**GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY**  
**III YEAR, I TERM**  
**THE ADJECTIVE AND THE ADVERB**

Revise the following sources before doing the tasks given in this section:

1. В. Л. Каушанская и др. Грамматика английского языка, М. изд. Просвещение, 1987, стр. 47-51; 204-205
2. Гордон Е.М. и Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка, М. Высш. школа, 1980, стр. 261-268; 305-311
3. Н.А. Кобрина и др, Грамматика английского языка, М. изд. Просвещение, 1985, стр. 215-225; 269-272

**TASK 1. Underline the right forms in these sentences. Mind that in some cases both forms are right.**

1. I bought the (last/ latest) edition of today’s paper.
2. My house is much (father/ further) than yours along the road.
3. Who is the (oldest/ eldest) in this class?
4. Your driving is (worse/ worst) than mine.
5. It's the (less/ lesser) of two evils.
6. Have you heard the (last/ latest) news?
7. We have no (further/ farther) information.
8. Jane Somers, (the last/ latest) Booker Prize winner, writes (good/well).
9. The dying man’s (latest/ last) words were: 'This is the end'.
10. This is the town's (oldest/ eldest) house.
11. My flat is (less/ smaller) than yours.
12. I've got (less/ lesser) time than you.
13. Jane is 5 years (older/ elder) than I am.
14. This dress is the (more/ most) expensive of the two.
15. His English is (the best/ better) of the four candidates.
16. It's the (better/best) alternative.
17. It's the (furthest/farthest) point west.
18. This oak is the (oldest/eldest) tree in the park.
19. There are five sisters in our family. Telma is my (elder/older) sister.
20. It’s not fair! I've got the (least/less)! And you've got the (more/most)!

**TASK 2. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Put in the right forms. Alternatives are possible.**

**THE CHAMP**

Two men were sitting at the bar. The one ________ (near) to me was the ________ (big) and ________ (strong) man I have ever seen. The one ________ (far) from me was ________ (small/little) and ________ (weak). They were having the ________ (violent) argument I had ever heard. Suddenly the little man said. 'It's a case of the (small) ________ brain in the world fitted into the ________ (big) head!' They were his ________ (late) words. The little man didn't know what hit him as he fell to the floor. 'When Shortie wakes up, tell him that was my ________ (good) Karate chop,' the big man told the barman as he left. The next evening, King Karate was at the bar as usual when Shortie crept in quietly, swung his arm and the champ fell to the floor. 'When King Karate wakes up,' Shortie said, tell him it was my ________ (old) Land Rover starting handle.'

**TASK 3. Make up compound adjectives of measurement. Follow the example.**

**Example.** A man who is twenty years old - a twenty-year-old man

**NOTE:** Don’t confuse compound adjectives of measurement with the use of possessive case in time references and money’s worth, compare:
**Compound adjectives of measurement**

- a four-hour meeting
- a two-day conference
- a six-foot hole
- a $50 dress; a $90,000 house
- a ten-minute walk; a three-hour journey
- a five-kilo bag of flour
- a third-floor flat

**Time references and money’s worth**

- a day’s work
- an hour’s delay
- a two months’ salary
- today’s TV programs
- a two days’ journey
- twenty dollars’ worth of gasoline
- a week or two’s time

1. a building that is three years old
2. a farm that has fifty acres
3. a car whose fuel tank can contain two litres of fuel
4. a meeting that lasts four hours
5. a ruler which length is 30 centimetres
6. a hole which is six metres deep
7. a dress that costs 50 dollars
8. a walk that lasts 10 minutes
9. a bag that weighs 20 kilos
10. an office-block that costs two million pounds
11. a woman who is seventy years old
12. a conference that lasts two days
13. a park that is eighty hectares
14. a journey that takes three days
15. a baby who weighs five kilos
16. an engine that is three litres
17. a note for fifty pounds
18. a fence that is twenty miles
19. a tunnel that is fifty kilometres
20. a bicycle that has five speeds

**TASK 4. Change the words in brackets to fill the spaces.**

**EAGER DRIVER**

It's _________ (legal) to drive under the age of seventeen in Britain, but a __________ (boy of seventeen years old) managed to pass his driving test on the day of his __________ (seventeen) birthday. Most people would consider this _________ (possible) because you need a lot of lessons to pass the test. David Livesey arranged to have __________ (a lesson of eight hours) beginning at dawn on his birthday. At first he was very _________ (care) and ________ (hesitate) but he had a ________ (wonder) teacher and his driving improved _________ (amazing) during the day. By four in the afternoon, still feeling _________ (energy) he was ready to take his test and he passed first time. He was almost in a state of shock after the test and he drove home very _________ (slow) in the __________ (red) light of the _________ (set) sun. David's driving attracted the attention of two policemen, but they broke into smiles and congratulated him _________ (warm) when he showed them his certificate and told them his story.

**TASK 5. Use the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs given in brackets.**

1. They had dined (good) and were now drinking (hard), their faces getting (red) and (red).
2. Is there anything in the world (bad) than indecision?
3. They had never made (little) pretence of believing her than they did today.
4. (Bad) sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them but to be indifferent to them.
5. They are (wicked) people I have ever met.
6. Life is never fair, and perhaps it is (good) thing for many of us that it is not.
7. We were (near) smashed on the shore by the violent wind several times.
8. James's heart beat so (fast) that he could (hard) breathe.
9. The captain felt (uneasy) about the approaching storm with every minute.
10. "Your voice sounds (different) on the phone.
11. It rained (steady) for four days and nights.
12. The karate opponents bowed (polite) to each other.

**TASK 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Alternatives are sometimes possible.**
NOT A FAST LIFE!

Three and a half years ago Mr Bell received a _______ (1) present from his _______ (2) grandson. The boy had had a _______ (3) holiday by the seaside and had bought his grandfather a present. It was a _______ (4) sea-snail which had been stuck on top of an oyster and another shell. Mr Bell was very _______ (5) with his gift and put it on a shelf. While he was dusting one morning, he accidentally knocked the _______ (6) snail off the oyster. He went to find some _______ (7) glue. When he came back, he couldn't believe his eyes. The snail had moved along the shelf. It was _______ (8)! 'It must have been _______ (9) all these years and the shock woke it up.' Mr Bell said. He put the snail in a paper bag to show his friends. At first they thought the story was _______ (10) nonsense, until they saw the snail. The _______ (11) creature was so hungry, it had eaten a hole in the bag. Mr Bell gave it a _______ (12) meal of _______ (13) cabbage leaves which it really enjoyed. 'It's not such a _______ (14) story,' a scientist explained. These creatures live on the seashore and don't lead a _______ (15) life. They can hibernate for years without eating.'

***TASK 7. Translate into English paying special attention to substativised adjectives.

1. Человечество всегда мечтало о справедливом идеальном обществе.
2. Мы бы все хотели жить в таком обществе, где бы богатые не были бы слишком богатыми, а бедные совсем не были бы бедными.
3. Мы бы хотели, чтобы общество относилось к старику так же, как оно относилось к ним, когда они были в состоянии работать на него.
4. Слепые имели бы такие же возможности, как и зрячие, а глухие могли бы развивать свои способности в разных областях знаний.
5. Мы бы хотели, чтобы все безработные нашли работу, здоровые заботились о больных, а права детей были бы защищены законом.
6. Если бы такое идеальное общество существовало, никто бы в нем не чувствовал депрессии и отчаяния.
7. К сожалению, мы живем в реальном мире, который разделен на богатых и бедных, счастливых и несчастных, ленивых и трудолюбивых, и нам было бы невозможно смириться со всей его несправедливостью, если бы у нас не было чувства юмора.
8. Недавно в витрине похоронного агентства я увидел замечательную рекламу, правда я не понял относится ли она к их живым или мертвым клиентам.
9. Она гласила: «Воспользовавшись однажды нашими похоронными услугами, вы не захотите других похорон!»

*TASK 8. Put in the right word order or choose the right forms. Fill in articles where necessary.

NOT A DOG'S DINNER!!

_______________________ (shoes leather Italian expensive handmade); these are my pride and joy. I own ___________ ___________ (old beautiful pair) - or I did until yesterday, when I discovered that one of the shoes was missing. I had left the shoes on my ___________ (doorstep back) to do some gardening. My neighbour has ___________ ___________ (dog friendly large) called Sam. When I saw that one of my shoes had disappeared, I knew that Sam had taken it. I can't say he behaved _______ (bad/badly). He just behaved like a dog. Leather looks _______ (good/well) and tastes (good/ well) too. I unwillingly gave Sam the ___________ ___________ (remaining shoe Italian) and then followed him. I not only found ___________ ___________ (Italian unchewed my shoe) but also a
pile of things Sam had been borrowing, including my ____________________ (slippers wife’s fur-lined red) which Sam had tried to have for dinner!

**TASK 9. Choose the right adverb in each sentence.
1. Farm workers have to work very hard/ hardly during the harvest. But they hard/ hardly earn enough money to pay their bills.
2. I got off first in the race but managed to come last/ latest/ lastly.
3. Last/lastly I'd like to thank all those who made my success possible.
4. We've been receiving a lot of junk mail later/ lately.
5. The postman brings my mail so late/lately I rarely see it before I go to work.
6. I'm sure the boss thinks very high/highly of you.
7. If you want to succeed, you should aim high/highly.
8. I don't think you were treated very just/justly.
9. I asked him not to go too near/nearly the edge of the platform, but he didn't listen to me and fell off the edge.
10. The boss was angry because the secretary arrived late/ lately.
11. I haven't seen much of my best friend late/ lately.
12. Are we flying direct/ directly or via Vienna?
13. Mr. Stuart is direct/ directly responsible to the Managing Director.
14. As soon as I find out all the details, I’ll tell you direct/ directly.
15. The dancer leapt so high/ highly that the audience cried out with admiration.
16. I am surprised that he is so high/ highly thought of.
17. I like diving deep/ deeply.
18. You've got it all wrong/ wrongly!
19. The letter was wrong/ wrongly addressed.
20. Let’s meet at twelve sharp/ sharply.
21. The boy was sharp/ sharply reprimanded for being late for the class.
22. Mr. Grant got a dead/ deadly disease in Africa.
23. The little man hit the big man as hard/ hardly as he could.
25. Don’t worry, we’ll be home short/ shortly.
26. These animals live deep/ deeply in the Amazon forest.

**TASK 10. Change the adjectives into adverbs or adverbial phrases. Follow the rule and the example.

**Rule:** In Modern English some adjectives like friendly, lovely, lonely, likely, ugly, deadly, lively, cowardly, silly, etc cannot be used as adverbs. Instead adverbial phrases are used.

**Example.** Meg is friendly girl. – She always acts in a friendly way.

That was a quick response. She responded quickly.

1. That was a cowardly thing to do You acted …
2. The music was very loud. The band played far too …
3. That was a silly thing to do You acted …
4. The orchestra gave a lively performance. They performed …
5. She's a stow runner. She runs …
6. The singers gave a bad performance. They performed …
7. She can't control her motherly feelings. Even though he's 40, she looks after him …
8. She's a lovely teacher. She handles young children …
9. She delivered a careful speech. She spoke …
10. He looks pale and sickly. He always greets me …
11. You don't have to be so unfriendly! You needn't look at me …
**TASK 11. Fill in the gaps with adjectives and adverbs from the box. Add the suffix -ly or make other changes where you need to.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>best (2)</th>
<th>careful</th>
<th>cheap</th>
<th>early</th>
<th>far</th>
<th>last</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>hurried</td>
<td>important</td>
<td>last</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>silly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>rapid</td>
<td>soon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A SPLASH OF COLOUR

________ (1) Thursday I had a most __________ (2) interview for a job. I got up ________ (3) and dressed _______, (4). I put on my _________ (5) jacket and trousers, to look my _________ (6). I had to travel by train, so I walked to the station which isn't _________ (7) from my house. I was walking quite _________ (8) when I saw a man just ahead painting his fence with red paint. He didn't notice me as I walked _________ (9). Then he turned suddenly and splashed my _________ (10) trousers! He had acted _________ (11) and he apologized, but the damage was done. There was a big store on the corner, so I decided to buy a new pair _________ (12). I thought that could change on the train. I _________ (13) found a nice pair, which I bought quite _________ (14). The shop was _________ (15) so I paid _________ (16) grabbed my shopping-bag and left. On the train, I went to the toilet to change. I took off my stained trousers and threw them out of the window. Then I opened the bag to get my _________ (17) ones, but all I found was a pink woollen sweater!

**TASK 12. Read through the notes given below. Then do the task by underlining the correct word.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$200</th>
<th>$400</th>
<th>$750</th>
<th>$1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a fairly expensive dress</td>
<td>a quite expensive dress</td>
<td>a rather/a pretty expensive dress</td>
<td>a very expensive dress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. *Fairly* is the weakest of the four attributes. If you say that somebody is *fairly nice* or *fairly pretty*, it is not much of a compliment. If the film is *fairly* good, it may be worth seeing but not worth going a long way to see. If somebody *speaks fairly good English*, he/she can communicate successfully on everyday subjects but might not be able to take part in a difficult discussion.

   e.g. This is a fairly good CD, but it's not the best they've made.

2. *Quite* is a little stronger than *fairly*. If you say that the *film is quite good*, you are recommending it; though it is not the best film ever made, it is worth seeing. A person who *speaks fairly good English*, he/she can communicate successfully on everyday subjects but might not be able to take part in a difficult discussion.

   e.g. This is quite a good CD, you ought to buy it.

Usually the following adjectives are used in expressions of this kind:

- *horrible* 
- *extraordinary* 
- *exhausted* 
- *ridiculous* 
- *useless* 
- *certain* 
- *brilliant* 
- *impossible* 
- *true* 

   e.g. This machine is quite useless. I'm quite certain about this.

3. *Rather* and *pretty* are stronger than the first two attributes. They mean “more than is usual” or “more than you expected” or even “more than you want”. If you say that the *film is rather good*, it is better than most. A person who speaks *English rather well* is a good linguist. If you say that a *person is rather nice*, you sound a bit surprised – perhaps you didn’t expect that. If you say that it is *rather hot*, you may feel a bit uncomfortable. *Pretty* is mostly used in informal style.

   e.g. She has rather a soft voice. = She has a rather soft voice.

   I expected the book to be boring, but it was rather interesting.
rather + comparative form/too

- Ted is rather more experienced than Alec.
- She spends rather too much money on clothes.

a/an + pretty (= usually in everyday English)

- He had a pretty nasty accident the other day.

Special notes:
- Only rather can be used with adjectives in comparative and superlative degrees. E.g. David is rather older than his wife.
- Only rather can be used with the particle too. E.g. He is rather too shy for his age.
- Rather is often used in the so-called “parallel constructions”, rather than e.g. I’d prefer to go to the Crimea rather in August than in July. I always prefer starting early rather than leaving everything to the last minute.
- Quite has another meaning of completely = absolutely. In this meaning it is mainly found with relative adjectives or verbs. E.g. He is quite alone. The work is quite finished. I quite forgot.

Underline the correct word.
1. Being a nurse is a quite/ pretty stressful job.
2. He has rather/fairly a funny name.
3. Jane is rather/quite more athletic than Susan.
4. She stayed out rather/fairly too late last night.
5. That story was quite/rather true.
6. She is quite/fairly a friendly woman.
7. I didn’t expect to enjoy the film, but it was fairly/rather brilliant.
8. He is rather/fairly good at his job, but he sometimes makes mistakes.
9. It was a fairly/quite interesting book, but it wasn’t the best I’ve read.
10. This tin opener doesn’t work. It’s fairly/quite useless.
11. It was pretty/rather a long way from the station to the hotel.
12. It was rather/pretty a waste of time watering the plants. It’s raining now.

**TASK 13. Explain the difference between the pairs of adjectives given below. Write one sentence or situation to show their difference in context. Follow the example.

Example. afraid – frightened

afraid – feeling fear, frightened; used as a predicative only;
frightened – afraid, feeling fear; used both as a predicative and as an attribute.

- Fred started to feel afraid/frightened of going out alone at night.
  I looked at the frightened child encouragingly.

1. alike – similar
2. manly - mankind
3. skilful - skilled
4. alone – lonely
5. worthy - worthwhile
6. childish – childlike
7. confident – confidential
8. dead – deadly
9. drunk – drunken
10. former – previous
11. gold – golden
12. graceful – gracious
13. healthy – well
14. imaginary – imaginative
15. ill – sick
16. inner – inward
17. silk – silky – silken
18. silver – silvery
19. swelled – swollen
20. sensitive – sensible
21. outer – outward
22. wooden – wooded
23. worthless – unworthy
24. lively – alive
25. especial – special
26. shrunk – shrunken
27. neighbouring – neighbourhood
28. needful – needy
29. effective – efficient
30. economic – economical
31. polit – political

***TASK 14. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Choose the right option.

Part 1
My (eldest/oldest) sister's only child is a boy. His name is Tim. Even when he was very young he was a (manly/mankind) little fellow, a (skilful/skilled) and (confident/confidential) horseman, and a (dead/deadly) marksman with an air rifle. He was a (lively/alive) child.

Throughout his (awake/waking) hours he was engaged in (worthy/worthwhile) activities, and even when he was (asleep/sleeping), his (imaginary/imaginative) brain seemed to be at work, because often he would wake up with some (sensitive/sensible) idea. He was always a (healthy/fit) boy. When any of his (ill/sick) friends asked him for help with their homework he was always (sorry/sympathetic) and did his best to help them.

Tim had one (especial/special) friend - Dick, a much (elder/older) boy, who had one (shrunk/shrunken) leg and who lived in one of the (wooden/wooded) (neighbouring/neighbourhood) houses.

Dick's father was always (drunk/drunken), so the family lived in (needful/needy) circumstances. Dick's mother was very (sensible/sensitive), so when Tim went to the house, he often found her with her eyes (swelled/swollen) with tears. He used to try to comfort her in his (childish/childlike) way, but he could not be of any (effective/efficient) help to her, because his own family's (economic/economical) position was not a very good one. His father worked for a (political/political) party, but he had no (official/officious) position in it.

Part 2

There was a ring at my door late yesterday evening and when I opened it there was (an ashamed/a shamefaced) girl standing outside. She seemed (afraid/frightened) of something and not at all (confident/confidential) that I would welcome her at that late hour. She had rosy cheeks, long (gold/golden) hair and a slim (graceful/gracious) figure. She had long (silk/silken/silky) eyelashes but her eyes looked (swelled/swollen) as if she had been crying.

'May I come in?' she said. Her voice was (silver/silvery) and, although she couldn’t have been less than 18 years old, there was something sweetly (childish/childlike) about her when she spoke. I am very (sensible/sensitive) to personality and I felt that this girl and I had very (alike/similar) characters. She seemed to sense my (inner/inward) sympathy for her, and suddenly her (afraid/frightened) air disappeared and her control, which had only been (outer/outward), vanished. She became a very (alone/lonely) girl in need of comfort and reassurance. She told me that her father was (drunk/drunken) and was threatening to kill her and her (ill/sick) (older/elder) sister. They had just moved into a hut on a (wooden/wooded) hill which was (neighbouring/in our neighbourhood), and she knew nobody here. Their (former/previous) home had been a hundred miles away. I gathered that her father was (a worthless/an unworthy) actor whose (drunk/drunken) habits had led him to (economic/economical) ruin and constant (sick/ill) health. The girl's mother committed suicide because her (sensible/sensitive) soul could no longer stand the degradation of her lot.

I am a reasonably (imaginary/imaginative) woman, and I shuddered as I contemplated that desperation that must have driven her to take her own life.

**TASK 15. Use the words given in brackets in the right form. Give two variants if possible.
Follow the example.

Example. On a clear moonless evening, the starts shine very (bright) - bright = brightly

Teachers like students who answer questions (bright) - brightly

1. Patrick bought his last car (dear), and sold it (cheap).
2. Simon had his new car repaired quite (cheap).
3. The train always goes very (slow) along this part of the track.
4. I took a mouthful of mash and chewed it (slow).
5. Please, cut the next slice of cheese (thin).
6. I wish you wouldn't play this awful music so (loud).
7. I suddenly heard someone shouting (loud) for help.
8. For weeks two detectives watched the house (close).
9. We came very (close) to an accident this time!
10. The pie was cut (clean) in two.
11. The sale of the house was completed very (clean) in about four days.
12. Thank you for explaining the situation so (clear)
13. The outline of the castle could be seen (clear) against the sky.

**TASK 16. Place the adverbs given in brackets in two different positions. For each sentence write a situation which explains the use of the adverb. Follow the example.**

Example. He expressed his thanks. (naturally)

a) They were very kind to him. Naturally, he expressed his thanks.
b) He expressed his thanks naturally. They were impressed by his command of English.

1. The teacher thought the student was not intelligent. (obviously)
2. There were a few passengers on the bus on weekdays. (only)
3. The speaker had not argued his case at all. (clearly)
4. I remember his being able to play football. (well)
5. I don't want to put myself under an obligation to him by asking a favour. (particularly)
6. Frank has decided to spend a few days in Austria on his way to Switzerland, (also)
7. Do you think you’ll have enough money at the end of the month to take a short holiday? (still)
8. I should ask him what he meant by his statement. (personally)
9. Have you made up your mind about what you want to do when you leave university? (really)
10. He had the grace to admit that he was partly in the wrong. (at least)
11. He will explain quite clearly what he intends to do. (in future)
12. The student overheard the teacher saying that his last piece of homework was better. (distinctly)

**TASK 5.** Choose which adverbs can fill each gap. Two or three of them may be possible in each sentence.

To add: gradable and ungradable adjectives!

1. She is usually ___________ courteous to strangers.
   a. quite   b. exceedingly   c. absolutely   d. somewhat

2. I was ___________ dumbfounded to hear that he had left his wife.
   a. quite   b. very   c. utterly   d. somewhat

3. I'm surprised you like him so much; I've always found him ___________ rude.
   a. somewhat   b. very   c. totally   d. extremely

4. Your son's behaviour at the party was ___________ impeccable.
   a. not very   b. rather   c. absolutely   d. quite

5. I find the thought of eating snails ___________ unpleasant.
   a. fairly   b. absolutely   c. somewhat   d. utterly

6. She was ___________ outraged when she learnt that he'd been lying to her.
   a. fairly   b. totally   c. extremely   d. completely

**KEY**

1. a, b
2. a, c
3. a, b, d
4. c, d

5. a, c

6. b, d

**TASK 17. There are many adjectives formed from parts of the body. Complete each sentence with the appropriate word from the box. Note that the word ‘bloody’ is a frequently used and not very rude swear word.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hairy</th>
<th>cheeky</th>
<th>bloody</th>
<th>leggy</th>
<th>handy</th>
<th>nosey</th>
<th>hearty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. ___________ congratulations on your success!
2. The boy was so ___________ that the coacher’s decision was made at once.
3. That sounds like a rather ___________ cough you've got.
4. The shops are quite ___________ - only two minutes' walk.
5. No, you can't borrow my girlfriend for the evening! Don't be so ___________!
6. It's nothing to do with you what we're doing tonight! Don't be so ___________!
7. She's so ___________ that when she turns sideways, she's almost invisible!
8. Did you know he's got a ___________ chest? Like a doormat, it is!
9. I reckon you'd have to be a ___________ fool to want to learn this stupid language!
10. I feel quite ___________ after getting all those right. Or perhaps it's the champagne.

**TASK 18. Some common adjectives are formed from parts of the body. For example, heart gives us warm-hearted, kind-hearted, hard-hearted etc. Look at the list of similar compound adjectives below and guess what they mean. Then decide which of them can be used to complete sentences below.**

1. left-handed
2. double-breasted
3. narrow-waisted
4. cold-blooded
5. big-headed
6. pot-bellied
7. red-faced
8. round-shouldered
9. sour-faced
10. cross-eyed
11. knock-kneed
12. slim-hipped
13. light-fingered
14. strong-willed
15. bow-legged
16. empty-handed
17. dark-skinned
18. fair-haired
19. broad-minded
20. right-footed

1. My boss is terribly __________ walking around as if he were holding his salary cheque between his knees. His wife’s quite the opposite – she is as __________ as if she had just got off a horse.
2. I used to wear __________ suits until I decided that one button was far more suitable for __________ people such as myself.
3. My sister is so __________ and ____________ that she reminds me of one of those long thin wine bottles.
4. Olaf is Scandinavian, so he's __________ and ____________, and looks far better in jeans than I do.
5. It looked as if Manchester United were going to return home __________ until Bradfield scored with an incredibly powerful __________ shot from outside the penalty area.
6. Off we go on holiday with visions of returning __________ and beautiful, forgetting that we always come back __________ and with peeling backs.
7. Hoskins, if you go on staring at that magazine any longer, you'll go __________. Now either be __________, dear boy, and put it away or give it to me until the end of the lesson.
8. My boss is so __________ always looking as if he knew tomorrow was going to be the end of the world. And his wife is so __________ that I have to keep a careful eye on my things when they come round to the house, or they just disappear.
9. Most ______________ tennis players seem to win more easily against right-handers. Talking of tennis players, aren't those professionals a ______________ bunch, shouting all the time about how great they are?

10. A lot of liberal ______________ people find it difficult to accept that there is such a thing as ______________ murder.

**TASK 19.** Revision: adjectives and adverbs. There are many clichés among adverb-adjective combinations. Find cliché Russian/Ukrainian equivalents for the ones given below.

1. painfully slow 14. clumsily expressed 17. perfectly balanced
2. miserably paid 15. strategically timed 18. adequately prepared
3. wildly excited 16. fully automated 20. blissfully unaware
4. nicely done 17. perfectly balanced 21. mortally offended
   (dressed, decorated, 18. adequately prepared 22. mortally wounded
e tc.) 19. seriously 23. generously
5. happily married 24. mortally wounded 26. formally educated
6. bitterly disappointed 25. medically handicapped 27. officially approved
7. heavily indebted 22. mortally offended 28. diametrically opposed
8. desperately unhappy 23. generously 29. terminally ill
9. highly thought of 21. mortally offended 30. mortally wounded
10. hugely successful 24. exceptionally gifted 31. chronically sick
11. perfectly matched 25. physically 32. indefinitely
12. ideally suited 26. formally educated 33. speedily dealt with
13. discreetly placed 27. officially approved 34. improperly dressed
14. clumsily expressed 28. diametrically opposed 35. highly satisfactory
15. strategically timed 29. terminally ill 36. hopelessly lost
16. fully automated 30. mortally wounded 37. deeply moved
17. perfectly balanced 31. chronically sick 38. painfully obvious
18. adequately prepared 32. indefinitely 39. utterly exhausted
19. seriously 33. speedily dealt with 40. criminally
20. blissfully unaware 34. improperly dressed 41. criminally
21. mortally offended 35. highly satisfactory 42. criminally
22. mortally offended 36. hopelessly lost 43. criminally
23. generously 37. deeply moved 44. criminally
24. exceptionally gifted 38. painfully obvious 45. criminally
25. physically 39. utterly exhausted 46. criminally
26. formally educated 40. criminally
27. officially approved 41. criminally
28. diametrically opposed 42. criminally
29. terminally ill 43. criminally
30. mortally wounded 44. criminally
31. chronically sick 45. criminally
32. indefinitely 46. criminally
33. speedily dealt with
34. improperly dressed
35. highly satisfactory
36. hopelessly lost
37. deeply moved
38. painfully obvious
39. utterly exhausted
40. criminally

**TASK 20.** There are a few adjectives in English that can go either before or after nouns but with a change of meaning according to their position. Choose the meaning that explains the underlined adjectives. Follow the example.

**Example.** This elect body meets once a year. (before the noun = ‘specially chosen’)
The president elect takes over in May. (after the noun = ‘who has been elected’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The concerned doctor phoned for an ambulance.</td>
<td>a) correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The doctor concerned is on holiday at the moment.</td>
<td>b) worried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. It was a very involved question</td>
<td>c) who was blamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The person involved has left the company.</td>
<td>d) complicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Present employees number 3,000.</td>
<td>e) with a sense of duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The employees present should vote on this.</td>
<td>f) now employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. It was a proper question.</td>
<td>g) here now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The question proper has not been answered.</td>
<td>h) connected with this (twice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Janet is a responsible girl.</td>
<td>i) itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The girl responsible has been expelled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TASK 21.** Fill each of the blanks with a suitable adjective from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>devoid</th>
<th>free</th>
<th>certain</th>
<th>inclined</th>
<th>liable</th>
<th>concerned</th>
<th>filled</th>
<th>elect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Those __________ with the political implications of the new policy are very worried.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The outgoing President was accompanied by the President __________.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I'm __________ to think that it would be better to finish this later.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. These buildings are __________ to collapse in a strong earthquake.
5. I was absolutely __________ I'd left it on the table.
6. The landscape was completely __________ of any sign of human habitation.
7. Please feel __________ to use the phone if you need to.
8. The ex-prisoner is __________ with remorse for what he has done.

**TASK 22. Choose suitable adjectives that can fill each gap. Sometimes more than one option is possible.**

1. The __________ child was comforted by his aunt.
   a) sick  
   b) afraid  
   c) frightened  
   d) ill
2. They had __________ stories about their travels through India.
   a) unlikely  
   b) countless  
   c) untruth  
   d) plentiful
3. A speedy solution is __________.
   a) main  
   b) principal  
   c) chief  
   d) crucial
4. He was taken __________ by the ferocity of the criticism.
   a) aback  
   b) unawares  
   c) surprised  
   d) unaccustomed
5. The __________ train is almost never on time.
   a) last  
   b) late  
   c) early  
   d) stopping
6. This is __________ reward for twenty years of loyal service.
   a) due  
   b) scant  
   c) meagre  
   d) proper

**TASK 23. Use the correct conjunction or preposition. Choose from the box below and repeat as many times as you need.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>that</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>with</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>of</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. I am relieved _____ see that they are pleased _____ their accommodation. It seems entirely compatible _____ their wishes.
2. I am almost embarrassed _____ admit that I feel extremely ashamed _____ my fellow-countrymen on occasions such as this, particularly when they seem utterly devoid _____ any manners at all.
3. I'm afraid _____ speak to her about this because I'm frightened _____ upsetting her.
4. It is probable _____ he will prove to be the most likely person _____ the job and the one most likely _____ do it properly.
5. I am aware _____ your deficiencies and the areas you are lacking practice _____ just as I am aware _____ you share these weaknesses with many others.
6. I know he's very sure _____ himself and is intent _____ proving he can pass, but we are not convinced _____ his success can be taken _____ granted.
7. I was interested _____ read that many fans had expressed amazement _____ the result. Isn't it amazing _____ so many people take an interest _____ such obscure sports?
8. I know I should be ashamed _____ admit that I am saddened _____ young Paula's being written out of my favourite soap. It's a pretty awful thing _____ have to admit, but I really am upset _____ she's leaving.

***TASK 24. Use the best suitable word in each gap.***

1. I went to the conference but for most of the time I felt __________ (1) a fish out of water. I knew nobody there and everyone else behaved __________ (2) if they had all known each other for years. I left just __________ (3) soon as I could and arrived home __________ (4) than planned.
2. I've always preferred classical music __________ (1) pop music. I'd much __________ (2) listen to a forty-five-minute symphony __________ (3) a three-minute song. Pop songs seem so __________ (4) less interesting, harmonically and melodically, and the insistent, repetitive drumming is about __________ (5) much fun __________ (6) banging your head against a wall.
3. My father was a jack of all trades in those days, as (1) all village school headmasters: digging holes for swimming pools (2) a full-time labourer, marking out athletics tracks in the manner (3) a professional, teaching arithmetic to the top class in (4) time as he had free. The (5) he did, the more was expected of him by the village community, as if he should (6) every waking hour to the well-being of his pupils. And he did. Nowadays one hears people talk of headmasters as if they (7) accountants, balancing their (8) as efficiently (9) they can. I think I'd (10) have been a headmaster in the old days.

****TASK 25. Revision: adjectives and adverbs. Use the best suitable word in each gap.

Whether or not we are (1) in the universe is a question that has vexed humankind for centuries. But we are (2) to live in an era when the technology exists to allow us to come (3) to giving an answer. Up to now, (4) only was a belief in the existence of extraterrestrial life often (5) on personal rather than religious conviction, (6) was perhaps (7) much based on faith. But scientifically the possibility cannot be discounted and, perhaps more (8) at any other time in history, the subject is no longer liable (9) be dismissed as a crank's discipline. For example, can we estimate the number of civilisations within our own Milky Way galaxy? These days scientists believe that in some (10) they now have a not (11) knowledge of the factors involved in producing such civilisations. The rate of formation of suitable stars - that is, ones (12) Earth which are hot (13) to sustain life and live long enough to allow life to evolve - is a (14) starting point. Astronomers are confident (15) they can assess this rate of formation at (16) one star per year. However, these stars also need to have habitable planets, (17) in the last five years have scientists found evidence that at least some stars (other than our own star, the sun) have planetary systems. Broadly (18), perhaps one in ten stars have planets orbiting them. But we also require that these planets are warm enough to have liquid water, a basic component integral (19) life on Earth and presumably life elsewhere, and are not lacking (20) an atmosphere that can both provide protection and sustenance to developing life.