

## 1) Adjective or adverb?

1. There are so few people in the class, so one can talk to each other.
2. My mother is taller than my brother.
3. My sister is a strong girl.
4. There are some green apples on the plate.
5. They ate some delicious food.
6. I sometimes read a book.
7. Stop it, you are eating quickly.
8. They are talking loudly when they know they are disturbing others.
9. When will you call me to meet me?
10. How long have you been drinking coffee? I thought you were just coming!

## 2) In a nutshell:

# Adjective

An adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or a Pronoun.

Ram is a good boy.

He is intelligent.

Types of Adjectives		englishan.com	
<b>Descriptive Adjective</b>	Describe qualities or attributes of a noun. E.g. Beautiful flowers	<b>Comparative Adjective</b>	Compare two or more nouns. E.g. Bigger, Easier
<b>Demonstrative Adjective</b>	Point out specific nouns. E.g. This, That, Those	<b>Superlative Adjective</b>	Express the highest degree of a quality. E.g. Best, Most
<b>Quantitative Adjective</b>	Indicate quantity or amount. E.g. Three, many	<b>Distributive Adjective</b>	Refer to individual nouns in a group. E.g. Each, Every
<b>Numeral Adjective</b>	Show precise number or order of nouns. E.g. First, fifty	<b>Indefinite Adjective</b>	General or unspecified reference. E.g. Some, Any
<b>Possessive Adjective</b>	Indicate ownership or possession. E.g. My, Their	<b>Compound Adjective</b>	Composed of two or more words to describe a noun. E.g. well-known, Blue-eyed
<b>Interrogative Adjective</b>	Used in questions to seek information. E.g. What, Which	<b>Predicative Adjective</b>	Follows a linking verb and modifies the subject. E.g. Happy, Tired

# predicate adjective

comes after a linking verb to describe the subject of a sentence

Subject	Linking Verb	Predicate Adjective
The dog	is	cute.
My mom	seems	happy.
The pie	smells	wonderful.

## adverb:

a word that tells you more about a verb, adjective, or adverb by answering one of five questions

How?	When?	Where?	How Often?	To What Extent?
angrily hungrily	yesterday tomorrow	here there	always never	almost very

## RULES

- For most adjectives, add **-ly**  
Patient - **patiently**
- For adjectives ending in **y** change the **y** to **i** and add **-ly**  
easy - **easily**
- For adjectives ending in **c**, add **-ally**  
automatic - **automatically**
- Some adverbs of manner are irregulars that is that they don't end in **-ly**  
**good - well**
- Some irregular adverbs have the same form as the adjective  
**fast - fast**

### 3) In detail:

#### Adjectives

We use adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns. Adjectives can come before nouns or after linking verbs.

Before the noun:

- He dropped the hot plate.
- I have a black cat.
- The small boy ran down the street.
- What a beautiful view!

After a linking verb:

- He seems tired.
- The view is beautiful.
- The weather became cold.
- My cat is black.

(Linking verbs are verbs like 'be', 'become' and 'seem' which are not actions but instead link the subject to an adjective, noun or phrase that gives us more information about the subject. Read more about linking verbs [here](#).)

We make the comparative and superlative of adjectives by adding either '-er / -est' or using 'more / most'. You can read more about comparatives and superlatives [here](#).

- She is tall.
- She is taller than her sister.
- She is the tallest person in the class.

#### Adverbs

Adverbs are used to describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. They are often (but not always) made by adding 'ly' to the adjective.

- I walked slowly ('slowly' tells us about the verb 'walk').
- They worked quickly.

We make the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs by using 'more / most'.

- She sang loudly.
- She sang more loudly than her friend.
- She sang most loudly in the class.

#### Adverb or adjective?

It's important to remember to use an adjective after a linking verb. However, this can be tricky as some verbs can be used as both normal verbs and as linking verbs. One test is to replace the verb with the same form of 'be' and see if the sentence still makes sense. If it does, the verb is being used as a linking verb and so needs an adjective, not an adverb.

- He smells the hot soup carefully. (Here we are talking about the action of smelling and using 'smell' as a normal verb, so we need an adverb.)
- The soup smells good. (Here we are using 'smell' as a linking verb, to describe the soup. We can replace 'smells' with 'is' and the sentence still makes sense. So, we need an adjective.)
- He looked tiredly at the dirty kitchen. (Here we are talking about the action of looking and using 'look' as a normal verb, so we use an adverb to describe the way of looking.)
- You look beautiful. (Here we are using 'look' as a linking verb, to give more information about the person. We can replace 'look' with 'are' and the sentence still makes sense. So we need an adjective.)

### **Irregular forms**

Normally, we make an adverb by adding 'ly' to an adjective.

- Careful (adjective): He is always careful.
- Carefully (adverb): She put the glasses down carefully.
- Quiet (adjective): This is a quiet room.
- Quietly (adverb): She spoke quietly.
- Bad (adjective): This coffee is bad!
- Badly (adverb): He sings badly!

If the adjective ends in 'y', we change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ly'. If the adjective ends in 'le', we drop 'e' and add 'y'.

- Happy (adjective): She looks very happy.
- Happily (adverb): He sang happily.
- Gentle (adjective): It's a gentle cat.
- Gently (adverb): He stroked the cat gently.

However, there are some exceptions.

- Fast (adjective): That's a fast car.
- Fast (adverb): She walks fast.
- Early (adjective): She was early for the meeting.
- Early (adverb): He arrived early.
- Late (adjective): He is always late!
- Late (adverb): He got up late this morning ('lately' is also an adverb but means 'recently').
- Good (adjective): That is a good book.
- Well (adverb): She did well on the exam ('well' can also be an adjective; see below).
- Hard (adjective): Maths is hard!

- Hard (adverb): She tried hard ('hardly' is also an adverb, but means 'almost none'; see below).

There are also some adjectives that end in 'ly' and don't have an adverb form. Instead we use 'in a ---way'. These are friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, and silly.

- He talked to me in a friendly way.

### **Good / well**

'Well' can be confusing because it is both the adverb form of 'good', and an adjective that means 'healthy and fine'.

- My mother is well ('well' is an adjective that means 'healthy and fine').
- He did the work well ('well' is an adverb meaning 'in a good way').

Of course, we also use 'good' as an adjective.

- This meal is good!
- He can speak good German.

### **Hard / hardly**

'Hard' is both an adjective and an adverb.

- The table is hard (= adjective, meaning 'not soft' or 'difficult').
- She works hard (= adverb, meaning 'with a lot of effort').

'Hardly' is also an adverb, but it means 'almost nothing' or 'almost none'.

- She hardly works (= she does almost no work).
- I have hardly any money (= I have almost no money).

### **Late / lately**

'Late' is an adjective and an adverb. There is also an adverb 'lately', which means 'recently'.

- I'm late (= adjective, meaning 'not on time').
- He came late (= adverb, meaning 'not on time').
- I've been working a lot lately (= an adverb meaning 'recently').

### **Modern English and Adverbs**

Many native English speakers are starting to use adjectives where traditionally we need an adverb. Some people think this is incorrect, but it's very common.

- He ran quick (instead of 'he ran quickly').

This is especially common with comparatives and superlatives.

- She ran quicker (instead of 'she ran more quickly').

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/adverbs-or-adjectives-exercise-1.html>