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APC English

Adjectives vs Adverbs

The Adjective is one of the parts of speech that describes some extra information about the noun or a pronoun in a sentence.

Size	Texture	Shape	Feelings	Time
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Big✓ Small✓ Large✓ Huge✓ Little✓ Short✓ Tall✓ Tiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Smooth✓ Soft✓ Hard✓ Woven✓ Rough✓ Slippery✓ Fuzzy✓ Crunchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Circle✓ Square✓ Flat✓ Sphere✓ Round✓ Cone✓ Oval✓ Wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Angry✓ Happy✓ Funny✓ Kind✓ Silly✓ Sweet✓ Gentle✓ Sad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ancient✓ Early✓ Fast✓ late✓ quick✓ Rapid✓ Slow✓ Swift

Adverbs

Adjective modify nouns

Adverbs modify everything else (like verbs)

-ly adverbs

slowly, softly, nicely, happily, early

other adverbs

very, now, soon, often, never

Adverbs

#add -ly to an adjective to make an adverb

Adjective	slow	quick	soft	sudden	gradual
Adverb	slowly	quickly	softly	suddenly	gradually

Adverbs modify verbs

#add -ly to an adjective to make a adverb

Adjective + noun

The *slow* turtle

The *quick* hare

The *soft* bed

The *sudden* move

The *gradual* change

Verb + Adverb

He ran slowly

She ran quickly

She spoke softly

I moved suddenly

He moved gradually

Adverbs modify adjectives

Adverb + Adjective

The dog is really cute

He was very hungry

It was truly funny

They were simply great

It was badly damaged

The ice cream was so tasty

Order of Adjectives

- 1 We use adjectives to describe people and things. Here are some examples:

old small friendly rich cheap

Look at these sentences:

*I've bought an **old** table for my kitchen.*

*My home town is **small** and **friendly**.*

*We had lunch in a **cheap** restaurant.*

- 2 The form of adjectives never changes:
*a **rich** man a **rich** woman two **rich** men*

- 3 We put an adjective before a noun:

ADJECTIVE + NOUN		
<i>I saw a</i>	<i>beautiful</i>	<i>cat.</i>

We put an adjective after **be**:

be + ADJECTIVE		
<i>They are</i>	<i>hungry.</i>	

We sometimes use these verbs instead of **be**:

look feel taste smell sound

Here are some examples:

*She **looks** happy.*

*This cheese **tastes** wonderful.*

*I **feel** cold.*

- 4 When we use two adjectives before a noun, we put in a comma (,):

*He's a **nice, old** man.*

When we use two adjectives without a noun, we use **and**:

*You look **tired and hungry**.*

- 5 When we use more than one adjective, there is a general guide to the correct order:

SIZE + AGE + COLOUR + NATIONALITY + MATERIAL

a	new,	green	bag
a	big,	French	house
a	small,	wooden	table

We often use 'materials' as adjectives:

*a **cotton** shirt a **silver** ring a **plastic** bag*

- 6 Here are some common 'nationality' adjectives:

American	German	Portuguese
Australian	Greek	Russian
Chinese	Indian	Turkish
Dutch	Italian	South African
English	Japanese	Spanish
French	Polish	Swedish

Adjectives - order

House - old, big, white

How do we know the order?

The big old white house

Adjectives - order

The big old white house



big
old

white



order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

Adjectives - order

The big old white brick house

the

big

old

white

brick

order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

Adjectives - order

The big old tall
white brick house

the

big

old

tall

white

brick

order

Determiner

Opinion

Size

Age

Shape

Color

Origin

Material

purpose

examples

the
beautiful
big
old
tall
white
Thai
brick
farm

order
Determiner
Opinion
Size
Age
Shape
Color
Origin
Material
purpose

Same group - use a comma

A tall, thin man

a

tall, thin

order
Determiner
Opinion
Size
Age
Shape
Color
Origin
Material
purpose

Adjectives- using a comma

Same 'category'

Try swapping them

A tall, thin man

A thin, tall man

called coordinated adjectives

Practice

order of adjectives

Look at these sentences. If you think the adjectives are in the wrong order, change the order. If you think the order is correct, put a tick (✓).

0 She lost a gold, small ring at the disco yesterday night.

small, gold

0 I have an old, Italian painting in my living-room.

✓

1 I'm looking for my cotton, green shirt and my brown, leather shoes.

2 George has a Spanish, modern villa near the sea. He goes there every summer.

3 I live in an old, white house near the river. I've got a black, large dog!

4 I had an interesting talk with a Polish, young student last week.

5 We are having lunch in a big, Japanese, new restaurant in the centre of town.

6 I left all my books in a red, plastic bag on the bus. I was so stupid!

Possessive Adjectives

Types of adjectives

Possessive adjective: The words my, our, your, his, her, its, their, when used before a noun, are called possessive adjectives.

my, our, your, his, her, its, their
when used before a noun

pre-exercise vocabulary

parts of the body

- leg
- wrist
- arm
- back
- elbow
- thumb
- eye
- ankle

injury / illness

- hurt
- bruise
- burnt
- rash
- cut
- infection
- sprained



infection



sprained



exercise 1

Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- 1 She's got a bruise on her leg.
- 2 I've hurt _____ wrist.
- 3 Peter's burnt _____ arm.
- 4 You've got a rash on _____ back.
- 5 Anna's hurt _____ elbow.
- 6 I've cut _____ thumb.
- 7 He's got an infection in _____ eye.
- 8 You've sprained _____ ankle.

exercise 2

Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct order

1. I've got a _____ on my _____. It _____. (leg, itches, rash)
2. He's _____ his _____. It's _____. (bleeding, hand, cut)
3. I think I've got _____. I've got a _____ and I feel _____. (temperature, sick, flu)
4. She's _____ her _____. It's _____. (foot, painful, bruised)
5. My _____'s _____. I've _____ it. (sprained, wrist, swollen)

answer (1) : I've got a rash on my leg . It itches

Graded listening

instructions

1. Listen,
2. Listen again
3. Listen parts (1/3, 2/3, 3/3) - write what you hear
4. See questions
5. Listen again
6. Read text
7. confirm answers

questions

1. Where is the holiday?
2. What are amazing?
3. What is meant by “just do it”?

passage

Couldja you to the shops for me?

Sure, whaddya like

Didja see that advert for that chocolate bar?

That's want I want

Why learn

Conversational Questions & "You" Assimilation

- palatalization
- where the "d", "t", or "ch" sounds blend with the "y" sound in "you."
 - Did you (Didja)
 - Didja see the big dog outside?
 - Could you (Couldja)
 - Couldja pass the salt, please?
 - what do you (whaddya)
 - Whaddya want for dinner?

speaking / pronunciation practice

Lesson 11

/ɪ/ vs. /i:/ ship vs. sheep

/æ/ vs. /ʌ/ cat vs. cut

/e/ vs. /æ/ pen vs. pan

/ʊ/ vs /u:/ full/fool

/eɪ/ vs /e/ late/let

the difference between /ɪ/ vs. /i:/

ship sheep

sit seat

bit beat

fill feel

fit feet

slip sleep

hill heel

chip cheap

the difference between /æ/ vs. /ʌ/

cat

cut

fan

fun

cap

cup

pan

pun

bat

but

hag

hug

hat

hut

back

buck

lack

luck

ran

run

sang

sung

bag

bug

rang

rung

match

much

mad

mud

stack

stuck

ham

hum

the difference between /æ/ vs /e/

and - end

pan - pen

bad - bed

man - men

bat - bet

pat - pet

sat - set

gas - guess

land - lend

sad - said

had - head

pack - peck

tan - ten

bag - beg

mat - met

ham - hem

dad - dead

lad - led

flash - flesh

sand - send

shall - shell

marry - merry

the difference between / ʊ / vs. / u: / *full/fool*

full - fool

pull - pool

look - Luke

could - cooed

hood - who'd

stood - stewed

bull - boot

hook - hoot

wolf - woof

the difference between / eɪ / vs. / e / *late/let*

late	let
age	edge
bait	bet
main	men
pain	pen
paper	pepper
braid	bread
laid	led
shade	shed

mate	met
wait	wet
date	debt
paste	pest
taste	test
raid	red
fail	fell
sail	sell
tale	tell

wage	wedge
gate	get
waste	west
sale	sell
bale	bell
jail	gel
rake	wreck
fade	fed
mane	men
vain	vein
later	letter

split the words into the two sounds

6 **Pronunciation** Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

~~on~~ ~~hello~~ holiday long phone
go hotel tropical cold hot

/əʊ/ <i>won't</i>	/ɒ/ <i>want</i>
hello	on

split the words into the two sounds

6 **Pronunciation** Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

~~on~~ ~~hello~~ holiday long phone
go hotel tropical cold hot

/əʊ/ <i>won't</i>		/ɒ/ <i>want</i>	
___	hello -	___	on
___	phone -	___	holiday
___	go -	___	long
___	hotel -	___	tropical
___	cold -	___	hot

Listening practice

Beautiful by Christina Aguilera

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency

Constantly, always
occasionally, regularly
periodically, etc.

1. He likes to do shopping occasionally.
2. She regularly waters the plants.
3. He rarely joins any parties to enjoy.

English Adverbs List

Time list

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Recently
- Soon
- Now
- Previously
- Immediately
- Eventually
- Simultaneously

Frequency

- Always
- Usually
- Often
- Regularly
- Occasionally
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Never
- Hardly
- Occasionally
- Frequently
- Generally
- Normally
- Periodically

Manner

- Carefully
- Easily
- Quickly
- Slowly
- Loudly
- Softly
- Accurately
- Bravely
- Cheerfully
- Comfortably
- Vigorously
- Diligently
- Effortlessly
- Fearlessly

Interrogative

- Where
- When
- Why
- What
- How
- To what extent
- In what way
- In which way
- For what reason

Conjunctive

- Furthermore
- Also
- Consequently
- Otherwise
- Moreover
- Thus
- Accordingly
- Nonetheless
- Instead
- Similarly
- Consequently
- Hence
- Therefore
- Subsequently

Place

- Everywhere
- Here
- Anywhere
- Anyplace
- Somewhere
- Everywhere
- Nowhere
- Abroad
- Outdoors
- Upstairs
- Downstairs
- Inside
- Across
- Throughout
- Underground

Degree

- Extremely
- Very
- Too
- Quite
- Rather
- Slightly
- Highly
- Partially
- Mostly
- Completely

Listening Practice

adverbs - level 2

listen to the passage

Exercise 1 match the sentence halves

- 1 Susan is ____

2 She works ____

3 She doesn't work ____

4 Her husband is ____
- a a hairdresser.

b in the daytime.

c a nurse.

d on a ship.

first part	second part
1. Susan is	a, b, c or d
2. She works	a, b, c or d
3. She doesn't work	a, b, c or d
4. Her husband is	a, b, c or d

Exercise 2 answer these questions

- 1 Where does the ship go?

2 How long is she on the ship every month?

3 How long is a shift?

4 What time does Susan start work?

5 What does she do when she isn't on duty?

Exercise 1 match the sentence halves

first part	second part
1. Susan is	
2. She works	
3. She doesn't work	
4. Her husband is	

- a a hairdresser.
- b in the daytime.
- c a nurse.
- d on a ship.

Exercise 2 answer these questions

1 Where does the ship go?

1

2 How long is she on the ship every month?

2

3 How long is a shift?

3

4 What time does Susan start work?

4

5 What does she do when she isn't on duty?

5

Susan Yang lives in Miami, Florida. She's a nurse, but she doesn't work in a hospital. She works on a large cruise ship. The ship takes people for holidays to some of the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

Susan lives on the ship for seven days and then she has a week off. 'There are three nurses on the ship,' she says, 'but we never all work together. Two work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the other one does the night shift. I always work at night. I prefer it.' 'We rarely have a lot of problems. People sometimes fall over or they eat too much. The biggest problem is when the weather's bad. Then a lot of people usually get seasick. Fortunately the weather isn't normally bad in the Caribbean.'

The nurses also look after the workers on the ship. All sorts of people work there – chefs, waiters, electricians, nannies, dancers, cleaners, sports instructors. 'Yes,' says Susan. 'It's like a big hotel. I like the job, but it isn't a holiday for us, of course. When I'm not on duty, I sleep most of the time. I usually feel very tired after a 12-hour shift.' After a week the ship goes back to Miami and Susan goes home for seven days. She always helps her husband in his hairdressing salon, but they play tennis a lot, too.

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reading practice

reading practice

Celebrating Halloween

exercise

<https://www.alps.academy/english-reading-practice/>

Reading Text #3

Celebrating Halloween

Celebrating Halloween

[download reading exercise 3.pdf](#)

During Autumn in the United States, people enjoy a fun holiday called Halloween on the night of October 31st. Although it was once a religious holiday, today, it's all about decorations, costumes, candy, and excitement.

Many folks love to carve pumpkins. They take an orange pumpkin or a similar vegetable and carefully carve a special design into it like a scary face. After that, they place a lit candle inside, turning it into a lantern. When the sun goes down, these carved creations glow brightly in the dark.

English Reading Practice: Reading Comprehension Exercises

If you want to learn English or improve you English then practice your reading skills with reading comprehension practice.



Reading Text #3

Celebrating Halloween

During Autumn in the United States, people enjoy a fun holiday called Halloween on the night of October 31st. Although it was once a religious holiday, today, it's all about decorations, costumes, candy, and excitement.

Many folks love to carve pumpkins. They take an orange pumpkin or a similar vegetable and carefully carve a special design into it like a scary face. After that, they place a lit candle inside, turning it into a lantern. When the sun goes down, these carved creations glow brightly in the dark.

Halloween enthusiasts also enjoy decorating their homes. You'll see figures of spooky creatures like vampires, ghosts, and zombies. Some even go for creepy stuff like bugs, spiders, and fake gravestones.

Most of the time, Halloween is for the kids. Children put on costumes, which can be anything from their favorite movie characters to mythical monsters, and go from house to house. They knock on doors, and when they're answered, they say "Trick or Treat." In return, they receive delicious candies.

Not many grown-ups celebrate Halloween, but those who do often attend fun parties. So, whether you're young or old, Halloween offers something enjoyable for everyone.

1. Where does Halloween take place?

- a) Ireland
- b) United States
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

2. What kinds of spooky creatures are often featured at Halloween?

- a) Witches and wizards
- b) Vampires, ghosts, and zombies
- c) Fairies and elves
- d) Pirates and superheroes

3. What is commonly carved to create a Halloween lantern?

- a) Watermelon
- b) Orange pumpkin
- c) Cabbage
- d) Pineapple

4. One can expect to see all of the following types of decorations on Halloween except:

- a) Spiders and other bugs
- b) Trees, lights and snowmen
- c) Gravestones and zombies
- d) Vampires

5. What do children receive when they say "Trick or Treat" during Halloween?

- a) Toys and games
- b) Delicious candies
- c) Money and gifts
- d) Colorful balloons

Feelings: Advanced Exercise

Advanced students or in groups

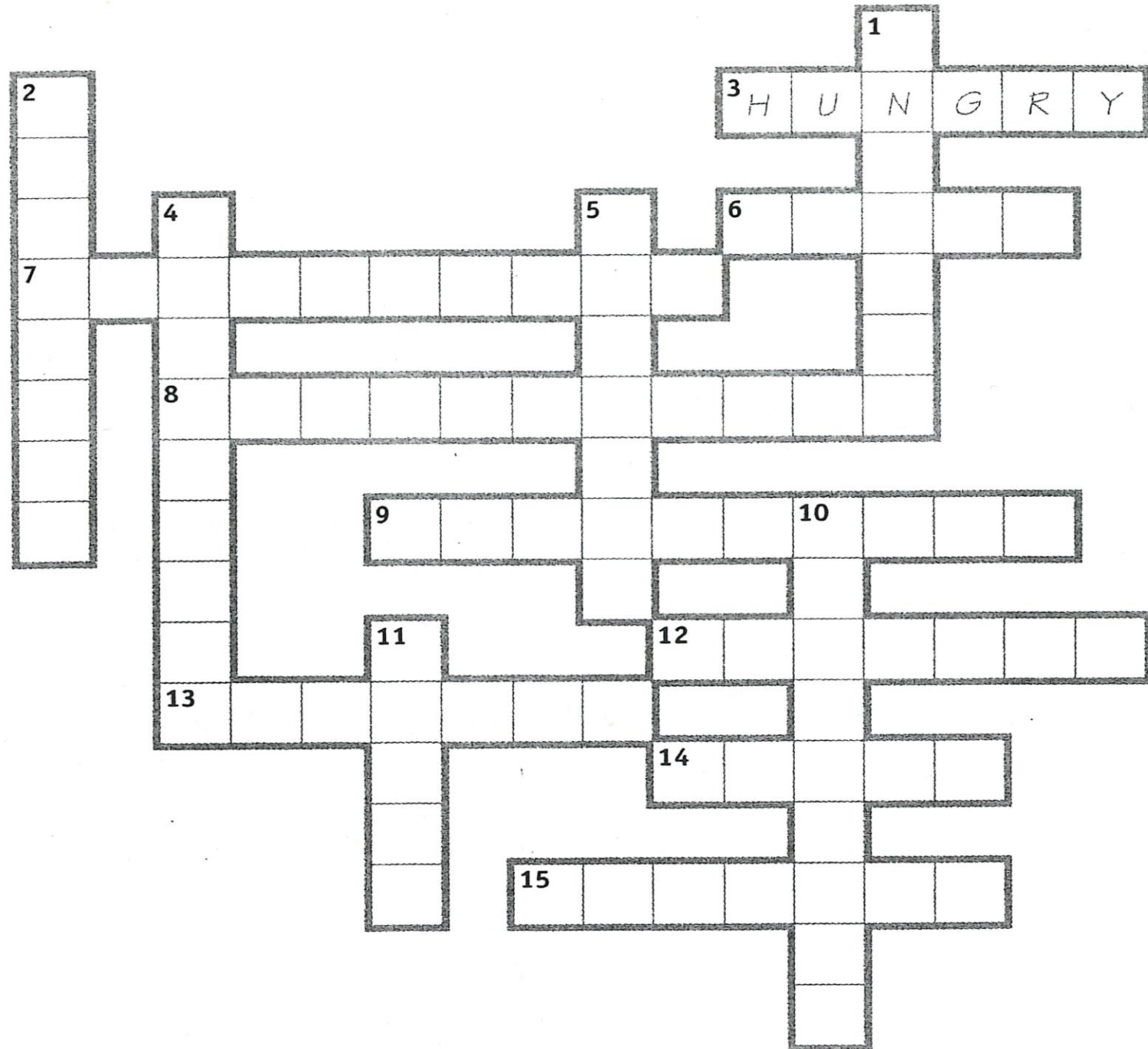
Across ➡

- 3 Have you got anything to eat? I'm really hungry. (6)
 6 We felt very _____ of her when she graduated. (5)
 7 I had a bad dream and felt very _____ when I woke up. (10)
 8 I couldn't remember his name. I was really _____. (11)
 9 I wasn't _____ in the TV programme, so I went to bed early. (10)
 12 He's _____ about his exam, because he hasn't studied. (7)
 13 We're going on holiday tomorrow. The children are very _____ (7).
 14 Nothing's happening in this film. I'm so _____. (5)
 15 Are you _____? I've got some juice. (7)

Down ▼

- 1 I'm so _____. I bought him a ticket and then he sold it! (7)
 2 I don't understand this map. I'm very _____. (8)
 4 What's wrong? You look really _____. (9)
 5 We've had a great holiday. We feel very _____ now. (7)
 10 I was _____ to see her at the party. I thought she was away. (9)
 11 We felt _____. We went to bed late and got up early. (5)

1 Complete the crossword.



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Thank you!
any questions?