

## Seminar 12B – Tasks / Worksheet 12

### I. Questions

1. Give examples of adverbs in sentences illustrating the *two main syntactic functions of adverbs*:
  - a) clause element adverbial
  - b) adj. / adv. modifier
  
2. What *three main morphological categories of adverbs* do we distinguish? Give examples:
  
3. Make adverbs out of the following adjectives:  
*simple, easy, dry, true, typical, marked, early, friendly*
  
4. Give examples of *conjunct adverbs* in sentences.
  
5. Read the following sentences – are the underlined words adverbs or prepositions?
  - a) He looked the word up in a dictionary.
  - b) She looks after her children very well.
  - c) They called off the meeting.
  - d) I could easily do without a mobile phone.
  - e) He got on the bus and left.
  - f) She walked along the road.
  
6. Give examples of adverbs which can modify the following adjectives:
  - a) dangerous
  - b) impossible
  - c) rich
  - d) useless
  
7. Can an adverb modify another adverb? If so, give examples.
  
8. Give examples of *prepositions modified by adverbs*.
  
9. How can the following words modify a noun / noun phrase?  
*rather, quite, sort of, above, below*
  
10. What words can be modified by 'else'? Give examples.
  
11. Name the 3 main types of comparison + examples.

12. What different functions do the underlined words have in these sentences?
- I haven't got much work.
  - It was much easier than I expected.
  - I expected something much more complicated.
  - She has a lot of friends.
  - It was a lot more complicated.
13. What's the difference between:
- I consider Jane the most intelligent student.
  - I consider Jan a most intelligent student.
14. 'Old' can have regular inflected forms and irregular as well. Explain when we use them and if there are any restrictions.
15. What changes in spelling (or pronunciation) are necessary (if any at all) when the following adjectives take comparative and superlative inflections?
- sad, lucky, wide, grey, rare, strong, thick*
16. Which adjectives can take both types of comparison?
17. What are the comparative forms of the following adverbs?  
*badly, far, fast, easily, hard, quietly*
18. Fill in the articles if necessary:
- Carol is \_\_\_\_\_ most intelligent.
  - John is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest of all.
  - Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ youngest student in the course.
  - Jane is \_\_\_\_\_ cleverer of the two sisters.
  - We stayed in \_\_\_\_\_ most comfortable hotel.

## II. Practice

1. Are the following sentences right? If not, correct them.

1. Her illness is much serious than we thought at first.
2. It's becoming hard and harder to find a job.
3. My elder brother is a driver.
4. The more I learn the least I know.
5. Can you speak a bit slower, please?
6. It's a lot cheaper.
7. Let me know if you hear any farther news.
8. The station is further from here than I thought.
9. He did very badly in the exam – more badly than expected.
10. It's noisy here. Can we go somewhere quieter?

2. Fill in the adjective in the correct form:

1. I'd like to have a \_\_\_\_\_ car than this one. (reliable)
2. This coffee is very weak. I like it a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (strong)
3. Let's go by car. It's much \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) and much \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable).
4. John isn't as \_\_\_\_\_ as he looks. (old)
5. The town centre was \_\_\_\_\_ crowded than usual. (little)
6. What's \_\_\_\_\_ way of getting from here to the station? (quick)
7. That's \_\_\_\_\_ joke I've ever heard. (funny)
8. He always comes to see me at \_\_\_\_\_ possible moment. (bad)
9. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ book. (interesting)
10. There's plenty of food. You can have as \_\_\_\_\_ as you like. (much)

3. Fill in the suitable adverbs to intensify the meaning of the adjectives:

*badly fairly rather virtually enormously absolutely (2x) completely*

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_ exhausted after the thirty-hour journey.
2. Our holiday in Egypt was \_\_\_\_\_ brilliant. We loved every minute of it.
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to consult the manager before you start working on it.
4. Many buildings have been \_\_\_\_\_ damaged by the earthquake.
5. 'Jones' is a \_\_\_\_\_ common English surname.
6. She got \_\_\_\_\_ angry when she read her son's school report.
7. As they are twins, they are \_\_\_\_\_ identical.
8. Some politicians are \_\_\_\_\_ influential.

4. Choose the correct word:

1. Linda likes wearing *colourful* / *colourfully* clothes.
2. The driver of the car was *serious* / *seriously* injured.
3. Tom looked *sad* / *sadly* when I saw him.
4. We didn't go out because it was raining *heavy* / *heavily*.
5. There was a *sudden* / *suddenly* change in the weather.

6. Don't go up that ladder. It doesn't look *safe* / *safely*.
7. She speaks *perfectly* / *perfect* English.
8. Mary was *terrible* / *terribly* upset about losing her job.
9. I think you behaved very *selfish* / *selfishly*.
10. Everybody at the party was *colourful* / *colourfully* dressed.
11. Jane looked at me *sad* / *sadly*.
12. I tried *hard* / *hardly* to find a job but I had no luck.

5. Supply the adjective or adverb:

1. This food smells \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
2. Your cooking is \_\_\_\_\_. (good)
3. The play ended \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
4. The material feels \_\_\_\_\_. (smooth)
5. The train went \_\_\_\_\_. (smooth)
6. You don't look \_\_\_\_\_ to see me. (happy)
7. The problem appeared \_\_\_\_\_. (impossible)

6. Rephrase the following sentences:

1. She gave me a friendly smile.  
She smiled \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It's a daily paper.  
It comes out \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The steak is bad.  
The steak is \_\_\_\_\_ cooked.
4. The baby was asleep.  
She looked at the \_\_\_\_\_ baby.
5. He's very well.  
He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
6. The man was ill.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ man was taken to hospital.
7. She's glad to help.  
She helps \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She gave a rude reply.  
She replied \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The plane is very high.  
The plane is flying very \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This is an airmail letter.  
Send it \_\_\_\_\_.