

## Unit 64: ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

### 1 Adjectives

Adjectives tell us something about a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives do not have a plural form. We use the same form for singular nouns (**warm day**), plural nouns (**warm days**, NOT *warms days*) and mass nouns (**warm weather**).

Many words are only adjectives, but sometimes we can make adjectives from

the **-ing** form of a verb: **swimming pool**

a past participle: **tired boys**

a noun: **football stadium**

### 2 Adverbs

Adverbs give extra information. They can tell us when (Unit 71), how often (Unit 73), how (Unit 80) and where (for example, Unit 79). They can also make a description stronger or weaker (Unit 67).

**a** We can make many adjectives into adverbs with **-ly**. For example:

ADJECTIVE:	<b>bad</b>	<b>careful</b>	<b>slow</b>	<b>probable</b>	<b>happy</b>
ADVERB:	<b>badly</b>	<b>carefully</b>	<b>slowly</b>	<b>probably</b>	<b>happily</b>

**b** These words are ADJECTIVES and also ADVERBS:

He is a	<b>hard</b> worker.	He works	<b>hard</b> .
He is a	<b>fast</b> worker.	He works	<b>fast</b> .
It's an	<b>early</b> train.	It arrives	<b>early</b> .
She was	<b>late</b> .	She arrived	<b>late</b> .

**NOTICE:** The adverbs **hardly** (Unit 67) and **lately** (Unit 71) have different meanings from **hard** and **late**.

**c** This ADJECTIVE has an irregular form for its ADVERB:

He is a <b>good</b> worker.	He works <b>well</b> .
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**d** Some adverbs are adverbs only (there is no adjective). For example:

**very** (Unit 67) and **almost** (Unit 67).

**NOTICE:** Position of adjectives (Unit 65). Position of adverbs (Unit 66).