

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 (**rough board**), plural nouns (**rough boards**, NOT *roughs boards*) and mass nouns (**heavy equipment**).

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

the **-ing** form of a verb: **hammering** noise

a past participle: **loud** workers

a noun: **tool** belt

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:	bad	careful	slow	probable	happy
ADVERB:	badly	carefully	slowly	probably	happily

b These words are ADJECTIVES and also ADVERBS:

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

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 good worker.	He works well .
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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).