

Sometimes people are not sure whether a word is an adjective or an adverb. Review the definitions of those two parts of speech.

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLES

Nancy is **tall**.

The word *tall* describes *Nancy*.

Nancy is a noun; therefore, *tall* is an adjective.

An adverb answers a question about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb in a sentence.

EXAMPLES

Nancy walked **outside**.

The word *outside* tells where Nancy walked.

Walked is a verb; therefore, *outside* is an adverb.

Activity A Write the words in bold on your paper. Beside each word, write whether it is an *adjective* or an *adverb*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Larry is late . | 11) He runs fast . |
| 2) He is here . | 12) He's a fast runner. |
| 3) That house is large . | 13) He is fast . |
| 4) She works hard . | 14) The answer is clear . |
| 5) He is a hard worker. | 15) Speak clearly ! |
| 6) Jack lives here . | 16) We practice daily . |
| 7) Today we ran. | 17) Do daily exercises. |
| 8) We arrived late . | 18) Let's leave early . |
| 9) They arrived later . | 19) Is this the early show? |
| 10) We looked up . | 20) We usually eat at noon. |

Many adverbs are made from adjectives by adding the ending *-ly*.

EXAMPLES

Adjectives

Adverbs

The cloth is **soft**.

He sang **softly**.

The candy is **sweet**.

She smiled **sweetly**.

Carol looks **happy**.

Fernando laughed **happily**.

Activity B Write the words in bold on your paper. Beside each word, write whether it is an adjective or an adverb.

- 1) The sea was very **calm** today.
- 2) Donna walked **calmly** out of the room.
- 3) Between classes the halls were **quiet**.
- 4) The boy **quietly** watched the movie.
- 5) "This is an **extremely** difficult case," the lawyer said.
- 6) "This is an **extreme** case," the lawyer said.
- 7) My new puppy is always **hungry**.
- 8) The hikers ate lunch **hungrily**.

Sometimes an adverb is made from a noun by adding *-ly*.

EXAMPLES

Noun

Adverb

May I have **part** of that?

He is **partly** finished.

Activity C Write the words in bold on your paper. Beside each word, write whether it is a noun or an adverb.

- 1) The books were in alphabetical **order**.
- 2) Please do things **orderly**.
- 3) We went to the store every **week**.
- 4) The family shops **weekly**.
- 5) The bills arrive every **month**.
- 6) We pay our bills **monthly**.

Not all words ending in *-ly* are adverbs. Many common adjectives end in *-ly*, too.

EXAMPLES

Dwayne received some **fatherly** advice from Mr. Belindo.

Fatherly is an adjective that describes the noun *advice*.

Janell is a **friendly** person.

Friendly is an adjective that describes the noun *person*.

Other words that end in *-ly* may be used as adjectives or adverbs.

EXAMPLES

Adjectives

Adverbs

He did the **daily** report.

He reported **daily**.

We left in the **early** morning.

We left **early**.

Activity D Write the words in bold on your paper. Beside each word, write whether it is an adjective or an adverb.

- 1) New cars are very **costly**.
- 2) **Only** Vanessa arrived on time.
- 3) That is an **ugly** cut.
- 4) They sat **quietly** and waited.
- 5) Donna's report was **timely**.
- 6) That is a **lovely** song.
- 7) Mr. Santos missed his **early** class.
- 8) They **easily** won first prize.
- 9) The car skidded **dangerously** close to us.
- 10) The music has a **lively** beat.

Lesson 4 Review

Part A Write the words in bold on your paper. Beside each word, write whether it is an adverb or an adjective.

- 1) This **deadly** poison will get rid of all kinds of bugs.
- 2) Mr. Ozawa prepared his **yearly** report.
- 3) We receive a newspaper **daily**.
- 4) Please try to come to class **early**.
- 5) Carla smiled **happily**.
- 6) Where have you been **lately**?
- 7) I am **partly** finished with my report.
- 8) They went to Chicago on the **early** train.
- 9) We listened to the **daily** weather report.
- 10) The drought left the land bare and **ugly**.

Part B Write two sentences for each of the words below on your paper. In the first sentence, use the word as an adjective. In the second sentence, use the word as an adverb.

- 1) fast
- 2) early
- 3) late
- 4) weekly
- 5) hard
- 6) inside
- 7) best

Many adverbs are used to make comparisons. The three degrees of comparison are positive, comparative, and superlative.

EXAMPLES	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
	fast	faster	fastest
	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	happily	less happily	least happily
	well	better	best

One-syllable adverbs form their comparative and superlative forms by adding *-er* and *-est*. Adverbs of more than one syllable usually form their comparative and superlative forms by using *more* and *most*. Adverbs can also be compared with *less* and *least*. A few adverbs are irregular, such as *well*, *better*, and *best*.

Remember to use the comparative form to compare two things. Use the superlative form to compare more than two things.

EXAMPLES	
	Kim finished more quickly than Ben.
	Tom worked most quickly of them all.

Activity A Write the adverbs in each of these sentences on your paper.

- 1) This shoe fits comfortably.
- 2) This shoe fits more comfortably than that one.
- 3) Of the three, that shoe fits most comfortably.
- 4) Victor is speaking calmly.
- 5) He is speaking more calmly than Hector.
- 6) He speaks most calmly when he has practiced his speech.
- 7) Jack writes well.
- 8) He writes better this year than last year.
- 9) He writes best about football.

Activity B Write each adverb below on your paper. Beside each adverb, write its comparative and superlative forms.

Example softly—more softly, most softly

- 1) loudly
- 2) brightly
- 3) fast
- 4) hard
- 5) gladly
- 6) clearly
- 7) softly
- 8) angrily

Activity C Write the correct form of the adverb in parentheses to complete each sentence.

- 1) The lights shone (brightly) tonight than any night this week.
- 2) Liz sings (well) than Fernando.
- 3) Dan works (hard) when he is interested.
- 4) Of all the students, Kim worked (quickly).
- 5) Zeke played the trumpet (loudly) than his brother.

Lesson 5 Review

Part A Write the adverbs in each of these sentences on your paper. Beside each adverb, write the degree of comparison.

Example Sarah dances most unusually.
most unusually—superlative

- 1) Paul runs the mile faster than Sam.
- 2) Everyone in class worked hard.
- 3) I work best when I am rested.
- 4) Carl reads less quickly than Mike.
- 5) The choir sang the chorus more loudly than the verses.
- 6) Everyone worked least happily at the end of the day.
- 7) I like apples better than pears.
- 8) The winds howled most loudly at midnight.
- 9) The children played more quietly after lunch.
- 10) Irene plays the drums well.

Part B Write each adverb below on your paper. Beside each adverb, write its comparative and superlative forms.

Example quietly—more quietly, most quietly

- 1) happily
- 2) quickly
- 3) well
- 4) loudly
- 5) politely
- 6) sweetly
- 7) noisily
- 8) briskly
- 9) sadly
- 10) kindly