

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**.

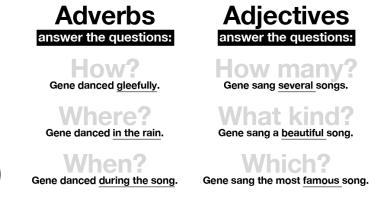
Badly is an adverb that modifies the verb *play* and tells us how Luke plays the piano.

• 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.





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, emptily).
 - 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 <u>woolly</u> mammoth is believed to be the ancestor of the modern elephant. Adjective
 - b. She jumped up suddenly and left the room. Adverb
 - c. The <u>early</u> bird gets the worm. Adjective
 - d. "Come here, **<u>quickly</u>**," 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 _____ person. (nice, nicely)
 - b. I can speak Spanish very ______. (good, well)
 - c. Katrina took a painting class, so she can paint ______
 pictures. (beautiful, beautifully)

- d. Mr Smith looked ______ at me when I arrived late. (angry, angrily)
- e. Of course, I was ______when I got an A+ on the exam.
 (happy, happily)

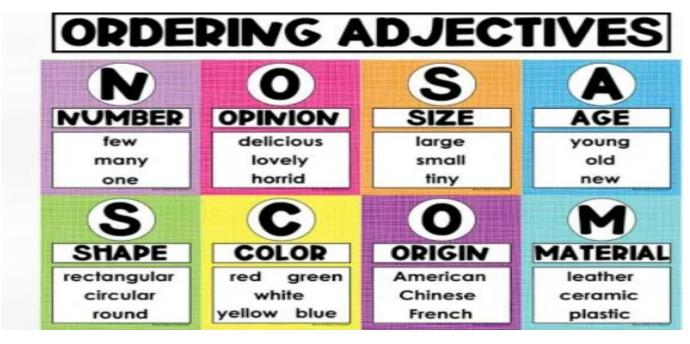


In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order.

Example:

Here is a beautiful, red, cloth flag.

Why does beautiful come before red? Why does red come before cloth?





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

Numb	er	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose
Fou	-	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. <mark>a) tall, thin</mark> 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



Objective: Identify different types of verbs and their tenses, and use them correctly.

A verb is an essential part of a sentence. Without a verb (and a subject) you have no sentence.

- A verb is a word or a group of words that tells you what a person or thing is **being** or **doing**.
- She went to the shops.He is drinking his tea.She is heretoday.
 - Tense the word Tense comes from the Latin word "Tempus" which means *time*. The tense of a verb tells you the time at which the action takes place.

There are three main tenses:

A verb is often made up of more than one word.

- Present tense: I eat, he washes, they draw.
- Past tense: I ate, he washed, they drew.
- Future tense: I shall eat, he will wash, they will draw.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
be	was/were	been	keep	kept	kept
beat	beat	beaten	know	knew	known
become	became	become			
begin	began	begun			
bite	bit	bitten	leave	left	left
break	broke	broken	lend	lent	lent
bring	brought	brought	lose	lost	lost
burn	burnt	burnt			
build	built	built		and a local second s	
buy	bought	bought	make	made	made
			meet	met	met
catch	caught	caught	рау	paid	paid
choose	chose	chosen	put	put	put
come	came	come	put	put	par
cost	cost	cost			
cut	cut	cut	read	read	read
			ride	rode	ridden
			ring	rang	rung
dig	dug	dug	run	ran	run
do	did	done			
draw	drew	drawn			
drink	drank	drunk	say	said	said
drive	drove	driven	see	saw	seen
			sell	sold	sold
			send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	shake	shook	shaken
			shine	shone	shone
			shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spend	spent	spent
forget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
freeze	froze	frozen	steal	stole	stolen
			swim	swam	swum
get	got	got	take	took	taken
give	gave	given	teach	taught	taught
go	went	gone	tell	told	told
grow	grew	grown	think	thought	thought
			throw	threw	thrown
have	had	had	20 2 83		
hear	heard	heard	understand	understood	understood
hide	hid	hidden			
hit	hit	hit			
hold	held	held	wake up	woke up	woken up
hurt	hurt	hurt	wear	wore	worn
			win	won	won
			write	wrote	written



- 1. Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense.
 - a. The baby shakes with cold. The baby shook with cold.
 - b. The boy is very excited. The boy was very excited
 - c. My mom cooks lunch. My mom cooked lunch.
 - d. She hit him hard with her purse. She hit him with her purse.
 - e. The actor performs well. The actor performed well.
 - f. He fights like a tiger. He fought like a tiger.
 - g. They spend a lot on clothes and cars. They spent a lot on clothes and cars.
- 2. Underline all parts of the verb (verb group) in each sentence.
- a. The boy <u>is playing</u> golf.
- b. I <u>went</u> to the mall.
- c. We <u>have broken</u> the glass.
- d. The girls are playing with their dolls.
- e. The workers <u>have built</u> a big house.
- f. We will travel to England next year.
- g. The cat has chased the mouse.
- h. She had skated all around the icy-lake.

- i. Jane was typing a letter.
- j. We will meet the principal next week.
- k. I <u>have broken</u> my pencil.
- I. Beth and Jamie were hiding behind the bushes.

The Verb Tenses

ENGLISH VERB TENSE	Past	Present	Future
SIMPLE	I studied English yesterday.	l study English.	I will study English.
CONTINUOUS	l was studying	l am studying	l will be studying
	English.	English	English.
PERFECT	l had studied	l have studied	l will have studied
	English.	English.	English.

- 3. Read the following sentences and identify the tenses used in them.
 - a. My sister lives in Mumbai. Simple Present
 - b. The girl was carrying a basket full of flowers on her head. Past Continuous
 - c. The boys are playing cricket. Present Continuous
 - d. I had a strange dream yesterday. Past Simple

- e. My father drinks coffee in the morning. Simple Present
- f. I will meet you at the library. Simple Future
- g. Once a week, he washes his car. Simple Present
- h. Rahul enjoys clay modeling. Simple Present
- i. The boy helped the man cross the road. Simple Past
- j. He has lived all his life in Mumbai. Present Perfect
- k. We have just finished our rehearsal. Present Perfect
- I. With this tail wind, the plane will arrive early. Simple Future
- m. The children were listening closely to the speaker. Past Continuous
- n. Mr. Waldner has brought some samples for us to look at. Present Perfect
- o. Franny and I walk to school most of the time. Simple Present
- p. The pitcher threw six fast balls in a row. Simple Past
- q. We will send you a postcard from London. Simple Future