

Adverbs and adjectives Answer key

Adjectives and Adverbs



Objective: *Identify adjectives and adverbs, and use them correctly.*

Adverbs: are words that describe or modify *verbs* and sometimes *adjectives* and other *adverbs*. They often answer the questions HOW, WHERE, or WHEN.

Example:

- Even after one year of lessons, Luke plays the piano **badly**.

Badly is an adverb that modifies the verb *play* and tells us how Luke plays the piano.

- The class is **very** difficult. Many students don't pass it.

Very is an adverb that modifies the adjective *difficult* and tells us how difficult the class is.

Adjectives: are words that **modify (describe) nouns**. Adjectives do not modify verbs or adverbs or other adjectives.

Example:

- Margot wore a **beautiful** hat to the pie-eating contest.
- **Furry** dogs may overheat in the summertime.
- My cake should have **sixteen** candles.

- The **scariest** villain of all time is Darth Vader.

Adverbs

answer the questions:

How?

Gene danced gleefully.

Where?

Gene danced in the rain.

When?

Gene danced during the song.

Adjectives

answer the questions:

How many?

Gene sang several songs.

What kind?

Gene sang a beautiful song.

Which?

Gene sang the most famous song.



Exercises:

1. Read the sentences below and decide whether an adverb or an adjective is needed. Circle your choice. Then underline the word it modifies. (adverbs usually, but not always, end in 'ly').
 - a. The house looked (empty, empty).
 - b. Jason pitched (wild, wildly).
 - c. The choir sang (good, well).
 - d. Those hills look (beautiful, beautifully).
 - e. The teams were matched (even, evenly).
2. Determine whether each underlined word below is an adjective or an adverb.
 - a. The woolly mammoth is believed to be the ancestor of the modern elephant. **adjective**
 - b. She jumped up suddenly and left the room. **adverb**
 - c. The early bird gets the worm. **adjective**
 - d. "Come here, quickly," she said. **adverb**
 - e. A nicely trimmed hedge is an asset to a yard. **adverb**

3. Fill in the blanks with an adjective or adverb to complete each sentence.

- a. My classmate is a ___**nice**___ person. (nice, nicely)
- b. I can speak Spanish very ___**well**___. (good, well)
- c. Katrina took a painting class, so she can paint ___**beautiful**___ pictures. (beautiful, beautifully)
- d. Mr Smith looked ___**angrily**___ at me when I arrived late. (angry, angrily)
- e. Of course, I was ___**happy**___ when I got an A+ on the exam. (happy, happily)



In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order.

Example:

Here is a beautiful, red, cloth flag.

Why does beautiful come before red?

Why does red come before cloth?

ORDERING ADJECTIVES

N NUMBER few many one	O OPINION delicious lovely horrid	S SIZE large small tiny	A AGE young old new
S SHAPE rectangular circular round	C COLOR red green white yellow blue	O ORIGIN American Chinese French	M MATERIAL leather ceramic plastic



Exercises:

- Understanding the proper order of adjectives takes practice. Use the following table to practice using the proper order of adjectives in the following sentences.

Number	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose
Four	handsome	tall	young	round	red	German	wooden	sleeping

1. Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences.

- i. The woman is wearing a _____ dress.
a) yellow, long **b) long, yellow**
- ii. He is a _____ man.
a) tall, thin b) thin, tall
- iii. The company makes _____ products.
a) excellent, farming b) farming, excellent
- iv. James recently departed on a _____ trip.
a) camping, long **b) long, camping**
- v. I love eating _____ strawberries.
a) red, big **b) big, red**