

SEMINAR 10B – ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS 1

QUESTIONS (to answer after you have studied the seminar handout carefully)

1. Explain the difference between *attributive* and *predicative* use of adjectives. Give examples.
2. Some adjectives are called *central* and some are called *peripheral*. Explain and give examples.
3. Explain the feature of *gradability*. Give examples.
4. Name some *typical adjectival suffixes* + give examples.
5. The normal *adjective – adverb distinction* (e.g. *slow – slowly*) does not work always. Make sentences using the following words as *adjectives* and *adverbs*:
fast, late, early,
+ is '*lately*' also possible?
6. Are both the following sentences correct?
 - a) I talked to that *kind* old man.
 - b) I talked to that *kindly* old man.+ Use '*kindly*' as an adverb in a sentence of your own
7. Words such as '*daily*' or '*monthly*' can belong to more word classes. Which ones? Give examples in sentences.
8. *Adjectives that end in –ly* do not take another *–ly* ending. How do we express the *adverb meaning*?
9. Give examples of *adjectives beginning with a-*. Are they typically used attributively or predicatively?
10. Give examples of *conversion from adjective into noun*.

11. There are many adjectives that have the same endings as participles (*-ing, -ed*). All the following sentences contain adjectives, not participles. Are they attributive or predicative?
- Her children must be *downhearted*.
 - Her *downhearted* children sat quiet in the room.
 - The *escaped* prisoner hasn't been arrested yet.
12. Are the underlined words *adjectives* or *participles*?
- She is very calculating but her husband is frank.
 - She is calculating our salaries, so don't disturb her.
 - You are frightening the children.
 - You are very frightening.
 - The window was broken by our neighbours' sons.
 - The window was broken.
13. Are the underlined words used *attributively* or *predicatively* + are they *subject* or *object complements*?
- He is quite responsible.
 - He is a responsible student.
 - He seems responsible.
 - I find him responsible.
 - What she did was responsible.
14. Explain the term '*postpositive adjective*' – give examples.
15. What's the difference between the following? Are they both correct?
- This is the best use possible.
 - This is the best possible use.
16. With some expressions the *attributive* v. *postpositive* adjective involves a *change in meaning*. Explain the difference:
- The present members agreed.
 - The members present agreed.
17. Give examples of adjectives used as *heads of noun phrases*.
18. Change the underlined clauses into *verbless* clauses:
- As she was bored with the film, she went to bed.
 - Being glad to accept, he nodded his agreement.

19. Verbless clauses can also be *subordinate*. Change the following sentences:

- a) When he is asked for help, he always tries to do his best.
- b) If they are dirty, these clothes should be dry-cleaned.

20. Give examples of *exclamatory adjective clauses* with and without the initial wh-element.