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Write the corresponding adverbs:

noisy, faithful, happy, quick, prompt, nervous, terrible, slow
horrible, safe, comfortable, due, dull, gentle.
angry, extreme, bad, polite, pretty, curious,

ADJECTIVE - ADVERB

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Adverb or adjective?

(1) correct, correctly:

- (a) This sentence is not quite
(b) Is this the amount?
(c) He was always dressed.

(2) prompt, promptly:

- (a) the answer came
(b) This was a reply.

(3) complete, completely:

- (a) Has she bought a set?
(b) When will the work be?
(c) She was satisfied with the result.

(4) safe, safely:

- (a) Is it quite to send it in a parcel?
(b) The parcel has arrived
(c) You must keep it in a place.

(5) clear, clearly:

- (a) Why did you not speak more?
(b) She spoke in a voice.
(c) It is not quite what it means.

(6) slow, slowly:

- (a) He is a rather worker.
(b) My watch is
(c) he went up to the counter.

(7) kind, kindly:

- (a) It was very of him to help at once.
(b) He answered all her questions.

(8) certain, certainly:

- (a) I'm I've posted the letters.
(b) He will help you.

(9) heavy, heavily:

- (a) There will be snowfall in most parts.
(b) It has been raining for days.
(c) The chest was so that we could not carry it.

③

FÜLLE DIE LÜCKEN AUS:

Musterbeispiel:

good: Tom speaks English well.
He is very good at English.

dangerous: James Bond lives
He has a job.

happy: Peter is today.
Look, he is coming down the road singing

good: Ann can ski Can't she?
Yes, she is a very skier.

fast: Tom is a driver.
He always drives

late: We took the bus last night.
So we arrived

easy: This homework was
I could do it in half an hour.

angry: Look, Peter is shouting at his dog.
Why is he so?

hard: This is work, isn't it?
Yes, we always have to work

busy: We were yesterday.
We worked for two hours.

good: What a driver Mary is!
Yes, she drives very

ADJECTIVE - ADVERB

4 "Good" or "well"?

- (1) She is rather at shorthand.
- (2) The children behaved although they were very tired.
- (3) She was prepared for her stay in England.
- (4) He is a driver; he has never had an accident.
- (5) She speaks English
- (6) Milk is for our health.
- (7) Susan is a swimmer. She did quite at the competition.
- (8) What a idea.
- (9) Was it really as as that?
- (10) Is David really a dancer?
- (11) Many English actors and actresses are known in Austria, too.
- (12) I like this orange squash, it is really
- (13) I know him very
- (14) It was not quite as as I had hoped.

Adverbs with two forms:

hard: He works (schwer). He (kaum) works.

high: The birds are flying (örtlich).

He was praised. (übertragen)

late: He came (zu spät).

I have not heard from him (in letzter Zeit)

Insert the appropriate form:

- (1) (hard): It was a day for all of us. — He worked and patiently for hours. — He knows how to do it.
- (2) (fast): My watch is ten minutes — He likes cars. — Don't speak so I can hardly follow you.
- (3) (late): Have you heard of him? — I stayed up to finish my work. — Sorry to be again.
- (4) (terrible): We all are tired. We really ought to go to bed. — The post office was crowded. — The noise was; we had to close the windows.
- (5) (friendly): He was always very to me. — They spoke to me — He made some remarks.

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SETZE "GOOD" ODER "WELL" EIN:

- 1) My friend speaks English very
- 2) Barry is a dog.
- 3) I like Ann's mother. She cooks
- 4) The pupils in this class work
- 5) These children are at English.

SETZE "HARD" ODER "HARDLY" EIN:

- 6) Your brother works at all.
- 7) I know this boy.
- 8) Ann doesn't like work.
- 9) If you try you will become a good skier.
- 10) He goes to football-matches.

SETZE "NEAR" ODER "NEARLY" EIN:

- 11) Tom lives his school.
- 12) The old man sat me.
- 13) Ann had an accident last Sunday.
- 14) They stopped the railway-station.
- 15) Mother bought that funny hat.

SETZE "LATE" ODER "LATELY" EIN:

- 16) The train arrived last night.
- 17) I haven't seen him
- 18) They have been skiing very often
- 19) Don't be for school!
- 20) Have you been to the cinema?

ADJECTIVE - ADVERB

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Some verbs can be followed by both adverb and adjective:

LOOK:

He looked rather.....(pale).

He looked at her.....(furious).

SMELL / TASTE:

The perfume did not smell.....(good).

One can smell the smoke in the air(good).

The cake tasted.....(horrible).

He tasted the wine(careful) before he drank it.

FEEL:

This fur feels(smooth).

I felt the hole in my tooth(good).

APPEAR:

The pedestrian precinct in Krems appears.....(practical).

He appeared.....(quick) and disappeared even.....
.....(quick).

GROW:

It grew.....(silent) after the planes had left the town.

John is growing(quick), he needs more sleep.

TURN:

When John heard the bad news he turned.....(pale).

He heard a noise behind his back and turned round.....(quick).

FALL:

While he was watching TV he fell.....(asleep).

John fell(sleepy) into his bed.

Translate:

Er ist außergewöhnlich klug. (use exceeding)

Er macht seine Arbeit überaus gut.

Sie schlief letzte Nacht äußerst schlecht.

Er begrüßte sie freundlich.

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Don't forget: After some verbs

you must not use an adverb:

- (a) She looks (aussehen) ... (pretty) — She looked (ansehen) at me ... (angry). —
(b) This soup tastes ... (wonderful). — (c) The tea-tasters tasted the various sorts
of tea ... (careful). One tasted ... (awful). — (d) (Jake had broken his left leg.) The
doctor felt his leg ... (gentle). — (e) The cat's fur felt ... (soft) and ... (warm).

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Fill in the adjective or the adverb.

Examples: The car stopped quickly. (quick)
It was a very quick flight. (quick)

- 1 During the English lesson the teacher got very (angry)
- 2 He felt very with his new friends. (happy)
- 3 She was talking very (quiet)
- 4 He began to speak very (soft)
- 5 I was very when I found my cat again. (happy)
- 6 The coffee really smells (good)
- 7 When he showed her the test she looked at him (angry)
- 8 He did his work quite (good)

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- a) This is a nice pullover. It suits you (good).
- b) The tourist asked me (friendly).
- c) We have (hard) managed to score a goal.
- d) The children looked at us (curious).
- e) This looks (nice) and it smells (good).
- f) She looked at me (angry) when I spilled some red wine on her jacket.
- g) The students were shouting (loud) in the demonstration.

ADJECTIVE-ADVERB

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Fill in: adjective or adverb

1. John learnt the poem _____ (easy) by heart.
2. Tom won the race because he ran so _____ (quick).
3. My dog runs _____ (slow).
4. Susan greets us _____ (polite) every morning.
5. He sometimes writes _____ (careless).
6. She didn't know the _____ (exact) answer but I knew it _____ (exact).
7. Today she is very _____ (sad).
8. What a _____ (beautiful) hat she has.
9. Mary looked at me _____ (angry). She was very _____ (angry).
10. She laughed _____ (happy).
11. The naughty boy behaved _____ (bad).
12. Why is she so _____ (quiet) today?
13. My brother is a _____ (slow) worker. He does everything _____ (slow).
14. This exercise isn't _____ (easy) but I can do it _____ (easy).
15. She _____ (careful) opened the present.
16. Susan is a _____ (clever) girl.
17. He _____ (quick) jumped out of bed.
18. It rained _____ (heavy) last week.
19. Did he take the _____ (late) train?
20. Tom didn't get the money _____ (honest).

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Fill in adjective or adverb:

1. Her little girls are always dressed _____ (pretty).
2. She welcomed us _____ (warm).
3. Tom is a _____ (hard) worker but Bob _____ (hard) works at all.
4. Although he is a _____ (good) pupil he behaves _____ (bad).
5. Their swimming instructor is a _____ (friendly) man.
6. He always talks to them _____ (friendly).
7. He had a _____ (long) way home.
8. John is a _____ (fast) driver. He always drives off very _____ (fast).
9. The tap leaked _____ (bad).
10. I like Sue's mother. She cooks _____ (good).
11. If you try _____ (hard) you will become a good skier.
12. My neighbour's dog looks _____ (dangerous).
13. John worked _____ (busy) for two hours.
14. All my classmates work very _____ (good). We are _____ (good) pupils.
15. He _____ (near) bought the red sports car.
16. She has lots of flowers in her garden. It looks _____ (beautiful).
17. My teacher looked at me _____ (angry).
18. I'm tired because I've been working _____ (hard).
19. The soup tastes _____ (good) but smells _____ (bad).
20. Tom is very _____ (good) at French. He also speaks German _____ (good).