**Grammar: adverbs of manner/ adjectives or adverbs**

**A: Adverbs and adjectives**

In German, adverbs and adjectives are often identical in form → Sie ist *vorsichtig*. Sie fährt *vorsichtig*. (In der deutschen Grammatik beide Male ein Adjektiv.)

In English, there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Unterschied) between an adjective and an adverb.

**Adjectives**

► \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Adjektive) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (verbunden) with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(Nomen) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Pronomen).

* They usually tell you more about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Personen) or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Sachen).
* They can go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (vor Nomen), or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (nach) *be, seem, look*, *get, become* and *feel*.

***Examples:*** It’s an easy **language**. The **music** is slow. **Tim** looked hungry.

**Adverbs**

► \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Adverbien) are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (verbunden) with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(anderen Wörtern) → for example \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Verben).

* Some adverbs tell you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wie etwas geschieht).

***Examples:*** You can **learn** this language easily. The musician **is playing** slowly. Tim **ate** hungrily.

**B: The forms of the adverb**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **adverb** | **rule** |
| quick  slow  serious | quick\_\_  slow\_\_  serious\_\_ | Most adverbs are formed by adding - \_\_\_ to the corresponding adjective. |
| angry  easy  happy  shy | angr\_\_\_\_  eas\_\_\_\_  happ\_\_\_\_  shy\_\_\_ | Two or more syllable adjectives ending in - \_\_, become - \_\_\_\_.  **► Exception:** one syllable  adjectives. |
| careful  beautiful | careful\_\_\_  beautiful\_\_\_ | Adjectives ending in - \_\_, then you double the \_\_. |
| simple  possible  terrible | simp\_\_\_  possib\_\_\_  terrib\_\_\_ | Adjectives ending in - \_\_\_ after a consonant, you just write - \_\_\_\_. |
| whole  true | whol\_\_\_  tru\_\_\_ | Final - \_\_ is only left out in the case of these two adjectives. |
| automatic  physical  basic | automat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  phys\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  bas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Adjectives ending in - \_\_\_, become - \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| good | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | ►Irregular adverb form |

**C: Adjektive or adverb?**

1. The Highland Games are just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fantastic/ fantastically).
2. They are tossing the caber very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good/ well).
3. Tug of war is taken very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (serious/ seriously) in Scotland.
4. The winning team of tug of war is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strong/ strongly).
5. There was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (marvellous/ marvellously) dancing competition.
6. Wow, the dancers are just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (brilliant/ brilliantly). I’m impressed.
7. The Highland dancers are dressed so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (nice/ nicely).
8. One of the dancers did her performance so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful/ beautifully) - she won.
9. The piping was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (absolute/ absolutely) grand.
10. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wonderful/ wonderfully) to watch the people marching and to see their kilts swinging to the music.