

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 _____.