

1

Adverbs of Manner



Let's Learn !



Felix's Notes



We use adverbs of manner to describe actions. We usually put the adverb after the verb.

e.g. Helen is waiting for the bus patiently.



We usually form an adverb of manner from its adjective.

Most adjectives	Add '-ly'	e.g. slow → slowly
Adjectives that end in '-y'	Delete '-y' and add '-ily'	e.g. happy → happily
Adjectives that end in '-le'	Delete '-e' and add '-ly'	e.g. comfortable → comfortably
Adjectives that end in '-l'	Add '-ly'	e.g. beautiful → beautifully



Circle the correct answers.

Marks: ____ /2

Why are you running
i (quickly / quick), Roxie?



I forgot to meet my mum
at three. She just called me
ii (angrily / angrily).



The underlined adverbs are wrong. Write the correct adverbs in the blanks.

Marks: ____ /10

e.g. The prince and princess live happly ever after.

happily

- Eva can sing beautifuly.
- The dog is sleeping comfortable in its bed.
- The children are shouting loudy.
- Karen is doing revision quiet in the library.
- It is raining heavly now. Don't go out.
- Jack solved the question easyly.
- Roger greets his teachers polite every morning.
- They ran joyfully in the snow.
- You can simply order food on your phone.
- The test was extremly difficult, so no one passed it.





Dacey's Tips

We don't add '-ly' to some adjectives to form adverbs.

Adjectives	early	late	hard	fast	daily	high	far	good
Adverbs	early	*late	*hard	fast	daily	high	far	well

* **late** (after the usual time) vs. **lately** (not long ago) **hard** (with a lot of effort) vs. **hardly** (almost not)

Use adjectives to describe nouns.

- ✗ The pillow is **softly**.
- ✓ The pillow is **soft**.

- ✗ Gary is a **happily** boy.
- ✓ Gary is a **happy** boy.



There is one mistake in each line. Find the mistakes and correct them. Follow the example below.

Marks: _____ /14

Last Friday, Stephen wanted to do revision quiet so he went to the library. However, he had an unhappily **experience** there.

Stephen arrived at the library lately that day. He needed to see Mr Tam after school because he did not perform good in the test. Stephen promised him to work hardly for the coming exam.

The library was **crowded** with students. Luckily, Stephen found a seat. He sat down and started to do revision immediatly. There were three girls next to him. The girls were noisily. 'Please keep your voices down,' he said to them soft, but the girls did not listen to him and continued to laugh. 'Shut up!' he shouted rude at the girls.

The girls stopped laughing and the library became quietly. The **librarian** walked to Stephen and said to him angry, 'Don't shout in the library.' Stephen felt sadly and started to cry. The librarian comforted him and explained patiently, 'Shouting doesn't help. You need to talk to others nice. Then they will listen to you.'

e.g. quietly

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____



Vocabulary experience (n.) crowded (adj.) librarian (n.)



Revision Test 1



Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

Marks: ____ /14

It was a fine day. The sun shone **1** _____ (warm) and the wind blew **2** _____ (soft) so I took my dog Gigi to the park. The park was not crowded and I found an empty bench **3** _____ (easy). Gigi chased after some birds **4** _____ (happy) and I watched over it **5** _____ (comfortable) on the bench. As I woke up **6** _____ (early) that morning, I fell asleep soon.

Suddenly, my phone rang! It was Mum. 'It's already seven. Come home **7** _____ (quick)!' she said **8** _____ (angry). The park was **9** _____ (quiet) and there was no sign of Gigi. I looked **10** _____ (hard) for it but still could not find it. What's worse, it started to rain **11** _____ (heavy).

Then Mum called again. 'Where are you? Gigi is already home! You need to look after your dog **12** _____ (good).' I ran back home **13** _____ (fast). When I opened the door, I saw Gigi sleeping **14** _____ (peaceful) in its bed!



Complete the dialogue with 'with / in / who' and the given words.

Marks: ____ /16

Maria: Mum, can you tell me more about your friends when you were in primary school?


Mum: Sure! Look at this photo. The girl **1** _____ (her jeans) is Holly. She was one of my best friends. The boy **2** _____ _____ (glasses) is Tommy. He liked singing very much. Daisy and Joanne are the two girls **3** _____ (standing near the tree). They were good friends at that time.

Maria: What about Linda? I heard you mentioning her name many times.

Mum: Linda is the girl **4** _____ (eating ice cream) here. She was such a lovely girl. Oh, can you see the boy **5** _____ (not looking at the camera)? He is Carl. He was a shy boy back then.

Maria: Who are the man **6** _____ (the beard) and the woman **7** _____ (the blue dress)?

Mum: They were my teachers. The tall lady **8** _____ (smiling happily) was also my teacher, but I don't remember her name now.

 Fill in the blanks with 'each other / one another' and the correct pronouns. Write the correct prepositions in the boxes.

Marks: _____ /16

Leo and Rose knew **1** _____ when they were in Primary One. They never quarrel **2** **3** _____. Both Leo and Rose are nice **4** others so their friends like spending time with them. They like playing games **5** **6** _____ after school.

Their families get on well **7** **8** _____ too. When Rose's parents are busy at work, Leo's mum helps take care **9** **10** _____. Leo's elder sister often helps Leo and Rose **11** their homework and teaches **12** _____ English. Rose's mum is good **13** making desserts. She always shares cakes and pies **14** Leo's family. Every Sunday, the two families have lunch together and talk **15** **16** _____.

 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

Marks: _____ /12

should can could must would

Chris turned 11 today. 'I am already 11 now. I **1** _____ (not rely) on Mum too much,' he thought to himself. '**2** _____ you _____ (like) me to drive you to school today, Chris?' asked Mum. 'No,' answered Chris. 'I **3** _____ (go) to school on my own.' 'Then you **4** _____ (leave) now, or you will miss the bus,' said Mum. 'Remember, you **5** _____ (follow) the traffic rules.'

When Chris arrived at the bus stop, he **6** _____ (not see) anyone. He knew he missed the bus so he decided to run to school. On his way, an old lady asked for his help. '**7** _____ you _____ (show) me to the bus stop?' she asked. Chris thought, 'I **8** _____ (run) fast so there is still some time. I **9** _____ (help) her first.'

After helping the old lady, Chris rushed to school. He **10** _____ (hear) the school bell ring. The traffic light turned red but Chris still crossed the road. The principal, Mr Tam, saw it and stopped him. 'You **11** _____ (cross) the road when the light is red. It's dangerous!' Chris explained what happened to Mr Tam. 'It is good to help others, but you **12** _____ (be) punctual too,' said Mr Tam.



Get Prepared!



Felix's Notes



We use Type 0 conditional sentences to talk about present facts.

simple present tense					
If	you	heat	water to 100°C,	it	boils.
If	there	is	a typhoon,	the wind	is strong.



We use Type 1 conditional sentences to talk about possible results in the future.

simple present tense			simple future tense		
If	I	become	a writer,	I	will write about my friends.
If	William	performs	well,	he	will win the competition.



Circle the correct words.

Marks: _____ /4

- If the weather (is / will be) fine, I will go to the park.
- If you (will touch / touch) hot water, you get hurt.
- If people don't eat or drink, they (die / will die).
- If Ken has time, he (will wash / washes) the dishes.



Are the underlined words correct? Put a tick (✓) or write the correct forms of the words in the blanks.

Marks: _____ /10

- e.g. If ice melts, it becomes water. (correct)
- e.g. The teacher praises you if you behave well in class. (wrong)
- If he sees Fred, he talks to him.
 - If you stay outside in a hot summer day, you sweat.
 - If Lucy doesn't leave in 5 minutes, she misses the train.
 - Helen will go to France if she will have holidays.
 - If there is a black rainstorm warning, we don't need to go to school.
 - If you put an ice cream under the sun, it will melt.
 - Bill will be very happy if he hears the news.
 - The glass bottle broke if you drop it on the floor.
 - The ground will get wet if it rains.
 - If I am going out, I will buy her lunch.

✓

will praise



Grammar Summary



Adverbs of Manner

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Adjectives that end in '-l'	Add '-ly'	e.g. beautiful → beautifully

Adjectives	early	late	hard	fast	daily	high	far	good
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Modal Verbs: should / ought to

You	should	speak	softly.
	should not / shouldn't		loudly.

You	ought to	listen	to him.
	ought not to / oughtn't to		

Verbs / Adjectives + Prepositions

get on	with	與……和睦相處
help		幫助
play		與……玩耍
quarrel		與……吵架
share		與……分享

be good	at	擅長
laugh		取笑
point		指着
shout		對……喊叫
smile		對……微笑

be afraid	of	害怕
be full		充滿
be tired		對……感到疲倦
take care		照顧

be nice	to	對……友善
be mean		對……刻薄
listen		聆聽
talk		跟……談天

Prepositions

in		with		
+ clothing items		+ accessories		+ body parts
in the short	in the vest	with the glasses	with his rucksack	with the scar
in my suit	in his jeans	with the watch	with her scarf	with the moustache
in her dress	in their coats	with my necklace	with your earrings	with the beard

We can use either 'in' or 'with' these items: cap, hat, tie, bow tie, gloves, mittens

Made of + material	The chair is made of wood.
Made from + original raw material	Toilet paper is made from wood.
Made in + place	The chair is made in the UK.
Made by + person / company	The chair is made by my father / JK Company.
Made with + ingredients	The drink is made with lemon juice and sugar.
Used for + purpose	This box is used for keeping jewellery.

Answer Key

Unit 1

A	(i) quickly (ii) angrily
B	1. beautifully 2. comfortably 3. loudly 4. quietly 5. heavily 6. easily 7. politely 8. joyfully 9. simply 10. extremely
C	1. <u>unhappily</u> → unhappy 2. <u>lately</u> → late 3. <u>good</u> → well 4. <u>hardly</u> → hard 5. <u>Luckyly</u> → Luckily 6. <u>immediatly</u> → immediately 7. <u>noisily</u> → noisy 8. <u>soft</u> → softly 9. <u>rude</u> → rudely 10. <u>quietly</u> → quiet (這裏形容圖書館的狀況，因此改為形容詞。) 11. <u>angry</u> → angrily 12. <u>sadly</u> → sad (這裏形容 Stephen 的感受，因此改為形容詞。) 13. <u>patiently</u> → patiently 14. <u>nice</u> → nicely

Unit 2

A	(i) go (ii) should
B	1. should 2. to 3. go 4. call 5. ought 6. play 7. should not / shouldn't 8. to 9. ought 10. not
C	1. <u>can</u> → must 2. <u>reminds</u> → remind 3. <u>Would</u> → Can 4. <u>telling</u> → tell 5. <u>do</u> → did 6. <u>to^</u> → be 7. <u>must</u> → should 8. <u>lately</u> → late 9. <u>went</u> → go 10. <u>can</u> → could 11. <u>not^</u> → be (lazy (懶惰的) 是形容詞，因此要加上 be。) 12. <u>not^</u> → to (ought to 的否定形態是 ought not to。) 13. <u>managing</u> → manage 14. <u>could</u> → can

Unit 3

A	(i) to (ii) with
B	1. of 2. with 3. of 4. at 5. to 6. with 7. at 8. with 9. at 10. with
C	1. <u>in</u> → of 2. <u>talk^</u> → to 3. <u>to</u> → at 4. <u>get^</u> → on (get on 是一組片語動詞，可加上 with 來表示對象。) 5. <u>smiled to</u> → at 6. <u>warm</u> → warmly 7. <u>snacks^</u> → with 8. <u>they^</u> → were 9. <u>with</u> → to 10. <u>good^</u> → at 11. <u>her^</u> → with 12. <u>to</u> → of 13. <u>busily</u> → busy 14. <u>with</u> → of

Unit 4

A	(i) one another (ii) them
B	1. another 2. it 3. other 4. one 5. her 6. me 7. one 8. us
C	1. <u>careful</u> → carefully 2. <u>them</u> → her 3. <u>anothers</u> → another 4. <u>^another</u> → one 5. <u>each</u> → each 6. <u>quiet</u> → quietly 7. <u>he</u> → him 8. <u>another</u> → him 9. <u>quick</u> → quickly 10. <u>each</u> → him 11. <u>each</u> → her 12. <u>other</u> → another (這裏泛指朋友，多於一人，因此改為 another。) 13. <u>ourselves</u> → other (這裏呼應開首他們答應會互相照顧，而不是表示照顧自己。) 14. <u>other</u> → other

Unit 5

A	(i) with (ii) in
B	1. with / in 2. with 3. in 4. with 5. in 6. with 7. with 8. in 9. in 10. with
C	1. <u>wings are</u> → is 2. <u>with</u> → in 3. <u>in^</u> → the 4. <u>her</u> → his / the 5. <u>^the</u> → with 6. <u>in</u> → with 7. <u>fur^</u> → are 8. <u>in</u> → with 9. <u>are</u> → is (雖然動詞前有兩項物件，但句子主語是 The boy，因此改用單數動詞。) 10. <u>with</u> → in 11. <u>care^</u> → of 12. <u>in^</u> → the 13. <u>in</u> → with 14. <u>in</u> → with (smile (笑容) 是身體一部分，因此改為 with。)