

Lesson 7a

Adjectives & Adverbs: Use, Form & Order

Grammar Theory

ADJECTIVES

Τα επίθετα (**adjectives**) προσδιορίζουν ουσιαστικά.

*They have bought a **new** car. Her hair is **long** and **straight**.*

1. Ρήματα όπως: **be, look, feel, sound, smell, taste, appear**, ... ακολουθούνται από επίθετα.

She looks tired.

He feels sad.

It tastes delicious.

The soup smells nice.

It sounds excellent.

2. Όταν χρησιμοποιούμε δύο ή περισσότερα επίθετα, ανάλογα με το τι εκφράζουν, τα βάζουμε με την παρακάτω σειρά:

a/an	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose	noun
a		small		oval			wooden	kitchen	table
a	fantastic		new		black		leather		bag
a	beautiful		old			Chinese			vase

3. Σύνθετα επίθετα (**compound adjectives**):

*a **ten-year-old** girl* NOT: *a ten-years-old girl*

*a **three-hour** drive* NOT: *a three-hours drive*

BUT: *a **blue-eyed** girl (= a girl with blue eyes)*

4. Κάποιες μετοχές (**present & past participles**)

χρησιμοποιούνται και ως επίθετα.

*Sports are **interesting**. (= τι αίσθηση προκαλεί κπ. ή κτ.)*

*I'm **interested** in sports. (= πώς νιώθει κανείς)*

ADVERBS

Τα επιρρήματα (**adverbs**) προσδιορίζουν ρήματα, επίθετα ή άλλα επιρρήματα.

- Σχηματίζονται με την κατάληξη **-ly** στο επίθετο.

bad - badly

simple - simply

easy - easily

beautiful - beautifully

active - actively

logical - logically

- Κάποια επιρρήματα έχουν ανώμαλο σχηματισμό ή την ίδια μορφή με τα επίθετα.

good - well

hard - hard

fast - fast

high - high

late - late

early - early

- Κάποια επιρρήματα όπως **hard, late, near, high** αποκτούν **άλλη** σημασία εάν πάρουν κατάληξη **-ly**.

hard (σκληρά) \neq **hardly** (σχεδόν καθόλου, μετά βίας)
*They work **hard**. BUT: She **hardly** knows that man.*

late (αργά) \neq **lately** (τον τελευταίο καιρό)
*He got up **late** yesterday morning.*
BUT: *I've been jogging a lot **lately**.*

near (κοντά) \neq **nearly** (σχεδόν)
*There's a school **near** here. BUT: It's **nearly** five o'clock.*

high (ψηλά) \neq **highly** (πολύ, σε μεγάλο βαθμό)
*Can you jump that **high**? BUT: He's a **highly** successful businessman.*

TYPE	POSITION	EXAMPLES
Adverbs of manner	1. μετά από κύρια ρήματα 2. μετά από αντικείμενα ρημάτων	<i>He ran quickly down the street.</i> <i>You've done your homework well.</i>
Adverbs of frequency	1. πριν από κύρια ρήματα	<i>We often visit our grandparents on Sundays.</i> <i>They don't usually phone us so early.</i> <i>You must never say that again.</i> <i>You are always late.</i>
Adverbs of degree	1. πριν από επίθετα / επιρρήματα 2. πριν από κύρια ρήματα	<i>This is extremely / very difficult.</i> <i>She speaks rather quickly.</i> <i>I absolutely support her ideas.</i>
Adverbs of place and time	συνήθως στο τέλος της πρότασης	<i>There's a hotel nearby.</i> <i>I went skiing yesterday.</i>

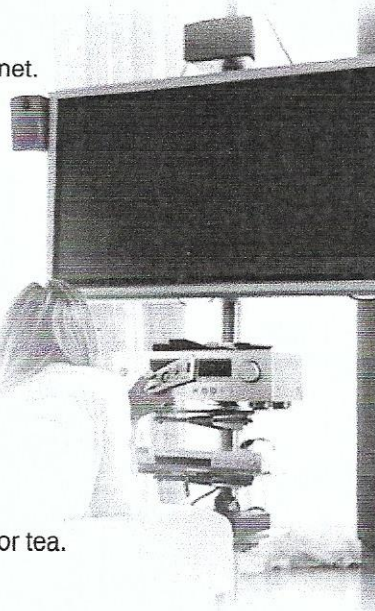
NOTE 1: Κάποια επιρρήματα τρόπου, τόπου ή χρόνου μπορούν να μπουν στην αρχή της πρότασης για έμφαση.
***Quietly**, she came into the house. **Nearby**, a band was playing. **Yesterday**, I went shopping.*

NOTE 2: Όταν σε μια πρόταση υπάρχουν περισσότερα από ένα επιρρήματα ή επιρρηματικές φράσεις, τότε μπαίνουν με την εξής σειρά: 1. **τρόπος** - 2. **τόπος** - 3. **χρόνος**
*He's been working **hard**⁽¹⁾ **at school**⁽²⁾ **recently**⁽³⁾.*

Όταν όμως στην πρόταση υπάρχει ρήμα κίνησης, μπαίνουν με τη σειρά: 1. **τόπος** - 2. **τρόπος** - 3. **χρόνος**
*She **came to work**⁽¹⁾ **by bus**⁽²⁾ **this morning**⁽³⁾.*

1 Complete by writing the adjectives in brackets in the correct order.

- I ordered a TV with a(n) _____ screen on the Internet.
(flat, plasma, enormous)
- Do you like this _____ pot?
(coffee, porcelain, antique)
- The jewellery was in a _____ box.
(wooden, big, brown)
- Diana has lost her _____ mobile phone.
(silver, expensive, new)
- Aunt Jessica loves _____ films.
(old, funny, black and white)
- My sister made some _____ cookies for tea.
(home-made, delicious, little)



2 Rewrite the phrases with compound adjectives.

- A boy who is three years old.
= A three-year-old boy.
- A girl with long hair.
= _____
- A dog with a short tail.
= _____
- A journey which lasts about five hours.
= _____
- A break which lasts 10 minutes.
= _____
- A holiday which lasts two weeks.
= _____
- A laptop which costs 600 euros.
= _____
- A book which has 80 pages.
= _____

3 Write complete sentences by putting the following words in the correct order.

- at morning - hard - has been working - in his garden
He _____
- very well - played - last night - at the concert
Alex _____
- at this time of day - at school - usually - is
Jonathan _____
- very quickly - finished - yesterday - her test
Alison _____
- in the morning - usually - early
The _____
- in their room - last night - played - quietly
The children _____
- together - go - on Sundays - to the cinema - by bus
They _____
- goes out - late - at night - never
Susan _____
- in the winter - travels - abroad - sometimes
Dad _____
- once a week - play tennis - at the local tennis club
They _____

4 Choose and circle.

1. It was dark and I couldn't see clear / clearly.
2. Don't be so rude / rudely to people you don't know.
3. He'll be angry / angrily when he hears what you've done.
4. I'm not very good / well at French.
5. She sang beautiful / beautifully at the concert.
6. I might be a bit late / lately tonight.
7. Using a map, we found the road to the village easy / easily.
8. I usually feel nervous / nervously before an interview.
9. We could hardly / hard keep our eyes open.
10. He nearly / near failed the exam.
11. I couldn't eat the soup. It tasted awfully / awful.
12. My sister can speak Italian very good / well.
13. You can't be serious / seriously about quitting your job!
14. I can't understand you when you talk fastly / fast!
15. Late, / Lately, I have had trouble sleeping.
16. She acted brilliantly / brilliant in her last film.
17. This scenario of yours is highly / high unlikely.
18. The dog wagged its tail happy / happily.

5 Complete with the -ed or -ing forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. He was _____ and went to bed early. (tire)
2. I'm _____ in martial arts. (interest)
3. I think your jokes are very _____. (amuse)
4. The teacher was _____ with the students' behaviour. (annoy)
5. The food was _____ and the service was slow. (disappoint)
6. She started crying when she heard the news. (shock)
7. Is this book _____ ? (interest)
8. I was _____ when the party was cancelled. (disappoint)
9. Working out daily can be very _____. (tire)
10. Mum was _____ when she saw my injuries. (shock)
11. Late night calls can be _____. (annoy)
12. Dad won't be _____ when he sees what you've done to his car. (amuse)

6 Rewrite including the words in brackets.

1. He speaks German. (fluently)

2. Maria is complaining. (always)

3. I've finished my chores. (almost)

4. They go out on Sundays. (hardly ever)

5. She felt tired today. (extremely)

6. Peter has made lunch. (already)

7. I was surprised yesterday. (pleasantly)

8. Please fold the shirt. (carefully)

Vocabulary box : phrasal verbs

Choose the correct particles and write the translations of the phrasal verbs formed.

1. Tom has grown out of / up all his old clothes.
= _____
2. What do you want to be when you grow out / up?
= _____
3. They handed in / out their projects on Friday.
= _____
4. I haven't heard of / from him recently.
= _____
5. Tell us the truth. Don't hold any secrets up / back.
= _____
6. Hold on / up a minute. I'll be right with you.
= _____
7. I can't work out / off this maths problem alone.
= _____