

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. Кобрин 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	Time references and money's worth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | 10. an office-block that costs two million pounds |
| 2. a farm that has fifty acres | 11. a woman who is seventy years old |
| 3. a car whose fuel tank can contain two litres of fuel | 12. a conference that lasts two days |
| 4. a meeting that lasts four hours | 13. a park that is eighty hectares |
| 5. a ruler which length is 30 centimetres | 14. a journey that takes three days |
| 6. a hole which is six metres deep | 15. a baby who weighs five kilos |
| 7. a dress that costs 50 dollars | 16. an engine that is three litres |
| 8. a walk that lasts 10 minutes | 17. a note for fifty pounds |
| 9. a bag that weighs 20 kilos | 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.**

alive	asleep	beautiful	big	complete	fast	fresh,
lovely	pleased	polished	poor	quick-drying.		
shiny	small	young				

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 substantivised 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 старикам 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.
24. Lady Charlotte travelled *wide/ widely*.
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.**

beautiful	best (2)	careful	cheap	early	far	last
full	hurried	important	last	new	past	silly
quick	rapid	soon				

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.**

\$ 200	\$ 400	\$ 750	\$ 1000
a fairly	quite an	a rather/ a pretty	a very expensive
expensive dress	expensive dress	expensive dress	dress

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.

a/an + fairly

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 *English quite well* might even manage a difficult discussion.

quite + a/an (= enough)

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

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

<i>horrible</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>exhausted</i>
<i>ridiculous</i>	<i>useless</i>	<i>certain</i>
<i>brilliant</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>true</i>
<i>amazing</i>		

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.

a rather + noun or rather a + noun

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

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

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

- e.g. 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.

e.g. Fred started to feel *afraid/ frightened* of going out alone at night.

I looked at the *frightened* child encouragingly.

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

*****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/ an 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 (politic/ 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 (wooded/ wooden) 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 stars 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!

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.*

hairy	cheeky	bloody	leggy	handy	nosey	hearty
skinny	heady	chesty				

- _____ congratulations on your success!
- The boy was so _____ that the coacher's decision was made at once.
- That sounds like a rather _____ cough you've got.
- The shops are quite _____ - only two minutes' walk.
- No, you can't borrow my girlfriend for the evening! Don't be so _____!
- It's nothing to do with you what we're doing tonight! Don't be so _____!
- She's so _____ that when she turns sideways, she's almost invisible!
- Did you know he's got a _____ chest? Like a doormat, it is!
- I reckon you'd have to be a _____ fool to want to learn this stupid language!
- 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.*

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

- 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.
- I used to wear _____ suits until I decided that one button was far more suitable for _____ people such as myself.
- My sister is so _____ and _____ that she reminds me of one of those long thin wine bottles.
- Olaf is Scandinavian, so he's _____ and _____, and looks far better in jeans than I do.
- It looked as if Manchester United were going to return home _____ until Bradfield scored with an incredibly powerful _____ shot from outside the penalty area.
- Off we go on holiday with visions of returning _____ and beautiful, forgetting that we always come back _____ and with peeling backs.
- 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.
- 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 | 27. officially approved |
| 2. miserably paid | 15. strategically timed | 28. diametrically opposed |
| 3. wildly excited | 16. fully automated | 29. terminally ill |
| 4. nicely done (dressed, decorated, etc.) | 17. perfectly balanced | 30. mortally wounded |
| 5. happily married | 18. adequately prepared | 31. chronically sick |
| 6. bitterly disappointed | 19. seriously compromised | 32. indefinitely postponed |
| 7. heavily indebted | 20. blissfully unaware | 33. speedily dealt with |
| 8. desperately unhappy | 21. mortally offended | 34. improperly dressed |
| 9. highly thought of | 22. impeccably dressed | 35. highly satisfactory |
| 10. hugely successful | 23. generously proportioned | 36. hopelessly lost |
| 11. perfectly matched | 24. exceptionally gifted | 37. deeply moved |
| 12. ideally suited | 25. physically handicapped | 38. painfully obvious |
| 13. discreetly placed | 26. formally educated | 39. utterly exhausted |
| | | 40. criminally negligent |

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')

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

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

devoid free certain inclined liable concerned filled elect
1. Those _____ with the political implications of the new policy are very worried. 2. The outgoing President was accompanied by the President _____. 3. I'm _____ to think that it would be better to finish this later.

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.

that	to	with	at	of	on	for	in	by
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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.