

Grammar

A photograph of three young people with curly hair sitting on a cobblestone street. They are looking down at a book or paper held by one of them. The background is a bright, overexposed sky. A dark blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'Learning English'.

Learning
English

Learning English Grammar

This workbook provides valuable grammar instruction and hours of practice, providing the student with a strong background in this traditionally difficult area of English. The exercises included in this workbook will test your ability to recognize written English and correct grammatical form.

Concepts covered include:

Independent Clauses: An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.

Adjective Clauses: An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. It answers information questions like who, what, and where.

Adverb Clauses: An adverb clause is used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They provide information about when, where, how, or why things happen.

Noun Clauses: A noun clause is a subordinate clause that takes the place of a noun. Like a noun, a noun clause acts as the subject or object of a verb or the object of a preposition.

Appositives: Nouns or noun phrases that are placed side-by-side but which refer to the same person, place or thing are called appositives.

Conditionals: When something is "conditional", that means it is dependent on something else that is only imagined in order to occur.

Verb Tenses: There are three basic verb tenses in English: Past, Present, and Future, our workbook covers all three.

Irregular Verbs: Most verbs in the English language end with "ed" there are still lots that do not. A handy list is included in this workbook.

And Much More....

Learning English Grammar

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ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Adjectives are describing words that modify nouns.

*The man is a **careful** driver.*

In this sentence, *careful* is a word that describes the *man*.

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They tell how, where, or when something happened.

*The man drives **carefully**.*

In this sentence, *carefully* is a word that tells HOW the man drives.

HELPFUL HINT!

Adverbs are easily recognizable because they usually have *-ly* at the end.

A common mistake made by people who are just learning English is to use an adjective to modify a verb:

INCORRECT: The city was *unusual* quiet last night.

CORRECT: The city was *unusually* quiet last night.

It's also grammatically incorrect to use an adverb to modify a noun:

INCORRECT: The woman spent all her money on the *beautifully* dress.

CORRECT: The woman spent all her money on the *beautiful* dress.

EXCEPTIONS!

1. Adjectives are used right after verbs that describe sense or appearance – taste, look, feel, seem, etc. – when these verbs directly follow and modifies a noun.

The explosion sounded loud. (Not sounded loudly)

He seems nice. (Not seems nicely)

2. Adjectives are used right after the verb *to be* – *am*, *is*, *are*, etc. – when these verbs directly follow and modify a noun.

Stacey is excited about her spring vacation. (excited modifies Stacey)

I appreciate that you have been truthful. (truthful modifies you)

Exercises

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS 1

DIRECTIONS: Choose between adjectives and adverbs in order to make these sentences grammatically correct.

1. The child _____ refused to eat his food. (*stubborn, stubbornly*)
2. There was a _____ noise when the cannon went off. (*loud, loudly*)
3. The criminal responded _____ when confronted by police officers. (*violent, violently*)
4. I finished the chores _____ so I could go out with my friends. (*quick, quickly*)
5. Some people become very _____ during the winter months. (*sad, sadly*)
6. After winning a new bike, the boy _____ ran to show his friends his prize. (*happy, happily*)
7. The teacher didn't hand back my test but he said I did _____. (*good, well*)
8. The homework that we received today is so _____. (*easy, easily*)
9. The restaurant where we were last night was _____ expensive. (*real, really*)
10. The dress that Sharon picked out for the wedding fits _____. (*beautiful, beautifully*)
11. The child answered the phone _____. (*polite, politely*)
12. Julie screamed _____ when she won the prize. (*excited, excitedly*)
13. The basketball players came off of the court looking _____ after the long game. (*tiredly, tired*)
14. The professor looked at his new students _____. (*anxious, anxiously*)

15. "You better finish your homework _____", warned Shannon's mother. (*quick, quickly*)
16. Mr. Bodewin told his boss _____ that he needed a vacation. (*tired, tiredly*)
17. I can't believe how _____ John took his loss at chess. (*bad, badly*)
18. Did you see how _____ Josh was because he wasn't allowed to go to the party? (*angry, angrily*)
19. "I fought _____", the soldier told his parents. (*brave, bravely*)
20. Michelle was _____ to the salesman but he didn't seem to mind. (*rude, rudely*)