

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 5 Lesson 2

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Adjectives and adverbs Part 1 (Unit 98-102)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 98: Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed (<i>boring/bored</i> etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 99: Adjectives: a nice new house, you look tired	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 100: Adjectives and adverbs 1 (<i>quick/quickly</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 101: Adjectives and adverbs 2 (<i>well, fast, late, hard/hardly</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 102: so and such	☐	☐	/

Adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed** (**boring/bored** etc.)

- A** Many adjectives end in **-ing** and **-ed**, for example: **boring** and **bored**.
Study this example situation:



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy her job any more and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is **boring**.

Jane is **bored** with her job.

Somebody is **bored** or gets **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**.
If something is **boring**, you get **bored** with it.

So:

- ☐ Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.
- ☐ Jane's job is **boring**, so Jane is **bored**. (*not* Jane is boring)

If a person is **boring**, this means that they make other people **bored**:

- ☐ Paul always talks about the same things. He's really **boring**.

- B** Compare adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed**:

- ☐ My job is { **boring**
interesting
tiring
satisfying
depressing (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ing** adjective tells you about the job

- ☐ I'm **bored** with my job.
- ☐ I'm not **interested** in my job any more.
- ☐ I get very **tired** doing my job.
- ☐ I'm not **satisfied** with my job.
- ☐ My job makes me **depressed**. (etc.)

In these examples, the **-ed** adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).

Compare these examples:

interesting

- ☐ Julia thinks politics is **interesting**.
- ☐ Did you meet anyone **interesting** at the party?

surprising

- ☐ It was **surprising** that he passed the exam.

disappointing

- ☐ The movie was **disappointing**. We expected it to be better.

shocking

- ☐ The news was **shocking**.

interested

- ☐ Julia is **interested** in politics. (*not* interesting in politics)
- ☐ Are you **interested** in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.

surprised

- ☐ Everybody was **surprised** that he passed the exam.

disappointed

- ☐ We were **disappointed** with the movie. We expected it to be better.

shocked

- ☐ I was **shocked** when I heard the news.

Exercises

98.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

- 1 The movie wasn't as good as we had expected. (**disappoint...**)
 - a The movie was disappointing.
 - b We were disappointed with the movie.
- 2 Donna teaches young children. It's a very hard job, but she enjoys it. (**exhaust...**)
 - a She enjoys her job, but it's often
 - b At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (**depress...**)
 - a This weather is
 - b This weather makes me
 - c It's silly to get because of the weather.
- 4 Clare is going to Mexico next month. She's never been there before. (**excite...**)
 - a It will be an experience for her.
 - b Going to new places is always
 - c She is really about going to Mexico.

98.2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the movie. I had expected it to be better.
(disappointed is correct)
- 2 I'm not particularly interesting / interested in football.
- 3 The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
- 4 It can be embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- 5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- 6 I'd never expected to get the job. I was amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- 7 She's learnt very fast. She's made amazing / amazed progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 I'm interesting / interested in joining the club. How much does it cost?
- 10 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- 11 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- 12 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

98.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

amusing/amused
confusing/confused
exhausting/exhausted

annoying/annoyed
disgusting/disgusted
interesting/interested

boring/bored
exciting/excited
~~surprising/surprised~~

- 1 You work very hard. It's not surprising that you're always tired.
- 2 Some people get very easily. They always need something new.
- 3 The teacher's explanation was Nobody understood it.
- 4 The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
- 5 I don't go to art galleries very often. I'm not very in art.
- 6 There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
- 7 The lecture was I fell asleep.
- 8 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
- 9 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm very about it.
- 10 Steve is good at telling funny stories. He can be very
- 11 Helen is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Adjectives: a **nice new** house, you look **tired**

A

Sometimes we use two or more adjectives together:

- ☐ My brother lives in a **nice new** house.
- ☐ In the kitchen there was a **beautiful large round wooden** table.

Adjectives like **new/large/round/wooden** are *fact* adjectives. They give us information about age, size, colour etc.

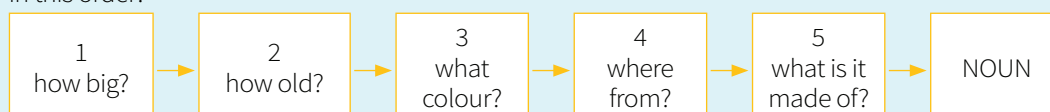
Adjectives like **nice/beautiful** are *opinion* adjectives. They tell us what the speaker thinks of something or somebody.

Opinion adjectives usually go before fact adjectives.

	<i>opinion</i>	<i>fact</i>	
a	nice	long	summer holiday
an	interesting	young	man
	delicious	hot	vegetable soup
a	beautiful	large round wooden	table

B

Sometimes we use two or more fact adjectives together. Usually (not always) we put fact adjectives in this order:



a **tall young** man (1 → 2)

big blue eyes (1 → 3)

a **small black plastic** bag (1 → 3 → 5)

a **large wooden** table (1 → 5)

an **old Russian** song (2 → 4)

an **old white cotton** shirt (2 → 3 → 5)

Adjectives of size and length (**big/small/tall/short/long** etc.) usually go before adjectives of shape and width (**round/fat/thin/slim/wide** etc.):

a **large round** table

a **tall thin** girl

a **long narrow** street

When there are two or more colour adjectives, we use **and**:

a **black and white** dress a **red, white and green** flag

This does not usually happen with other adjectives before a noun:

a **long black** dress (*not* a long and black dress)

C

We use adjectives after **be/get/become/seem**:

- ☐ **Be careful!**
- ☐ I'm **tired** and I'm **getting hungry**.
- ☐ As the film went on, it **became** more and more **boring**.
- ☐ Your friend **seems** very **nice**.

We also use adjectives to say how somebody/something looks, feels, sounds, tastes or smells:

- ☐ You **look tired**. / I **feel tired**. / She **sounds tired**.
- ☐ The dinner **smells good**.
- ☐ This tea **tastes** a bit **strange**.

But to say *how* somebody *does something* you must use an *adverb* (see Units 100–101):

- ☐ Drive **carefully!** (*not* Drive careful)
- ☐ Suzanne plays the piano very **well**. (*not* plays ... very good)

D

We say 'the **first two** days', 'the **next few** weeks', 'the **last ten** minutes' etc. :

- ☐ I didn't enjoy the **first two** days of the course. (*not* the two first days)
- ☐ They'll be away for the **next few** weeks. (*not* the few next weeks)

Exercises

99.1 Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct position.

- 1 a beautiful table (wooden / round) a beautiful round wooden table
- 2 an unusual ring (gold)
- 3 an old house (beautiful)
- 4 red gloves (leather)
- 5 an American film (old)
- 6 pink flowers (tiny)
- 7 a long face (thin)
- 8 big clouds (black)
- 9 a sunny day (lovely)
- 10 an ugly dress (yellow)
- 11 a wide avenue (long)
- 12 important ideas (new)
- 13 a new sweater (green / nice)
- 14 a metal box (black / small)
- 15 long hair (black / beautiful)
- 16 an old painting (interesting / French)
- 17 a large umbrella (red / yellow)
- 18 a big cat (black / white / fat)

99.2 Complete each sentence with a verb (in the correct form) and an adjective from the boxes.

feel
smell

look
sound

~~seem~~
taste

awful
nice

nervous
~~upset~~

interesting
wet

- 1 Helen seemed upset this morning. Do you know what was wrong?
- 2 I can't eat this. I've just tried it and it
- 3 It's normal to before an exam or an interview.
- 4 What beautiful flowers! They too.
- 5 You Have you been out in the rain?
- 6 James told me about his new job. It – much better than his old job.

99.3 Put in the correct word.

- 1 This tea tastes a bit strange. (strange / strangely)
- 2 I usually feel when the sun is shining. (happy / happily)
- 3 The children were playing in the garden. (happy / happily)
- 4 You look! Are you all right? (terrible / terribly)
- 5 There's no point in doing a job if you don't do it (proper / properly)
- 6 The soup tastes Can you give me the recipe? (good / well)
- 7 Please hurry up! You're always so (slow / slowly)
- 8 A customer in the restaurant was behaving (bad / badly)
- 9 The customer became when the manager asked him to leave. (violent / violently)

99.4 Write the following in another way using the first ... / the next ... / the last

- 1 the first day and the second day of the course the first two days of the course
- 2 next week and the week after the next two weeks
- 3 yesterday and the day before yesterday
- 4 the first week and the second week of May
- 5 tomorrow and a few days after that
- 6 questions 1, 2 and 3 in the exam
- 7 next year and the year after
- 8 the last day of our holiday and the two days before that

Adjectives and adverbs 1 (quick/quickly)

A

You can say:

- ☐ Our holiday was too short – the time passed very **quickly**.
- ☐ Two people were **seriously** injured in the accident.

Quickly and **seriously** are *adverbs*. Many adverbs are *adjective + -ly*:

<i>adjective</i>	quick	serious	careful	bad	heavy	terrible
<i>adverb</i>	quickly	seriously	carefully	badly	heavily	terribly

For spelling, see Appendix 6.

Not all words ending in **-ly** are adverbs. Some *adjectives* end in **-ly** too, for example:

friendly **lively** **elderly** **lonely** **lovely**

- ☐ It was a **lovely** day.

B

Adjective or adverb?

Adjectives (**quick/careful** etc.) tell us about a *noun* (somebody or something). We use adjectives before nouns:

- ☐ Sam is a **careful driver**.
(*not* a careful driver)
- ☐ We didn't go out because of the **heavy rain**.

Adverbs (**quickly/carefully** etc.) tell us about a *verb* (*how* somebody does something or *how* something happens):

- ☐ Sam **drove carefully** along the narrow road. (*not* drove careful)
- ☐ We didn't go out because it was **raining heavily**. (*not* raining heavy)

Compare:

- ☐ She speaks **perfect English**.
adjective + noun

- ☐ She **speaks** English **perfectly**.
verb + noun + adverb

C

We use adjectives after some verbs, especially **be**, and also **look/feel/sound** etc.

Compare:

- ☐ Please **be quiet**.
- ☐ My exam results **were** really **bad**.
- ☐ Why do you always **look** so **serious**?
- ☐ I **feel** happy.

- ☐ Please **speak** quietly.
- ☐ I **did** really **badly** in the exam.
- ☐ Why do you never **take** me **seriously**?
- ☐ The children were **playing** happily.

D

You can also use adverbs before *adjectives* and *other adverbs*. For example:

reasonably cheap (*adverb + adjective*)
terribly sorry (*adverb + adjective*)
incredibly quickly (*adverb + adverb*)

- ☐ It's a **reasonably cheap** restaurant and the food is **extremely good**.
- ☐ I'm **terribly sorry**. I didn't mean to push you.
- ☐ Maria learns languages **incredibly quickly**.
- ☐ The exam was **surprisingly easy**.

You can also use an adverb before a *past participle* (**injured/organised/written** etc.):

- ☐ Two people were **seriously injured** in the accident. (*not* serious injured)
- ☐ The conference was **badly organised**.

Exercises

100.1 Complete each sentence with an adverb. The first letters of the adverb are given.

- We didn't go out because it was raining heavily.....
- I had no problem finding a place to live. I found a flat quite easily.....
- We had to wait a long time, but we didn't complain. We waited patiently.....
- Nobody knew that Simon was coming to see us. He arrived unexpectedly.....
- Mike keeps fit by playing tennis regularly.....
- I don't speak French very well, but I can understand perfectly..... if people speak slowly..... and clearly.....

100.2 Put in the correct word.

- Sam drove carefully..... along the narrow road. (careful / carefully)
- I think you behaved very selfishly..... (selfish / selfishly)
- The weather changed suddenly..... (sudden / suddenly)
- There was a sudden change in the weather. (sudden / suddenly)
- Liz fell and hurt herself really badly..... (bad / badly)
- I think I have flu. I feel awfully..... (awful / awfully)
- Tanya is terribly upset about losing her job. (terrible / terribly)
- I could sit in this chair all day. It's very comfortable..... (comfortable / comfortably)
- I explained everything as clearly..... as I could. (clear / clearly)
- Be careful on that ladder. It doesn't look very safe..... (safe / safely)
- Have a good trip and I hope you have a safe journey. (safe / safely)
- I'm glad you had a good trip and got home safely..... (safe / safely)

100.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box. Sometimes you need the adjective (careful etc.) and sometimes the adverb (carefully etc.).

careful(ly)	complete(ly)	dangerous(ly)	financial(ly)	fluent(ly)
frequent(ly)	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly)	permanent(ly)	special(ly)

- Sam doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always carefully.....
- He's late sometimes, but it doesn't happen frequently.....
- Maria's English is very fluently..... although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- I cooked this meal perfectly..... for you, so I hope you like it.
- Everything was very quiet. There was completely..... silence.
- I tried on the shoes and they fitted me perfectly.....
- I'd like to buy a car, but it's financially..... impossible for me at the moment.
- I'm staying here only a few weeks. I won't be living here permanently.....
- Do you usually feel nervous..... before exams?
- Dan likes to take risks. He lives dangerously.....

100.4 Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	badly	completely	changed	cheap	damaged
happily	reasonably	seriously	enormous	ill	long
slightly	unnecessarily	unusually	married	planned	quiet

- I thought the restaurant would be expensive, but it was reasonably cheap.....
- Will's mother is seriously..... in hospital.
- This house is so big! It's enormously.....
- It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only slightly.....
- Our children are normally very lively, but they're quietly..... today.
- When I returned home after 20 years, everything had completely.....
- The movie was badly..... It could have been much shorter.
- I'm surprised Amy and Joe have separated. I thought they were happily.....
- A lot went wrong during our holiday because it was unfortunately.....

Adjectives and adverbs 2 (well, fast, late, hard/hardly)

A good and well

Good is an *adjective*. The *adverb* is **well**:

- ☐ Your English is **good**. *but* You **speak** English **well**.
- ☐ Sophie is a **good** pianist. *but* Sophie **plays** the piano **well**.

We use **well** (*not* good) with *past participles* (**known/educated** etc.). For example:

- well-known well-educated well-paid well-behaved**
- ☐ Sophie's father is a **well-known** writer.

Well is also an adjective meaning 'in good health':

- ☐ 'How are you today?' 'I'm very **well**, thanks.'

B fast, hard and late

These words are both adjectives and adverbs:

- | <i>adjective</i> | <i>adverb</i> |
|--|--|
| ☐ Darren is a fast runner. | Darren can run fast . |
| ☐ It's hard to find a job right now. | Kate works hard . (<i>not</i> works hardly) |
| ☐ Sorry I'm late . | I got up late . |

lately = recently:

- ☐ Have you seen Kate **lately**?

C hardly

hardly = very little, almost not:

- ☐ Sarah wasn't very friendly at the party. She **hardly** spoke to me. (= she spoke to me very little)
- ☐ We've only met once or twice. We **hardly** know each other.

Compare **hard** and **hardly**:

- ☐ He tried **hard** to find a job, but he had no luck. (= he tried a lot, with a lot of effort)
- ☐ I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He **hardly** tried. (= he tried very little)

Hardly goes before the verb:

- ☐ We **hardly** **know** each other. (*not* We know each other hardly)

I **can hardly** do something = it's very difficult for me, almost impossible:

- ☐ Your writing is terrible. I **can hardly** read it. (= it is almost impossible to read it)
- ☐ My leg was hurting. I **could hardly** walk.

D You can use **hardly** + **any/anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere**:

- ☐ A: How much money do we have?
B: **Hardly any**. (= very little, almost none)
- ☐ These two cameras are very similar. There's **hardly any** difference between them.
- ☐ The exam results were bad. **Hardly anybody** in our class passed. (= very few students passed)
- ☐ She was very quiet. She said **hardly anything**. *or* She **hardly** said **anything**.

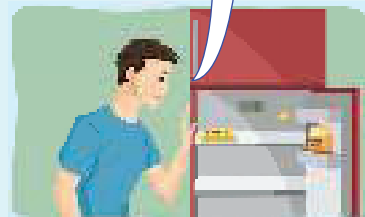
hardly ever = almost never:

- ☐ I'm nearly always at home in the evenings. I **hardly ever** go out.

Hardly also means 'certainly not'. For example:

- ☐ It's **hardly surprising** that you're tired. You haven't slept for three days. (= it's certainly not surprising)
- ☐ The situation is serious, but it's **hardly a crisis**. (= it's certainly not a crisis)

There's **hardly anything** in the fridge.



Exercises

101.1 Put in **good** or **well**.

- I play tennis but I'm not very good.
- Joe's exam results were very
- Joe did in his exams.
- I didn't sleep last night.
- I like your hat. It looks on you.
- Can you speak up? I can't hear you very
- I've met her a few times, but I don't know her
- Lucy speaks German She's at languages.

101.2 Complete these sentences using **well** + the following words:

~~behaved~~ informed kept known paid written

- The children were very good. They were well-behaved.
- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She is quite
- Our neighbours' garden is neat and tidy. It is very
- I enjoyed the book. It's a great story and it's very
- Tanya knows about everything. She is very
- Jane works very hard in her job, but she isn't very

101.3 Which is right?

- I'm tired because I've been working hard / ~~hardly~~. (hard is correct)
- I wasn't in a hurry, so I was walking slow / slowly.
- I haven't been to the cinema late / lately.
- Slow down! You're walking too fast / quick for me.
- I tried hard / hardly to remember her name, but I couldn't.
- This coat is practically unused. I've hard / hardly worn it.
- Laura is a good tennis player. She hits the ball very hard / hardly.
- It's really dark in here. I can hardly see / see hardly.
- Ben is going to run a marathon. He's been training hard / hardly.

101.4 Complete the sentences. Use **hardly** + the following verbs (in the correct form):

~~change~~ hear ~~know~~ recognise say sleep speak

- Scott and Tracy have only met once before. They hardly know each other.
- You're speaking very quietly. I can you.
- I don't feel good this morning. I last night.
- We were so shocked when we heard the news, we could
- Kate was very quiet this evening. She anything.
- Gary looks just like he looked 15 years ago. He has
- David looked different without his beard. I him.

101.5 Complete these sentences with **hardly** + **any/anybody/anything/anywhere/ever**.

- I'll have to go shopping. There's hardly anything to eat.
- It was a very warm day and there was wind.
- 'Do you know much about computers?' 'No,'
- The hotel was almost empty. There was staying there.
- I listen to the radio a lot, but I watch TV.
- It was very crowded in the room. There was to sit.
- We used to be good friends, but we see each other now.
- We invited lots of people to the party, but came.
- It didn't take us long to drive there. There was traffic.
- There isn't much to do in this town. There's to go.

A Compare **so** and **such**:We use **so** + *adjective/adverb*:

so stupid **so quick**
so nice **so quickly**

- ☐ I didn't like the book. The story was **so stupid**.
- ☐ Everything happened **so quickly**.

We use **such** + *noun*:

such a story **such people**

We also use **such** + *adjective + noun*:

such a stupid story **such nice people**

- ☐ I didn't like the book. It was **such a stupid story**. (*not a so stupid story*)
- ☐ I like Liz and Joe. They are **such nice people**. (*not so nice people*)

We say **such a ...** (*not a such*):

such a big dog

B **So** and **such** make the meaning stronger:

- ☐ I've had a busy day. I'm **so tired**. (= really tired)
- ☐ It's difficult to understand him. He talks **so quietly**.

You can use **so ... that**:

- ☐ I was **so tired that** I fell asleep in the armchair.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ I was **so tired** I fell asleep.

- ☐ We had a great trip. We had **such a good time**. (= a really good time)
- ☐ You always think good things are going to happen. You're **such an optimist**.

You can use **such ... that**:

- ☐ It was **such nice weather that** we spent the whole day on the beach.

We usually leave out **that**:

- ☐ It was **such nice weather** we spent ...

C **So** and **such** also mean 'like this':

- ☐ Somebody told me the house was built 100 years ago. I didn't realise it was **so old**. (= as old as it is)
- ☐ I'm tired because I got up at six. I don't usually get up **so early**.
- ☐ I expected the weather to be cooler. I'm surprised it is **so warm**.

- ☐ I didn't realise it was **such an old house**.
- ☐ You know it's not true. How can you say **such a thing**? (= a thing like this)

Note the expression **no such ...**:

- ☐ You won't find the word 'blid' in the dictionary. There's **no such word**. (= this word does not exist)

D Compare:

so long

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **so long** I've forgotten what she looks like.

such a long time

- ☐ I haven't seen her for **such a long time**. (*not so long time*)

so far

- ☐ I didn't know it was **so far**.

such a long way

- ☐ I didn't know it was **such a long way**.

so much, so many

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **so much** traffic.

such a lot (of)

- ☐ I'm sorry I'm late – there was **such a lot** of traffic.

Exercises

102.1 Put in **so**, **such** or **such a**.

- 1 It was a great holiday. We had such a good time.
- 2 Everything is expensive these days, isn't it?
- 3 He always looks good. He wears nice clothes.
- 4 I couldn't believe the news. It was shock.
- 5 What a nice garden! These are lovely flowers.
- 6 The party was great. It was shame you couldn't come.
- 7 I was glad to see that he looked well after his recent illness.
- 8 I have to go. I didn't realise it was late.
- 9 Why does it always take you long time to get ready?
- 10 Everything went wrong. We had bad luck.

102.2 Make one sentence from two. Choose from the box, and then complete the sentences using **so** or **such**.

The music was loud.
I had a big breakfast.
The bag was heavy.

It was horrible weather.
~~It was a beautiful day.~~
I was surprised.

I've got a lot to do.
Her English is good.
The hotel was a long way.

- 1 It was such a beautiful day, we decided to go to the beach.
- 2, she couldn't lift it.
- 3, I don't know where to begin.
- 4, I didn't know what to say.
- 5, it could be heard from miles away.
- 6, we spent the whole day indoors.
- 7, you would think it was her native language.
- 8, it took us ages to get there.
- 9, I didn't eat anything for the rest of the day.

102.3 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 I got up at six this morning. I don't usually get up so early .
(get up / early / usually / so / don't)
- 2 Why ? There's plenty of time.
(a / such / hurry / you / in / are)
- 3 It took us an hour to get here. I'm
(long / it / surprised / so / took)
- 4 He said he worked for a company called Elcron, but
(such / there's / company / no)
- 5 I regret what I did. I don't know why
(such / thing / I / did / a / stupid)
- 6 Why ? Can't you drive faster?
(driving / so / you / slowly / are)
- 7 Two months? How did you ?
(English / time / learn / short / a / such / in)
- 8 Why ? You could have got a cheaper one.
(expensive / you / an / phone / did / such / buy)

102.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 We enjoyed our holiday. We had such a good time
- 2 I like Kate. She's so
- 3 I like Kate. She's such
- 4 It's good to see you again! I haven't seen you for so
- 5 I thought the airport was near the city. I didn't realise it was such
- 6 The streets were crowded. There were so