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## **Adjectives and adverbs**

### Before you start

1 Review these intermediate grammar points and check you know them.

#### **Adjectives**

- **1** Adjectives are words which give extra information about nouns. They do not change their form to show number or gender:
  - The hero was played by a young boy. Several young girls took the secondary roles.
- **2** Many adjectives are formed from other words:  $history \rightarrow historic$  beauty  $\rightarrow$  beautiful depend  $\rightarrow$  dependent effect  $\rightarrow$  effective
- **3** We often use the past (-ed) and present (-ing) participles as adjectives to describe feelings or emotions.

We use the -ing form to describe a feeling that something causes: It was a **frightening** film. (= It frightened us/made us feel afraid.)

We use the *-ed* form to describe a feeling that someone experiences:

*I felt frightened when I watched that film.* (= I was frightened/experienced fear.)

Inanimate objects cannot have feelings so we don't usually use -ed adjectives about feelings to describe them:

- **X** The report into police behaviour during the demonstration was rather worried.
- ✓ The report was rather worrying. (= The report made readers feel anxious.)
- **4** We can also combine words to make compound adjectives, e.g. *home-made, Spanish-speaking*.

#### Adverbs

1 Adverbs are words which modify or give extra information about verbs, adjectives, other words or whole clauses. Here are some common examples:

not formed from other words	here just never quite soon still tomorrow too well	
fixed phrases	at last kind of of course	
formed from other words	adjective + -ly (note spelling)	$easy \rightarrow easily \ excitable \rightarrow excitably \ real \rightarrow really \ tragic \rightarrow tragically$
	compounds	some + times → sometimes

**2** The most common use of adverbs is to modify adjectives; the adverb usually comes before the adjective:

I thought his answers were pretty good on the whole.

Those cars are terribly expensive.

Some adverbs, e.g. *really, almost, quite, pretty,* can modify another adverb: *The French team did quite well in the first round.*