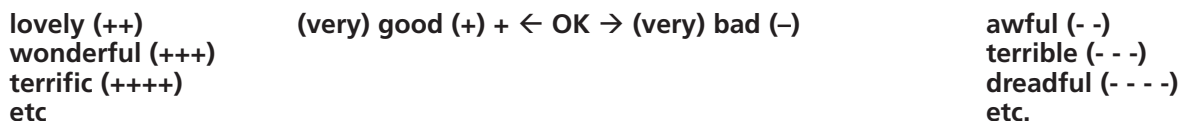


Adjectives

'Good+' adjectives and 'bad-' adjectives

You can use more than one adjective to describe something or someone good or bad. It depends how strongly you feel about them. Look at the diagram below:



The adjectives in the middle are called 'scale' adjectives and give a general description of something. You can use 'very' before them. The adjectives at the ends of the diagram are called 'limit' adjectives and give an extreme description of something. You can use 'absolutely' before them (but not 'very').

a. Put these adjectives into the 'good' or the 'bad' list. Check their meanings in your dictionary if necessary.

- amazing • brilliant • boring • difficult • fantastic • fascinating
 fine • great • happy • horrible • interesting • kind
 lovely • nasty • naughty • perfect • super

GOOD

BAD



b. Match the 'scale' adjectives on the left with the 'limit' ones on the right which have the same meaning. Write at least one 'limit' adjective for these 'scale' adjectives.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. big _____ | a. awful |
| 2. cold _____ | b. boiling |
| 3. happy _____ | c. delighted |
| 4. hot _____ | d. enormous |
| 5. interesting _____ | e. excellent |
| 6. nice _____ | f. exhausted |
| 7. not very good _____ | g. fascinating |
| 8. small _____ | h. freezing |
| 9. tired _____ | i. tiny |

c. Fill in the gaps below with suitable adjectives. Use some of the ones above or others that you know.

- I had a(n) _____ time at school today. We ate, danced, and played interesting games.
- They say the new boss is a very _____ person. He never smiles at anyone.

Adjectives

3. It is very _____ of you to help me out at this difficult moment. Thank you.
4. There is _____ heavy traffic in the city centre today. Take the train.
5. I've just had some _____ news! I have finally passed my driving test.
6. She is very well-behaved but her 5-year-old brother is very _____.
7. Julie is more than nice. She is really a(n) _____ person.
8. That's _____! Surely they can't fire you for no reason.
9. Don't cook these eggs. They have been in the fridge for 3 weeks and they have a(n) _____ smell.
10. The kids had a(n) _____ opportunity to see wild animals in their natural surroundings in the safari park.
11. Standing there on the top of Mount Etna was a(n) _____ experience for me.
12. Have you ever seen her dance? She's absolutely _____!

Adjectives ending in *-ing* or *-ed*

The adjectives below ending in *-ing* describe a person, a thing or situation. The adjectives ending in *-ed* describe how we feel because of a person, thing or situation.

Examples: It was a very *interesting* programme / I was very *interested* in the programme.
I feel *depressed* today because the weather is *depressing*.

d. Choose the correct adjective to complete the sentences below.

1. Sue wasn't very good at maths. I was *surprising* / *surprised* when she passed the exams.
2. It was very *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* to find out that I had no money with me at the supermarket checkout.
3. I enjoyed the Dracula film last night but my younger sister was *frightening* / *frightened* by it.
4. I thought it was very *annoying* / *annoyed* to wait for our order for almost an hour at the restaurant.
5. The children got very *exciting* / *excited* by the idea of a holiday in Greece.

e. Complete each second sentence so that it means the same as the one before. Use the right adjective form.

1. Most students are frightened of speaking a foreign language.
Speaking a foreign language is _____.
2. The meeting was so boring that I almost fell asleep.
I was _____ that I almost fell asleep.
3. The teacher found her pupils' exam results disappointing.
The teacher was _____ her pupils' exam results.
4. I was confused because the instructions were only in Spanish.
The instructions were _____ because they were only in Spanish.

Adverbs

Adverbs of frequency say how often something happens. They usually come before the main verb or after the verb *to be*.

MOST OFTEN

always _____

frequently _____

regularly _____

sometimes _____

occasionally _____

rarely _____

never _____

LEAST OFTEN

a. What do these adverbs mean? Write them beside the adverbs above with the same meaning.

hardly ever, normally, not very often, now and then, often, seldom, usually

b. The sentences below are all real facts or general truths. Complete them with a suitable adverb.

- It _____ snows in Russia in winter.
- The temperature in Egypt _____ falls below zero.
- People _____ drive on the left side of the road in England.
- There is _____ heavy traffic in the centre of cities between 8.00 and 9.00am.
- It _____ rains in the desert.
- Italians _____ cook spaghetti for their meals.

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c. Are these sentences true about you? If not, write them out correctly using another adverb of frequency.

Example: *I always have tea at breakfast.*

= *I sometimes have tea at breakfast OR I usually have coffee at breakfast.*

- I normally go to school by train. _____
- I occasionally watch TV in the afternoon. _____
- I always wear a hat. _____
- I hardly ever eat chocolate. _____
- I never go to the cinema. _____
- I usually drink milk with my lunch. _____

Adverbs of degree describe how much something is so or not. They usually come before an adjective or another adverb, which describes positive or negative situations.

POSITIVE (+)				OK			NEGATIVE (-)			
extremely	very	rather	quite	fairly	a bit	fairly	quite	rather	very	incredibly
incredibly		pretty			slightly			pretty		extremely
absolutely										absolutely

Adverbs

d. Replace the *bold italic* adverbs to make the first three sentences a little more positive (+) and the last three sentences a little less negative (-). Use adverbs from the diagram above.

1. The new bank manager is **quite** friendly.
2. He's been getting **fairly** good results in his new position.
3. We were **very** pleased with the room service at the Hilton.
4. I liked the flat but I thought the bathroom was **very** small.
5. The food was excellent but the bill was **very** expensive.
6. The film has good actors and wonderful photography but the story is **fairly** boring.

Adverbs of manner say how something happens. They are usually formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective but there are some irregular ones.

	Regular		Irregular	
ADJECTIVES		ADVERBS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
beautiful		beautifully	good	well
terrible		terribly	hard	hard
easy		easily	fast	fast

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e. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Please speak **quiet / quietly**. I am trying to listen to the news on TV.
2. Be **careful / carefully** when you are driving late at night.
3. I can hardly understand Kay when she speaks so **fast / fastly**.
4. She wants to leave this company because they pay workers very **bad / badly**.
5. I really like Jane because she is always so **polite / politely**.
6. I am **awful / awfully** sorry to hear that you have to move to another town.
7. Why are you so **angry / angrily**? I haven't done anything!
8. Liam is studying **hard / hardly** for his English examination.

Adverbs

f. Complete the sentences with *good* or *well*.

1. They did not play _____ so they lost the game.
2. She plays chess but she is not so _____.
3. Did you sleep _____ last night?
4. Her English is so _____ that most people think she is from England.
5. You did very _____ in the exams. Your essay was very _____.
6. How are your parents? Are they _____?

g. Complete the instructions with suitable adverbs. Use the adjectives in the box below to make the adverbs you need. You can only use each of them once.

angry • careful • direct • firm • immediate • patient
probable • proper • safe • slow • strong • usual

MACMILLAN
EDUCATION

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How to Complain

Don't shout! Losing your temper or shouting (1) _____ won't help you. Keep calm, speak (2) _____ but (3) _____ and make it clear that you will not go away until someone listens to you (4) _____. Just shouting at the shop assistant is not enough. Go (5) _____ to the top and ask to see the manager.

If the goods you have bought are not working (6) _____ or are damaged you should get your money back (7) _____. Choose a time when the shop is busy and make your complaint (8) _____ but in a polite way. Take photos of the damaged goods, keep all receipts and guarantees (9) _____ and make copies of any letters you have sent or received.

Seven days is (10) _____ long enough for the shop to reply so wait (11) _____ before making a further complaint. If you are reasonable, you will (12) _____ get a fair amount of money back.

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Comparatives & superlatives

Most adjectives with one syllable form the comparative and superlative by adding *-er* and *-est* to the end of the word,

Example: *tall - taller - tallest, warm - warmer - warmest*

Many adjectives with two or more syllables, and adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*, form the comparative and superlative using *more* and *most* before the adjective.

Example: *useful - more useful - most useful, tired - more tired - most tired*

BUT adjectives with two syllables that end in *-y* change the *y* into *i* and then add *-er* or *-est*.

Example: *easy - easier - easiest*

There are some irregular adjectives which use a completely different word for the comparative and superlative forms.

Example: *good - better - best*

You can make negative comparisons by using *less* or *least* before adjectives of two or more syllables. For one-syllable adjectives you use *not as... as*.

REMEMBER: You can use a comparative to compare two things and to say that something is *nicer, more interesting* etc. than all the others in a particular group. You use the superlative to say that something is the *nicest, most interesting* etc. of all the ones in a particular group.

a. Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives in the correct column below. The first three have been done for you as examples.

angry, cheap, beautiful, boring, clear, cold, comfortable, crazy, difficult, dirty, energetic, filthy, frightening, high, long, nice, noisy, safe, serious, unhappy

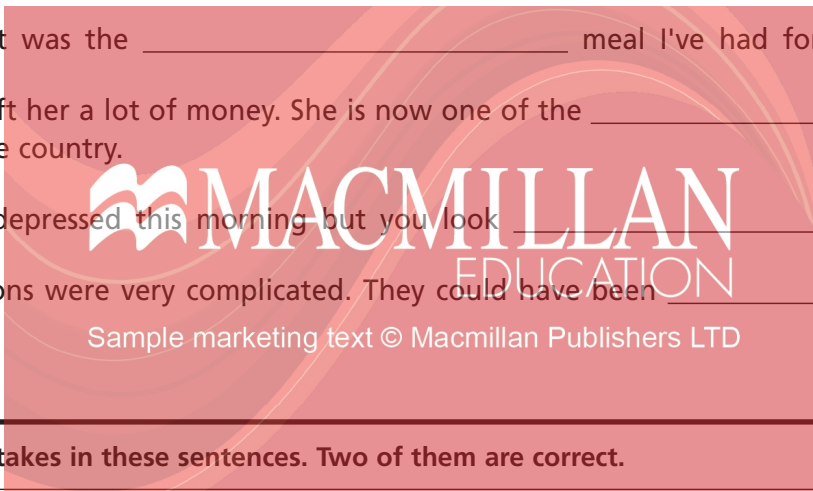
(y) -ier / iest	-er / est	more / most
<i>angry - angrier - angriest</i>	<i>cheap - cheaper - cheapest</i>	<i>beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful</i>

Comparatives & superlatives

b. Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in the list.

bad	•	big	•	crowded	•	delicious	•	fast	•	happy
interesting			•	rich	•	simple			•	warm

- The weather is too cold in this country. I'd like to live somewhere _____.
- There were a lot of people in the train. It was _____ than usual.
- We had an awful time. It was one of the _____ holidays in my life.
- I am very late. What's the _____ way of getting from here to the station?
- We need a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
- His job is quite boring. He would like to do something _____.
- Thank you. It was the _____ meal I've had for a long time!
- Her father left her a lot of money. She is now one of the _____ women in the country.
- You looked depressed this morning but you look _____ now.
- The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.



c. Correct the mistakes in these sentences. Two of them are correct.

- Mike's headache is badder today. _____
- Cars are more faster than they used to be. _____
- It is much hotter today. _____
- Last night I went to bed more early than usual. _____
- Ian is a more good player than me. _____
- My home cinema is moderner than yours. _____
- His daughter is as older as I am. _____
- Laptops are not as expensive as they used to be. _____
- My new boss is more friendlier than the old one. _____
- I prefer studying Italian. It's not as more difficult as German. _____

Comparatives & superlatives

d. Look at the advertisements and complete the sentences below with the comparative or adjective forms of these adjectives: *cheap, early, late, new, old, small*. There are several different possible answers for some of the questions.

Chateaux Hotel

Ratings: 4 star

No of rooms: 35

Check-out time: 11.30am

Check-in time: 3.00pm

Year built: 1300

Amenities: Air conditioned, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Iron, In-room movies, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Shower, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

Room Rate Offered: Ranging from £606 to £656 for a suite

Best Lodge Hotel

Ratings: 3 star

No of rooms: 70

Check-out time: 11.00am

Check-in time: 2.00pm

Year built: 1905

Amenities: Alarm clock, Bar, Coffee maker, Free parking, Golf, Shower, Toilet

Room Rate Offered: From £60 to £74 for a standard room


Deluxe Hotel
EDUCATION

Ratings: 4 star AA
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No of rooms: 115

Check-out time: 11.00am

Check-in time: 12.00pm

Year built: 1999

Amenities: Adjoining rooms, Babysitting, Balcony, Bar, Bath tub, Bathroom telephone, Beauty salon, Car rental desk, Coffee maker, Coffee shop, Currency exchange, Games room, Gym, Fireplace, Hairdryer in room, Health club, Jacuzzi, Iron, In-room movies, Laundry service, Parking, Restaurant, Room service, Sauna, Shower, Secretarial service, Swimming pool, Telephone, Toilet, TV, Cable TV

Room Rate Offered: From £140 to £186 for a standard room

1. You can check out _____ in the Chateaux Hotel than in the other two hotels but you can check in _____ in the Deluxe Hotel.
2. The Chateaux Hotel is the _____ and the _____ of the three hotels.
3. The Deluxe Hotel is the _____ of the three but it is not the _____.
4. The Best Lodge Hotel is not very modern but the Chateaux Hotel is much _____.

Compound nouns

Formation

A compound noun is made up of two words, which together make a new noun. The two words can be either two nouns, or an adjective and a noun, e.g. *tin opener* (= a tool that helps you open a tin), *toothbrush* (= a brush for cleaning your teeth), *dining room* (= the room where you eat meals).

One or two words?

Compound nouns are usually written as two words (e.g. *phone call*), but sometimes they are joined by a hyphen (e.g. *half-term*) or written as one word (e.g. *moonlight*). There are no rules for this, so it is best to check it in your dictionary.

Pronunciation

Compound nouns are normally stressed on the first part, e.g. *film star*, but sometimes the stress is on both parts, e.g. *fire engine*. Your dictionary shows the stress on compounds.

Your own compounds

You can often form new compound nouns by changing one part a compound form you already know.

Example: *film/rock/pop star, phone book/box/call*.

a. Dictionary practice

1. Look up the word *headache* in your dictionary.
2. How many compound words from *head-* are there? _____
3. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? _____
4. How many compounds can you form by using the second part: *-ache*? _____
5. Look up the word *fire* in your dictionary.
6. How many compound words are there? _____
7. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? _____
8. Look up the word *grandfather* in your dictionary.
9. Is it formed from two nouns, or an adjective and a noun? _____
10. How many compounds from *grand-* are there? _____
11. Are these written: (a) as one word; (b) with a hyphen; (c) as two words? _____
12. How many compounds can you form by changing the first part *grand-* and using one of the second parts? _____

Compound nouns

b. Make compound nouns by matching words from the box on the left with words from the box on the right. Then write them under one of the topics below.

baby • bank • body • boy • car
 cash • cheque • ear • grand
 income • parking • pedestrian
 rain • sun • swimming • traffic

account • book • children • coat
 costume • crossing • desk • friend
 glasses • guard • lights • meter
 park • rings • sitter • tax

THINGS WE WEAR

PEOPLE

ROADS

MONEY

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

c. Use the compound nouns from above to complete the following sentences:

- You have to pay _____ on your salary every month. It depends on how much you earn.
- They will come if they can find a _____ to look after their one-year-old son.
- When I am driving I always wear _____ if it is sunny.
- Leave your car in the hotel _____ rather than in the street.
- He always has the same problem at the end of each month: there is no money left in his _____.
- Don't forget to bring your _____ with you. The beaches are fantastic here!
- When the _____ are red you must stop. Otherwise you may run into another car.
- I always try to have the right amount of money to pay before I get to the _____ when I am shopping.
- She has two _____ now. Jenny, her daughter, had twins last month.
- It's a good idea to take your _____ with you; it's usually rainy this time of year.
- He chose a pair of beautiful diamond _____ as a birthday present for his wife.

Compound nouns

12. The President and his family were accompanied by two of their _____ when they arrived at the Opera House.
13. If you are going to park the car next to a _____ make sure you have the right money with you.
14. If you are on foot, it is easiest to cross the road at the _____.
15. My _____ gave me a bunch of red roses.
16. When he is travelling, he does not like to pay by cash, so he always has his _____ with him.

d. Create a new compound noun by taking a word (the first or the second part) from each compound below. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

Example: watercolour *waterfall*
 toothbrush *paintbrush*

- credit card _____
- ticket office _____
- girlfriend _____
- traffic jam _____
- sunshine _____
- saucepan _____
- dining room _____

e. Choose two or three common words and try to create your own compound nouns from them. When you have two or three possibilities, check in your dictionary to see if your words exist. You can start with the common words:

_____ paper post _____

_____ book air _____

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Conjunctions and connectives

You can use conjunctions to join two sentences, or two parts of a sentence. They help you to show the relationship / connection between the two parts of a sentence. Some basic conjunctions are:

after, although, and, because, before, but, if, or, so, when

If you want to make connections between words and phrases, you can use other connecting words such as:

also, as well, even, like, only, than, too

a. Use your dictionary and complete the tables with the missing words in order to show their function in a sentence. There may be more than one word for each function.

Conjunction	Function
and _____	tells you more
_____	makes a contrast
_____	tells you the result
_____	gives you a choice
_____	answers the question 'when?'
_____	tells you something surprising
_____	makes a condition
_____	answers the question 'what happened first?'
_____	answers the question 'why?'
Connecting word	Function
only _____	says that something is not very big or not very much
_____	makes a comparison
_____	is used after a comparative adjective or adverb
_____	says something is surprising or unusual
_____	says something is extra

b. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- I stayed at home *and / after / or* watched television.
- I usually drive to work *so / but / and* I went by bus this morning.
- Do you want to go out *because / or / if* are you tired?
- We love films *so / because / although* we often go to the cinema.
- She sleeps *even / also / only* four hours every night.
- I like Italian restaurants and my husband loves them *as well / even / only*.
- I went to bed early *although / because / so* I was tired.
- She did not get the job *if / because / although* she had the right qualifications.

Conjunctions & connectives

9. He works harder *even / than / like* everyone else in the office.
10. I will lend him the money *when / if / although* he agrees to return it in a month.

c. Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence before it. Use the right conjunction.

1. I didn't know many people at the party but I had a very good time.
I had a very good time at the party _____ many people.
2. She had studied very hard and she passed her exams.
She passed her exams _____ very hard.
3. Listen carefully or you won't know what to do.
You won't know what to do _____ don't listen carefully.
4. We live in the same street. We hardly ever see each other.
We hardly ever see each other _____ in the same street.
5. He worked in a bookshop for two years. Then he went to university.
He decided to go to university _____ in a bookshop for two years.
6. The traffic lights went green. Then they crossed the road.
They did not cross the road _____ went green.
7. You have to speak more slowly or she won't be able to understand you.
She will be able to understand you _____ more slowly.
8. I didn't get very wet because I had an umbrella with me.
I had an umbrella with me _____ very wet.

d. Fill in the gaps with *also, as well, even, like, only, than too*. Use each only once.

I really enjoy cooking and my husband likes cooking (1) _____. All my family like cooking. (2) _____ my ten-year-old son cooks dinner once a week. He cooks (3) _____ a real chef! (4) _____ my daughter doesn't like cooking at all. They say that I cook better (5) _____ my mother. I (6) _____ like to make my own bread and my own wine (7) _____!

e. All the following sentences are about learning English. Complete them in a logical way.

1. I always write down words in my notebook because _____
2. You should always have a dictionary when _____

Conjunctions & connectives

3. You can practise speaking English _____
4. You need to revise your notes well before _____
5. You can buy yourself a personal stereo so that _____
6. Many students are afraid to speak English although _____

f. Read this text about the Open University and choose the correct word a, b, c or d for each space.

At the Open University, you get as much support as you personally need. (1) _____ you haven't studied for a while, we'll help you get started. And (2) _____ if you have, you'll still be glad to know that help is always there for you. All you need to have is an enthusiasm for your studies (3) _____ a willingness to learn. We have 13 local offices around the UK (4) _____ we will put you in touch with your nearest OU centre from the start. You'll (5) _____ have a personal tutor who is a specialist in the subject you want to study. You can talk over the phone, face to face, via e-mail (6) _____ computer conference. As the course progresses, you can meet and exchange ideas with other students (7) _____. Your tutor will give you regular guidance and assessment (8) _____ you will know how your studies are getting on and you will feel sure about how much you progress. Remember, (9) _____ you join the OU, you're never alone, more students register every year with the OU (10) _____ with any other UK university.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | a) But | b) If | c) After | d) So |
| 2. | a) when | b) although | c) even | d) or |
| 3. | a) and | b) so | c) also | d) than |
| 4. | a) but | b) because | c) when | d) so |
| 5. | a) although | b) also | c) when | d) only |
| 6. | a) as well | b) only | c) even | d) or |
| 7. | a) as well | b) even | c) than | d) after |
| 8. | a) because | b) although | c) so | d) but |
| 9. | a) before | b) when | c) even | d) like |
| 10. | a) also | b) only | c) than | d) and |

Countable / uncountable nouns

Countable nouns can have *a/an* or *the* before them. You can use them in the singular or the plural. They are usually followed by a plural verb e.g. *apples, shoes, stairs*.

Uncountable nouns cannot have *a/an* before them and you cannot use them in the plural. You can only use a singular verb with them e.g. *sugar, traffic, furniture*.

Some nouns can be countable with one meaning and uncountable with another.

Example: *a hair / hair, a fish / fish, a glass / glass*

Some / Any / Much / Many / A lot of / A few

You can use *some, any, many* and *a few* with plural countable nouns.

You can use *some, any* and *much* with uncountable nouns.

You can use *a lot of* with both plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns.

a. Are the ***bold italic*** nouns in the sentences countable or uncountable? Write C or U next to them.

1. Are these ***oranges*** for you? Yes, I love eating ***fruit***. _____
2. Where can I put my ***luggage***? - Leave it on the ***shelf*** here. _____
3. My ***hair*** is getting very long. I need to get it cut. _____
4. There is a lot of ***information*** you can get from him. _____
5. Malcolm is looking for a new ***job***. He's been out of ***work*** for four months. _____
6. He never has enough ***money*** at the end of the month. _____
7. I am going to buy a lot of new ***furniture*** for my new ***house***. _____
8. Oh no! There is a ***hair*** in my ***tomato soup***! _____
9. I've had too many ***cups of coffee*** today. I'll have some ***fruit juice*** now. _____
10. The ***day*** was wet and dark in the morning but later we had lovely ***weather***. _____
11. Careful! There's broken ***glass*** on the floor. I've just dropped my ***glass*** by accident. _____
12. He caught a big ***fish*** at the lake. His wife will cook it with ***vegetables***. _____
13. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time for ***breakfast***. _____
14. I had some interesting ***experiences*** while I was in Africa. _____
15. If you want to know the ***news*** you can read the ***paper***. _____

b. Are these sentences correct? If not, correct the mistakes.

1. Could you give me some information about the school?
2. There is usually a better weather in the south of the country.

Countable / uncountable nouns

3. I had a lot of homework yesterday.
4. He gave me some very good advices.
5. All the furniture in the house are very old.
6. Are you making a progress with your driving lessons?
7. The news is not very good today.
8. I must find a new accommodation soon.
9. He does a lot of houseworks at the weekend.
10. I've got some sand in my shoe.
11. The taxi driver carried my luggages to the taxi.
12. I'd like fishes and chips for dinner.

c. Put a / an / the / much / many where necessary.

1. It wasn't _____ good idea to bring the children to the party.
2. She is looking for _____ work in London.
3. I haven't got _____ luggage with me. Just this bag.
4. I often go to him for _____ advice. I haven't got _____ experience with computers.
5. Cook _____ spaghetti for 8 minutes. Then serve it with _____ tomato sauce.
6. There are _____ words I don't understand so I'll use dictionary.
7. I'll have _____ omelette with _____ mushrooms, please.
8. Peter is very busy these days. He hasn't got _____ free time.
9. The bank was crowded. There were too _____ people.
10. I had _____ onion soup and _____ bread roll for lunch.