**Using adjectives as nouns, adjective order: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 3B. Then choose the correct answers. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **3B** the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases EXAMPLES **1** He walks very **slowly**.    I speak five languages **fluently**.     The driver was **seriously** injured in the accident. **2** I **hardly ever** have time for breakfast.     Liam’s **always** late for work.     I would **never** have thought you were 40.  **3** It rained **all day yesterday**.     My parents will be **here in half an hour.** **4** I’ve **nearly** finished.     We’re **incredibly** tired.     My husband works **a lot**, but he doesn’t earn **much**. **5** **Unfortunately**, the package never arrived.     **Ideally**, we should leave here at 10:00. FORM   * Adverbs can describe an action (e.g., *he walks****slowly***) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (e.g., *it’s****incredibly****expensive, he works****very****hard*). They can either be one word (e.g., *often*) or a phrase (e.g., *once a week*).   **1 Adverbs of manner** describe how somebody does something. They usually go after the verb or verb phrase, however, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb). **2 Adverbs of frequency** go before the main verb but after the verb *to be*.   * *sometimes, usually,*and *normally* can also be put at the beginning of the phrase or sentence for emphasis, e.g., *Sometimes the weather can be very wet, but not today.* * If there are two auxiliary verbs, the adverb goes after the first one.   **3 Adverbs of time and place** normally go at the end of a sentence or clause. Place adverbs normally go before time adverbs. **NOT** *My parents will be in half an hour here.*   * Adverbs of time can also go at the beginning for emphasis, e.g., ***Soon****it will be my birthday!* OR *It will be my birthday****soon****!*   **4 Adverbs of degree** describe how much something is done, or modify an adjective.   * *nearly* and *almost* are used before a verb or verb phrase. * *extremely, incredibly, very,* etc. are used with adjectives and adverbs, and go before them. * *a lot* and *much* are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase. * *a little / a little bit (of)* can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g., *I’m a little tired. We rested a little bit after the flight.*   **5 Comment adverbs** (which give the speaker’s opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adverbs are:*luckily, basically, clearly, obviously, apparently, eventually,* etc.  **Other adverbs**  Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g.,  *I****just****need ten more minutes.  I didn’t speak to Jo at the party – I didn’t****even****see her.  She’ll****probably****come in the end.* |

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| 1.  She liked a lot the present. / the present a lot.  2.  Mark came last night very late home. / home very late last night.  3.  The ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident after a few minutes. / after a few minutes at the scene of the accident.  4.  A young man was badly hurt / hurt badly and was taken to the hospital.  5.  I was last night incredibly tired. / incredibly tired last night.  6.  She’s a little lazy / lazy a little about doing her homework.  7.  I forgot your birthday almost / almost forgot your birthday , but fortunately my sister reminded me.  8.  Luckily, we had taken / We luckily had taken an umbrella because it started to rain right away.  9.  Mary doesn't eat always / doesn’t always eat healthily – she often has snacks between meals.  10.  Yadier has been apparently / Apparently, Yadier has been fired. |  |

**The position of adverbs and adverbial phrases: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 3B. Then rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in parentheses in the normal position. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **3B** the position of adverbs and adverbial phrases EXAMPLES **1** He walks very **slowly**.    I speak five languages **fluently**.     The driver was **seriously** injured in the accident. **2** I **hardly ever** have time for breakfast.     Liam’s **always** late for work.     I would **never** have thought you were 40.  **3** It rained **all day yesterday**.     My parents will be **here in half an hour.** **4** I’ve **nearly** finished.     We’re **incredibly** tired.     My husband works **a lot**, but he doesn’t earn **much**. **5** **Unfortunately**, the package never arrived.     **Ideally**, we should leave here at 10:00. FORM   * Adverbs can describe an action (e.g., *he walks****slowly***) or modify adjectives or other adverbs (e.g., *it’s****incredibly****expensive, he works****very****hard*). They can either be one word (e.g., *often*) or a phrase (e.g., *once a week*).   **1 Adverbs of manner** describe how somebody does something. They usually go after the verb or verb phrase, however, with passive verbs they usually go in mid-position (before the main verb but after an auxiliary verb). **2 Adverbs of frequency** go before the main verb but after the verb *to be*.   * *sometimes, usually,*and *normally* can also be put at the beginning of the phrase or sentence for emphasis, e.g., *Sometimes the weather can be very wet, but not today.* * If there are two auxiliary verbs, the adverb goes after the first one.   **3 Adverbs of time and place** normally go at the end of a sentence or clause. Place adverbs normally go before time adverbs. **NOT** *My parents will be in half an hour here.*   * Adverbs of time can also go at the beginning for emphasis, e.g., ***Soon****it will be my birthday!* OR *It will be my birthday****soon****!*   **4 Adverbs of degree** describe how much something is done, or modify an adjective.   * *nearly* and *almost* are used before a verb or verb phrase. * *extremely, incredibly, very,* etc. are used with adjectives and adverbs, and go before them. * *a lot* and *much* are often used with verbs and go after the verb or verb phrase. * *a little / a little bit (of)* can be used with adjectives or verbs, e.g., *I’m a little tired. We rested a little bit after the flight.*   **5 Comment adverbs** (which give the speaker’s opinion) usually go at the beginning of a sentence or clause. Other common comment adverbs are:*luckily, basically, clearly, obviously, apparently, eventually,* etc.  **Other adverbs**  Most other adverbs go in mid-position, e.g.,  *I****just****need ten more minutes.  I didn’t speak to Jo at the party – I didn’t****even****see her.  She’ll****probably****come in the end.* |

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| **1.**  Their house was damaged in the fire. (badly, last week)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **2.**  Ben is at his friend’s house. (often, in the evening)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **3.** My father has a nap. (usually, in the afternoon)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **4.**  Julia left and she didn’t say goodbye. (early, even)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **5.** Martin eats quickly. (always, incredibly)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **6.** His brother died in a skiing accident. (apparently, nearly)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **7.**  We’re going to the movies. (probably, tonight)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **8.** I send emails. (rarely, nowadays)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **9.** I bought a beautiful new coat. (just, really)      \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . **10.** Karen realized that she was going to learn to drive. (eventually, never)       \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

**Adverbs and adverbial phrases: Activity 1**

Complete each pair of sentences with a pair of adverbs in bold. Write each adverb in the correct gap. Then listen and check.

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| **right now / actually      especially / specially      ever / even      hard / hardly      in the end / at the end      late / lately      near / nearly      still / yet** **1A.**He trains very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – at least three hours a day.  **1B.** It’s incredibly foggy. I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see anything. **2A.**I hate it when people arrive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for meetings.  **2B.** I haven’t heard from Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He must be very busy.  **3A.**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a movie, I always stay and watch the credits roll.  **3B.** I didn’t want to go, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , they persuaded me.  **4A.**I love most kinds of music, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jazz.  **4B.** My wedding dress was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made for me by a dressmaker.  **5A.**She looks younger than me, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she’s two years older.  **5B.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they’re renting a house, but they’re hoping to buy one soon.  **6A.**I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finished with my book. I’m on the last chapter.  **6B.** Excuse me, is there a bank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here?  **7A.**Have you found a job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  **7B.** He’s 35, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lives with his parents.  **8A.**Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been to the US?  **8B.** I’ve been all over the US – I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ been to Alaska! |  |

**Adverbs and adverbial phrases: Activity 2**

Read the sentences (A-H). Then write the bold adverbs next to the correct definitions (1-8). Listen and check.

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| **A** I thought the job was going to be difficult, but **in fact** it’s quite easy.  **B** It took us over five hours to get there, but **eventually** we were able to relax. **C Ideally**, we’d go to Australia if we could afford it. **D Basically**, it’s quite a simple idea.  **E** I thought they’d broken up, but **apparently**, they’re back together again.  **F** ...so you can see it was a really awful weekend. **Anyway**,let’s forget about it and talk about something else.              **G** He’s only 14, so **obviously** she can’t stay at home on his own. **H** She’s been sick for weeks, but **gradually** she’s beginning to feel better. **1.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : in a perfect world  **2.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : the truth is; actually (used to emphasize the opposite of what was previously said)  **3.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : in the main and most important way  **4.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : clearly (used to give information you expect other people to know or agree with) **5.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : little by little  **6.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : according to what you have heard or read  **7.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : in any case (used to change or finish a conversation) **8.**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ : in the end; after a series of events or difficulties |  |

**Word stress and intonation: Activity 1**

Listen and read. Which syllable is stressed? Choose the correct answer.

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| 1. **ac|tu|a|lly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 2. **ab|so|lute|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 3. **a|ppar|ent|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 4. **ba|si|ca|lly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 5. **de|fi|nite|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 6. **e|ven|tual|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 7. **e|spe|cia|lly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 8. **fortu|nate|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 9. **gra|dua|lly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 10. **i|de|a|lly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 11. **in|cre|di|bly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |
| 12. **lu|cki|ly**   * + first syllable   + second syllable   + third syllable |  |

**Word stress and intonation: Activity 2**

Read and listen. Then say and record.

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| 1.There was a lot of traffic, and unfortunately, we arrived extremely late. |  |
| 2.We definitely want to go abroad this summer, ideally somewhere hot. |  |
| 3.It's incredibly easy – even a child could do it! |  |
| 4.I thought Roberto was Portuguese, but actually, he's Brazilian. |  |
| 5.Apparently, Jack has been offered a promotion at work, but it will mean moving to New York. |  |
| 6.I absolutely love Italian food, especially pasta. |  |

**Reading habits: Activity 1**

Listen to five speakers talk about reading habits. Choose the correct answer.

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1.Who reads the most?

* + Speakers 1 and 3
  + Speakers 2 and 3
  + Speakers 2 and 5
  + Speakers 3 and 4

**Reading habits: Activity 2**

Listen again and complete the sentences. You can read the audio script to help you.

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| **Speaker 1**  I only ever have time to read when I’m on vacation, but it’s something that I really look forward to. I always make a point of picking up two or three of the latest best sellers from my local book store. When I’m away, I take my book with me to the beach or down to the pool, and then I spend all day lying in the sun, reading. What better way to relax and completely disconnect from life back home?  **Speaker 2**  I spend a lot of time reading when I’m commuting to and from my job. The trip takes about an hour and a half each way, first on the train and then on the subway. I usually manage to get a seat on the train because it’s one of the first stops. As soon as I sit down, I take out my e-reader, and fall into the latest novel I’m reading. I’m a big fan of historical novels, and I get through at least one book a week.  **Speaker 3**  I’m studying civil engineering in college, so I have to do a lot of reading, though none of it is for pleasure. At the start of the sememster, they gave us a booklist as long as my arm, but I haven’t read all the books on it yet. Apart from academic books, I read a lot on the internet. There are a lot of web pages related to my studies, some of them better than others. I do most of my reading in my room, although I sometimes go to the library.  **Speaker 4**  This may sound strange, but I do most of my reading when I’m at the gym! Actually, for me it’s more a case of listening than reading, because I always take an audio book with me. I download the book onto my phone  so that I can listen to it on a spin bike. I do a workout that is 50 minutes to an hour long, so my audio book helps me pass the time. I’m really into crime fiction, so I usually listen to detective stories.  **Speaker 5**  I used to read a lot, but now I can’t, because I have two small children who take up all my time. The only reading I do these days are children’s stories. My sons are three and five, and neither of them will go to sleep without their bedtime story. Every night, it’s the same routine – bath, dinner, story – the only thing that changes is whose bed we lie on! Their favorite is *The Hungry Caterpillar*, but I like the *Doctor Seuss* stories. |  |

1.  Speaker 1 reads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or by the pool.

2.  Speaker 2 reads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and on the subway.

3.  Speaker 3 reads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and web pages in his room or at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4.  Speaker 4 listens to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5.  Speaker 5 reads \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .