *every week*.
- 7 Although he had to lift heavy boxes in the factory, he *greatly* / *rarely* suffered from backache.
- 8 I forgot about the meeting *nearly* / *entirely* and my boss was really angry with me.

- 75.3** Which of the positions [1], [2] or [3] can the adverb or adverbial in brackets go in? **A-C**

- 1 ^[1] He ^[2] moved to New Zealand ^[3]. (*the following year*)
- 2 ^[1] The children ^[2] walked along the road ^[3]. (*in single file*)
- 3 ^[1] We ^[2] see Alex ^[3] any more. (*seldom*)
- 4 ^[1] He ^[2] complained to his physics teacher ^[3]. (*unhappy with the result*)
- 5 ^[1] I ^[2] agree with you ^[3]. (*entirely*)
- 6 ^[1] I ^[2] meet ^[3] Emma at school. (*often*)
- 7 ^[1] Buying a bicycle ^[2] is a better use of money ^[3] than always taking taxis. (when you think about it)

A

Adverbs of **place** and **direction** (or adverbials, particularly prepositional phrases) usually go in end position, but we can put them in front position to emphasise the location. The effect may also be to highlight what comes at the end (e.g. to highlight 'a body'). This order is found mainly in formal descriptive writing. Compare:

- ☐ The money was eventually found **under the floorboards**. (= end) *and*
- ☐ The police searched the house. **Under the floorboards** they found a body. (= front)

If we put an adverb of place in front position we put the subject *after* the verb **be** (see also Unit 99A):

- ☐ **Next to the bookshelf** was a fireplace. (*or less formally* **Next to the bookshelf** there was a fireplace; *not* Next to the bookshelf a fireplace was.)

We can also put the subject after the verb with intransitive verbs (except with a pronoun subject) used to indicate being in a position or movement to a position:

- ☐ Beyond the houses **lay** open fields. *but*
- ☐ Beyond the houses *they* **lay**. (*not* ... lay they)

Also: hang, live, sit, stand; come, fly, go, march, roll, run, swim, walk

However, we don't usually put the subject after the verb when we talk about actions:

- ☐ Through the waves the boy **swam** powerfully. (*rather than* ... swam the boy powerfully.)
- ☐ Outside the church the choir **sang**. (*rather than* ... sang the choir.)
- ☐ In the garden Nik **built** a play house for the children. (*not* In the garden built Nik ...)

☆ if one of these intransitive verbs is followed by adverb or manner:

- ☐ Through the waves the boy **swam** powerfully. (*rather than* ... swam the boy powerfully.)

☆ with other intransitive verbs:

- ☐ Outside the church the choir sang. (*rather than* ... swam the boy powerfully.)

☆ or with transitive verbs:

- ☐ In the garden Nik **built** a play house for the children. (*not* In the garden built Nik ...)

B

When we put certain adverbs of time in front position the subject must come *after* an auxiliary verb or a main verb **be** (see also Unit 100):

- ☐ **At no time** would *he* admit that his team played badly. (*not* At no time he would admit ...)
- ☐ **Not once** was *she* at home when I phoned. (*not* Not once she was ...)

If the main verb is not **be** and there is no auxiliary, we use **do**, although inversion is not necessary in this case:

- ☐ **Only later** **did** *she* realise how much damage had been caused. (*or* Only later she realised ...)

Adverbs like this include negative time adverbials 'which are absolute, such as **at no time**, **not once** and **only later**, and those of indefinite frequency, such as **hardly ever**, **rarely** and **seldom**.' Note also that we can put **first**, **next**, **now** and **then** in front position with the verb **come** to introduce a new event, when the subject follows the verb.

- ☐ At first there was silence. **Then** came a voice that I knew. (*not* Then a voice came ...)

C

Adverbs of **time** which indicate a definite point or period in time or a definite frequency usually go in end position, or front position for emphasis, but not in mid position. Note that when these adverbs are in front position there is no inversion of subject and verb:

- ☐ I went to Paris **yesterday**. (*or* **Yesterday** I went to Paris.)
- ☐ We meet for lunch **once a week**. (*or* **Once a week** we meet for lunch.)

The adverbs **daily**, **hourly**, **monthly**, **weekly**, **annually**, **quarterly** (= four times a year), etc. only go in end position:

- ☐ I pay my subscription **annually**. (*not* Annually I pay ...; *not* I annually pay ...)

Exercises

76.1 Rewrite the sentences putting the italicised adverbs of place or direction at the front of the clause. If possible, invert the order of subject and verb. **A**

- 1 A dark wood was *at the bottom of the garden*.
At the bottom of the garden was a dark wood.
- 2 The car stopped suddenly and Daniel jumped *out*.
- 3 Two small children stood *outside the door*.
- 4 The boys were playing cricket *in the park*, despite the muddy conditions.
- 5 A jade necklace hung *around her neck*.
- 6 The man released the monkey and it climbed *up the tree*.
- 7 The door burst open and a delegation from the striking workers marched *in*.
- 8 While Marko was looking around for his net the fish swam *away*.
- 9 Most of the furniture was modern, but a very old grandfather clock was *in the corner*.
- 10 Lea found it difficult to concentrate *in the office*, but she worked more efficiently *at home*.

76.2 If possible, rewrite the italicised parts of these sentences putting the time adverbial in front position. Where you can, invert subject and verb, and make any other necessary changes.

B & C

- 1 I trusted Dan completely, and *I realised only later that he had tricked me*.
I trusted Dan completely, and only later did I realise that he had tricked me.
- 2 After working so hard all summer, *I had a holiday last week*.
- 3 Professor Coulson was to give the initial paper at the conference, but *a welcoming address came first by the head of the organising team*.
- 4 The area was cleared before the explosion, and *members of the public were in danger at no time*.
- 5 I've got high blood pressure and *I have to take tablets daily* for it.
- 6 When it became clear that he was in danger of losing the election, *a politician can seldom have changed his views so quickly as Joyce*.
- 7 After a few days of relative calm, *a blizzard came next, preventing us from leaving the hut*.
- 8 It's hard to imagine that *we'll be in Japan by next Friday*.
- 9 You won't have long to wait as *trains for Rome leave hourly*.
- 10 My grandfather was a gentle man, and *I hardly ever heard him raise his voice in anger*.

76.3 If necessary, correct the word order in these sentences. **A–C**

- 1 I walk to work for the exercise, and I twice a week play squash.
- 2 If you take the job, monthly your salary will be paid into your bank account.
- 3 Down the hill the horse ran quickly.
- 4 Through the window Megan watched sadly.
- 5 Around the town drove she for hours looking for the gallery, until she spotted in a side street the place.
- 6 I tripped over the cat, dropped the tray, and across the room flew it.



Degree adverbs and focus adverbs

A

Degree adverbs can be used before adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs to give information about the extent or level of something:

- ☐ They're **extremely** happy. ☐ I **really** hate coffee. ☐ He **almost** always arrived late.

Some degree adverbs, such as **almost**, **largely**, **really** and **virtually**, are usually used before the main verb, and others, such as **altogether**, **enormously**, **somewhat**, and **tremendously**, are usually used after the main verb. Degree adverbs are rarely used in front position (see Unit 75B).

Focus adverbs draw attention to the most important part of what we are talking about. Some (e.g. **especially**, **even**, **mainly**, **mostly**, **particularly**, **specifically**) make what we say more specific:

- ☐ There is likely to be snow today, **particularly** in the north.

and others (e.g. **alone**, **just**, **only**, **simply**, **solely**) limit what we say to one thing or person:

- ☐ Many people offered to help me invest the money, but I **only** trusted Rick.

B

Much and very much

In affirmative sentences in formal contexts, **much** can be used as a degree adverb before the verbs **admire**, **appreciate**, **prefer** and **regret** to emphasise how we feel about things:

- ☐ I **much** appreciate the advice you gave me. ☐ Their music *is* **much** admired.

Much is used in this way particularly after **I** and **we**. Note that we don't usually use this pattern in questions (e.g. *not* Did you much appreciate?).

We can use **very much** in a similar way before the verbs above and before **agree**, **doubt**, **enjoy**, **fear**, **hope**, **like** and **want**. Note, however, that we don't use **much** before this last group of verbs. Compare:

- ☐ I **much** prefer seeing films at the cinema than on DVD. (or I **very much** prefer ...) *and*
☐ We **very much** agree with the decision. (or We agree very much ...; *but not* ... much agree ...)

We can also use **much** or **very much** before a past participle which is part of a passive:

- ☐ The new by-pass *was* (very) **much** needed.

We don't use **much** but can use **very much** before past participle adjectives (see Unit 69A):

- ☐ I was **very much** surprised by her news. (or I was surprised ...; *but not* I was much surprised ...)

and we don't use either **much** or **very much** before present participle adjectives:

- ☐ The hotel was (very) *welcoming*. (*but not* The hotel was (very) much welcoming.)

In negative sentences in informal contexts we can use (very) **much** before verbs such as **appreciate**, **enjoy**, **like**, and **look forward to** to emphasise a negative feeling about something:

- ☐ I didn't (very) **much** enjoy the film.

C

Very and too

Before an adjective or another adverb we use **very** when we mean 'to a high degree', and **too** when we mean 'more than enough' or 'more than is wanted or needed'. Compare:

- ☐ The weather was **very** hot in Majorca – perfect for swimming. (*not* ... too hot ...) *and*
☐ It's **too** hot to stay in this room – let's find somewhere cooler. (*not* ... very hot ...)

In negative sentences in informal spoken English we can use **not too** to mean 'not very':

- ☐ I'm **not too** bothered about who wins. (or I'm **not very** bothered ...)

D

Even and only

Even and **only** usually go in mid position (see Unit 75), but if they refer to the subject they usually come before it. Compare:

- ☐ My mother has **only** brought some food. (= She hasn't brought anything else) *and*
☐ **Only** my mother has brought some food. (= My mother and nobody else)
☐ Aya can **even** speak French. (= in addition to everything else she can do) *and*
☐ **Even** Aya can speak French. (= you might not expect her to) (*rather than* Aya even ...)

Exercises

77.1 Cross out any incorrect answers. B

- 1 We *very* / *much* / *very much* hope that the striking workers will now resume negotiations.
- 2 Thanks for organising the quiz night. Your help was *very* / *much* / *very much* appreciated.
- 3 I felt *very* / *much* / *very much* intimidated by some of the questions in the interview.
- 4 I had always *very* / *much* / *very much* admired her work, and it was great to meet her.
- 5 As a child, I *very* / *much* / *very much* wanted to be an artist.
- 6 I would *very* / *much* / *very much* prefer to be remembered as kind rather than wealthy.
- 7 It was *very* / *much* / *very much* thrilling to get Marie's news.
- 8 When I was travelling in India I became *very* / *much* / *very much* interested in regional foods.
- 9 Kristof says that he wants to go into politics, but I *very* / *much* / *very much* doubt that he's serious.
- 10 I *very* / *much* / *very much* regret not being able to hear Dr Greco when she gave her lecture.

77.2 Write **very**, **too**, or **very / too** if either is possible. C

- 1 Leo was in a wheelchair as he was still weak to walk far.
- 2 Ellie has agreed to start work earlier, but she's not enthusiastic about it.
- 3 The instructions are easy. You'll have no trouble understanding them.
- 4 It was alarming to learn that one of the plane's engines had stopped.
- 5 We'll be at the cinema well before the film starts. It won't take long to get there.
- 6 It was snowing heavily for us to climb further up the mountain.
- 7 He revised hard and did well in his exams.
- 8 The old bridge in town was narrow for the coach to drive across, so we had to go an extra 50 miles to the new one.

77.3 Put **even** or **only** in the most appropriate place in each sentence. D

- 1 Ben offered to let me stay with him while I was in Glasgow, and he offered to pick me up from the station.
- 2 I will be in my office on Monday next week as I'm going to Poland for a business meeting on Tuesday.
- 3 Every penny the charity raises helps the homeless, and the smallest donation can make a vital difference.
- 4 Jan seems to have invited everyone to the party. he has asked Ann, and they haven't spoken to each other for years.
- 5 Louis knew where the keys were kept, and nobody else.
- 6 I don't get home from work until late, so I cook at the weekend.