Vocabulary: Modifying

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Listen to Track 1 again and notice how the adjectives describing character and personality are modified. Complete sentences 1–10 with the modifying adverbs you hear.

1	She's	_ outgoing and	6	She's	nosy.
	sociable.		7	She's	blunt.
2	She's	_ hard-working.	8	She can be	stingy.
3	She can be	impatient.	9	She's	clever.
4	He was	creative.	10	She's	self-assured and
5	He's not	reliable.		ambitious.	

- 8 Read the following guidance on modifying adjectives.
 - 1 We can use adverbs like *really* and *so* before a positive adjective.

Example: She's really outgoing.

He was so creative.

2 We can use the same adverbs before a negative adjective, but we normally do this only if we do not like the person or are angry with them.

Example: She's so nosy.

- 3 If we say something negative about someone, e.g. She is impatient, or He is unreliable, it can sound rude or too direct. We often 'soften' negative comments for this reason. Here are two ways of doing this:
 - · with can be a bit

Example: She can be a bit impatient.

• with not very + a positive adjective

Example: He's not very reliable.



Listen to Track 1 again and repeat. Pay particular attention to your pronunciation.

Exam tip: If you use a character adjective to describe someone in the exam, you should expand on it or explain it.

Examples:

She's really outgoing and sociable – she's always going out with friends and colleagues.

He's not very reliable, so, for example, if I email him, he won't respond.

She's terribly blunt, which means she quite often upsets us with the things she says.

Write descriptions, similar to those you heard in Track 1, of four members of your family. Use some of the adjectives from Part 1 of this unit. Remember to modify the adjectives and explain or expand on each characteristic. Include at least one negative point for each person.